November '57 D.D.E. Diary

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~~1. Letter~~ 78-141, #3	~~DDE to Swede Hazlett (7 pp)~~ ~~portion of document was deleted for donor's instruction~~ opened 2/26/86 KR	~~11/18/57~~	~~A~~ 10/16/80, bc C
~~2. Diary entry re France & Tunisia (3 pp)~~		~~11/14/57~~ 3/30/83, bc	A
~~3. Diary entry re LBJ and guided missiles~~ 76-50	12/16/77-bc	~~11/6/57~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 28
Folder: November '57 D.D.E. Diary

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DAVID LAWRENCE

1241 TWENTY-FOURTH ST. N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

November 22, 1957

My dear Mr. President:

I was dining the other night with the Vice President and Attorney General Rogers, and I happened to read the enclosed to them. They thought it would be a good idea to pass it on to you, which I am doing. Do with it whatever you please, and, of course, if you pass it on to anyone else, please keep it anonymous.

Faithfully yours,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cys of encl to:
Secy State
Arthur Larson
Gen Goodpaster

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

November 20, 1957

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Memorandum on a New Kind of "Sputnik":

The launching of the "Sputniks" had a two-sided aspect -- scientific and military.

The average man understood very little about the scientific. He did understand the implied threat of a possible war.

To the extent that there has been continued confidence in the ability of our Government to maintain peace by deterrent power, the episode disturbed that confidence.

It was intangible and psychological, but nevertheless, it is generally conceded that people are worried.

Sometimes, however, we overlook the obvious. The obvious in this case is that the people of this country want peace above all else, and we can be absolutely sure that the people of Russia want peace above all else.

The customary, the bromidic, the almost-routine suggestion is that there be "summit conferences." The theory is that somehow by "negotiation" rigid positions can be broken down and compromises assured.

History tells us that this never works when one Government feels superior, or when it has a leader who is arrogant or a government which is autocratic.

There is only one thing that an autocratic government fears, and that is its own people.

The time has come for the direct appeal.

Peoples are the key.

If the President of the United States, in a series of periodic statements to the world, (not necessarily speeches), were to address the Soviet people in a crusade for peace, it would be a dramatic and historic step. He could say that the people of the United States believed that the key to peace is held by the people of Soviet Russia and our own people working together. If it were clearly outlined that by this means our people can get closer together, I am sure the whole world would be astir with the launching of this new "Sputnik."

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But how do peoples "work together"?

The technique is the heart of the plan.

The peoples of Russia must be told first that for us to work with each other there must be an opportunity for individual freedom for everyone -- the right to a voice in whether or not there shall be war.

It means the right of a people to communicate their ideas and to receive ideas from other peoples.

In short, what we are advocating is that there be established a system of communication between peoples. It would be set in motion by the President himself, as an initial step.

This advocacy of a free system of communications may take months to evolve in a series of statements, declarations and initiatives that will emphasize how important it is for peoples "to get together."

The essence of the plan which stresses the emancipation of peoples everywhere who are under the yoke of autocratic governments, is to describe to the Soviet people what our freedom is like and how freedom is operating in other countries already free.

But what can the Soviet peoples expect when they are free?

America could offer to pool all her scientific, all her military and all her economic resources for the betterment of mankind, once it becomes clear that free governments, operated by free peoples and resting on the consent of the governed, have emerged in what is known today as the Soviet Empire.

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The so-called "open skies" plan revealed a desire to let one nation see what the other nation is doing in armament.

In a sense, this plan is a means of "opening doors" and "opening hearts". It is not just a gesture toward peace. It could be a means toward peace.

To effectuate this plan is not to abandon the normal processes of contact or communication between governments, but merely to recognize their limitations.

The principle that internal affairs are solely the concern of the people of a country, has long been established as a sovereign right. But in recent history, it has been made plain that this is a limited right. The right to self-government carries with it the right to choose a country's rulers. But when any government constitutes an external threat, the problem of whether the government shall be allowed to plunge the whole world into war becomes a matter of external concern. It is no longer an internal matter. It is a bold approach, but a necessary one in these times.

There are many avenues and channels that can be utilized in the development of such a crusade. For crusade it really is -- a crusade for peace done with true regard for the power of peoples. For they are stronger than governments. Peoples must bear the burdens of war. They alone can decide whether there shall be war.

We must focus on peoples instead of on governments alone. It is proper for the President to lead this crusade and continuously to carry it out. It's a simple way to convey to the people of the "neutral" and "uncommitted" countries the simple truths of our cause, which no Soviet "Sputniks" can ever give to those same "neutral" or "uncommitted" countries.

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DDE Diary

Augusta, Georgia,
November 18, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Swede:

It is too bad that your condition of weakness does not respond more readily to treatment. If the writing of a full letter seems to become too much of a burden, why don't you, from time to time, just jot down a note, in a few words, about anything that occurs to you. When you get a package of them, send them on to me. I do think you should not waste your strength trying to compose a coherent letter -- much as I like your communications.

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Since July 25th of 1956, when Nasser announced the nationalization of the Suez, I cannot remember a day that has not brought its major or minor crisis. Some of these have been handled in secret; that is, no explanation or recitation of fact is possible for the simple reason that to bring some of them out in the open would cause as much trouble as the wrong answer. For example, had we published an account of the long, patient and hard work we did with the British and French, as well as the Israeli, in order to prevent the attack on Egypt and in making plain what would be our attitude in the event that such an attack was undertaken, there would have been the greatest political trouble in Britain, and probably in France. So we just had to let people think that we acted on the spur of the moment and astonished our friends by taking the action we did. Actually, they knew exactly what we'd do.

In the matters that currently seem to be disturbing the country so much, namely our relative position with Russia in arms development, you can understand that there are many things that I don't dare to allude to publicly, yet some of them would do much to allay the fears of our own people.

The most recent difficulty in the foreign field of which you have read involves our shipment of token arms to Tunisia. This we did in conjunction with the British after conversations with them demonstrated we were thinking in parallel lines.

What happened was this. Somewhere along about early September the Tunisians came to us saying that they simply had to have arms for internal security and some protection against border raids. We knew that the French were maintaining close ties with Tunisia and we urged the French to make a satisfactory arms deal with Tunisia, in order that the latter country would not turn to the Soviets for help. The political leader in the country, Bourguiba, is a very fine friend of the West and the most intelligent man that I know of in the Arab world.

He became more and more insistent when he found that the French were using delaying and evasive tactics and he told us frankly that he would simply have to take the Soviet's offer which, financially, was far more favorable to him and his country than anything we could give him.

We and the British told the French that we would have to send a token shipment by November first because in our opinion we would otherwise risk the loss of that important area. You do not even have to glance at your map to know what the strategic value of the region is. The French then replied that they would make some delivery of the necessary arms to Tunisia and asked us to abstain. To this we gladly agreed, provided they would do it by November first.

When their government fell, they pointed out that there was no one there in power to take action and asked us to delay still further. This we did, much to the anguish of Bourguiba.

I have forgotten for the moment exactly how we fixed the date, but we then stated that we would wait until November twelfth, but we told both the French and Tunisians that, on that date, we would deliver a token shipment of arms (from us only 500 rifles). When November twelfth came, the Gaillard government was in power but the matter had not been settled. Under our pressing, the French government finally said it intended to deliver the arms and had agreed in principle to do so, but before actual delivery could take place the Tunisians would have to agree that their whole source of arms supply from then on would be France.

In other words, even though Tunisia is ostensibly a free government, one with which we have exchanged Ambassadors, the French asked them to agree that for any military purposes they would be completely subservient to the French.

As you might expect, Bourguiba flatly rejected this condition and insisted that we deliver the token shipment of arms, as promised.

On our part, we felt it was a matter of good faith to deliver on November twelfth, but since the French seemed at last to be aware of the grim seriousness of the situation, we put off, with the British, actual delivery for another twenty-four to forty-eight hours, to give the French a renewed chance to settle the matter.

(I should have remarked that while all this was going on, Egypt suddenly decided to make Bourguiba a present of a certain amount of arms and shipped them from Cairo so as to assure their arrival in Tunisia by November fifteenth or sixteenth. Bourguiba considered it to be vitally important that some Western arms be received prior to the arrival of the Egyptian shipment. He said if this were not done his whole pro-Western policy would collapse around his ears and he would be forced into the arms of the Communist bloc.)

In spite of our actions, taken with the utmost caution and after long and exhaustive conferences, to postpone delivery after November twelfth, and so again breaking a promise we had given in good faith, the French went back to the Tunisians with the same old argument -- namely that they, the French, had to be the sole source of supply of arms for Tunisia.

With the matter in this highly unsatisfactory state, we finally delivered the token shipment on November fourteenth, and France has since been acting like a spoiled child.

Of course we were well aware that France was seeking any kind of excuse to blame someone else for its own difficulties. That is a favorite trick of French politicians these days. But no matter how serious the consequences, we decided that if we were to hold on to the Mid East and have any kind of decent relations with the Arab world, we simply had to go ahead with an agreement that seemed to us to be based on Tunisian rights and on fairness in our dealings with other nations.

Just what the outcome will be I cannot say. The French are fully capable of the most senseless action just to express their disagreement with others.

Their basic trouble is that they are still trying to act as if they headed a great empire, all of it, as of old, completely dependent on them. If they would center their attention mainly on their European problems and work with others in their solution, they could be a happy and prosperous country.

Today their production per man is, I am told by the experts, even higher than that in Germany. Yet Germany is making money hand over fist, and France is on the verge of bankruptcy.

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I am slated to make two or three more speeches this fall, or at least by the end of January. Subjects still to be covered are such things as "The function of mutual security assistance in our nation's defense," "The farm problem," and the "Economic situation." This last I will defer for some time because of the hope that a few of the uncertainties will be cleared up and I can make a more meaningful talk on the matter.

You mention the Little Rock situation and your conviction that I had done the right thing. My biggest problem has been to make people see, particularly in the south, that my main interest is not in the integration or segregation question. My opinion as to the wisdom of the decision or the timeliness of the Supreme Court's decision has nothing to do with the case.

The point is that specific orders of our Courts, taken in accordance with the terms of our Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, must be upheld.

I said to a man the other day: "You disagree with the decision and tell me that I should show my disapproval by refusing to prevent violence from obstructing the carrying-out of the Court's orders.

"Let us take a different example. Suppose you had been thrown into jail by an arbitrary sheriff or United States marshal. Your lawyer asked for a writ of habeas corpus and it is granted by the judge. But the feeling in the locality is such that the sheriff feels "completely safe in telling you he will not obey the order, and you will remain in jail. Now comes my question: Would you consider I was doing my solemn duty as the President of the United States if I did not compel your release from jail?"

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If the day comes when we can obey the orders of our Courts only when we personally approve of them, the end of the American system, as we know it, will not be far off.

Along with these speaking chores that I mentioned a while back, I have the State of the Union speech to make, a Budget in preparation to send to Congress, the Economic Report to approve and send on, and then the endless conferences with legislative leaders while Congress is in session. The only hope I see for any real letup is some time around next July. Several things would have to happen to make that period any better than the present.

The Congress would have to adjourn early. There would have to be a general easing off of tensions in the free world. And fewer people must be struggling to see me with "very important messages and pieces of advice." If all three of these things happen, possibly my family, my associates, my secretary and I can give less attention to our blood pressure and the condition of our general nervous systems.

Having said all this, I must tell you that physically I seem to stand up under the burden remarkably well. Yesterday I think the doctor said my blood pressure was 130 over 80 and my pulse something on the order of 66.

The biggest worry of all is the constant question of "doing the right thing." Certain of the problems are so complex and so difficult that there is no really satisfactory answer. As Foster explained it the other day when we were talking about the French-Tunisian mess, "This is a matter of choosing whether you want your arm broken in two places -- or your leg broken above the knee." But I have the satisfaction of knowing that I do my best, that I have with me a group of honest, dedicated, and in some cases very wise men to advise and help, and that, finally, the Almighty must have in mind some better fate for this poor old world of ours than to see it largely blown up in a holocaust of nuclear bombs.

So with this kind of support I manage to keep at least the shreds of a once fairly good disposition -- a matter on which Mrs. Whitman may write you a minority report -- and all in all feel that the job is being done about as well as it can be under the circumstances.

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While I am often urged to be more assertive, to do a little more desk-pounding, to challenge Russia more specifically and harshly, I do not do these things for the simple reason that I think they are unwise. Possibly I do not always control my temper well, but I do succeed in controlling it in public. And I still believe that a frequent exhibition of a loss of temper is a sure sign of weakness.

I seem to have gotten into a spate of introspective thinking here and making you the victim of its expression. Actually I have nothing quite so important to do as to wish for you a reasonable and quick return to a state of good feeling, particularly in getting rid of those blankety-blankety headaches. Along with this, I want to send my love to Ibby and your family.

As ever,

Captain E. E. Hazlett, Ret'd.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DIARY
9 a.m. -- November 14, 1957

For the past three days we have been in a terrible difficulty with France and Tunisia, based partially upon misunderstanding but mostly on what we believe to be French stupidity and refusal to face international facts as they exist.

For a long time Prime Minister Bourguiba of Tunisia has been trying to obtain some arms from the West. His demands have seemed reasonable to us and he asked for the arms on the basis of purchase, not grant.

Our own hope was that because of the close ties of France with the North African area that the French would be the ones to deliver such arms and we urged them to do so. We conferred with the British who felt about the matter as we did.

While the French have nominally accorded Tunisia complete independence, they have so far retained in Tunisia five military bases (I believe all these are in addition to Bizerte which was to be retained by the French under the Independence Treaty). They have given to Tunisia no satisfactory answer as to when these bases are to be evacuated, if ever.

Apparently a few weeks ago the French told Bourguiba that they would deliver arms, but they demanded certain conditions to be agreed to in advance. The most unacceptable of these conditions was an engagement on the part of the Tunisians that they would not accept arms from any other nation -- that France would be the sole source of supply of such equipment.

We have felt this condition to be unjustified and so informed the French, again urging them to attach a single condition that the arms be used only for defensive purposes.

In view of the inconclusive character of their talks with the French, Bourguiba finally grew desperate. He is, I think, our most independent and enthusiastic friend in the Arab World. But in view of the demands of his people for some military equipment, it became more and more difficult for him to maintain his position. Some weeks ago, therefore, we told Bourguiba that in the event the French did not deliver arms for internal order and minimum defense purposes

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-365 #1
BY DJH DATE 3/21/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

we would, in combination with the British, deliver him a token shipment by November first. The idea was that a small token shipment (only five hundred rifles) would establish his right as head of an independent government to purchase arms from the west, in whatever area he could get the best treatment.

Soon thereafter the French government fell and there was only a caretaker government in Paris for a number of weeks. In view of this and on French request we postponed the delivery date of our token shipment to November twelfth.

Suddenly on November 11th or 12th the French protested that they had not heard that we had promised delivery on a specific date; that their new Premier Gaillard had not been in office long enough to pay attention to this problem and that they would regard our delivery of a token shipment to Tunisia as an unfriendly act. Their reaction was violent, so much so that they even held that they might have to withdraw from NATO, or at least not attend the December meeting of that body.

This put us in a dilemma. While NATO is the organization to which we attach a maximum importance in the attempt to maintain collective security against the Russian threat, we could not afford either to see Bourguiba begin to purchase arms from the Soviets nor could we be in the position of breaking our pledged word to Tunisia.

In early November the situation was complicated by a sudden move on the part of Nasser in Egypt to start a shipment of arms to Tunisia -- as a gift. Bourguiba could not possibly afford to turn this offer down, which was apparently widely publicized in that area, and he attached the most extraordinary importance to the delivery of some Western arms in Tunisia before the Egyptian shipment could reach there, somewhere between the 15th or 16th of this month.

In the situation that has developed within the last three days, we have had numerous trans-Atlantic telephone calls with some very stiff notes passing between ourselves and the French, to urge them to get busy and deliver a token shipment of arms and without conditions other than that of using the arms merely for defense.

In spite of promising such delivery on the 12th, they failed to carry it out and spent the 13th in arguing among themselves and apparently with Bourguiba and the British and us. In these cables and

~~TOP SECRET~~

telephone calls they threatened the most dire things such as a complete breakup of the Western Alliance.

Finally, we felt that we simply could not be blackmailed by the French weakness, and in two notes I definitely notified Gaillard that having put off Bourguiba for two additional days, we are going to deliver the token shipment of arms to him on the morning of November fourteenth.

So far as we can find out, the French have made no move to satisfy the situation so presumably the British-American shipment of arms was delivered to Bourguiba this morning.

So far as we can tell at this moment, the French reaction has not been as violent as they themselves said it would be, but it is certain that there will be trouble in the offing about the whole affair.

Incidentally, the French objection was based on the argument that Bourguiba was trying to arm his country for far more than defensive purposes. They said he was trying to buy arms from Spain, from Italy and from every other country in the West and would play one off against the other in the threat to purchase them, otherwise, from Russia.

We hold that Bourguiba is a true Western friend and will not take arms from Russia unless he is forced to by our own attitude and his internal pressures. If he purchases arms from the West, he can never be armed very heavily for the simple reason that he has not the money to buy arms in quantity. The only way he could begin to build up a big military machine would be to have gift arms.

This is approximately where the situation stands this monring.

D. D. E.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #73
By Date 12/16/77

DIARY

November 6, 1957

Lyndon Johnson in to see the President. He said he had the choice of allowing the investigation (about guided missiles) to go on under Subcommittee headed by Symington or full Committee with himself as Chairman. He said he thought it necessary that the investigation be on bipartisan basis and that he was not unaware, so the President thought, that the Democrats could be blamed. The President gave him history of missile program. Johnson said he hoped we would close ranks, forget anything about Republicans and Democrats and do the job. President thinks he is aware of the fact that they are pretty vulnerable. President said we would not be first to throw the stone. McElroy will cooperate. McElroy will take Johnson and Bridges to Pentagon and tell them what he can -- there are some members of the Committee with whom he cannot be that frank, a matter Johnson well realizes.

Johnson has been urged to call special session, but has said he would not act if the President did not act and he saw no need of it now.

The President said he "said all the right things. I think today he is being honest."

General Persons said that the Defense Department has been getting together a comprehensive collection of data on the development of missiles, out of which can be made, and they are presently working on such, a white paper. The President emphasized that the long range ballistic missiles, the IRBM and ICBM, should be kept separate from the air-breathing missiles in any such paper.

The President said only two places in which he thought we could be vulnerable -- the delay leading to deciisions made at Camp David in November of 1955, and the hold up by Charlie Wilson of the Jupiter missile.

November 5, 1957. Diary

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE HONORABLE ARTHUR LARSON

Will you please consider the following as you work on the draft of your speech today?

One reason I feel so strongly that the educational phases in your draft must be contracted is because there are so many parts of the defense problem that have really to be put before the American people.

For example, our talk gives not even a sketchy recitation of our ballistic missile effort. It does not give the approximate time of starting the effort. It does not say anything about the initial scientific survey undertaken in connection with the "New Look" and which started us on the road.

It does not give any idea of the magnitude of the present effort (something like a billion dollars a year devoted to part of this one project alone).

It gives no idea of the amount of money the Defense establishment is spending annually on total research and development (something over five billion a year). It does not sufficiently emphasize the fact (which should be handled in connection with the introduction of the Killian paragraph), that I have over these years been in informal but close contact with scientists and that what Dr. Killian is going to do is to regularize these connections and make them broader, permanent, and, in addition, be my adviser in the coordination of the connection between the Federal government and the scientific world. Similar advisers will be in subordinate places.

I think you should get the strongest possible statement that you can from Secretary McElroy.

Finally, it should be pointed out that money alone will not solve this problem.

* * * * * *

I think a sentence or two could emphasize the fact that a purely materialistic dictatorship has concentrated in particular areas and has accomplished a very significant scientific achievement. I think we have not stressed that we are not merely racing in the materialistic way; we are defending priceless spiritual values.

Finally, I think the paper should end on a note of determination and earnest purpose.

There should be no thought of complacency in the whole paper, but in every point brought up there should be the expression of complete conviction that the American people can meet every one of these problems and these threats if we turn our minds to it.

D.D.E.

Toner Notes

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2. Staff Notes No. 243 (3 pgs)		11/22/57	A
3. Staff Notes No 242 (2 pgs)		11/21/57	A
4. Staff Notes No. 241 (2 pgs)		11/20/57	A
5. Staff Notes No. 240 (2 pgs)		11/19/57	A
6. Staff Notes No. 239 (2 pgs)		11/17/57	A
7. Staff Notes No. 238 (2 pgs)		11/15/57	A-RD
8. Special Staff Note (2 pgs)		11/14/57	A
~~9. Staff Notes No. 237 (2 pgs)~~		~~11/14/57~~ 10/27/83 kw	~~A~~
10. Special Staff Note re Syrian policy (1 pg)		11/13/57	A
~~11. Staff Notes No. 236 (2 pgs)~~		~~11/13/57~~ 10/27/83 kw	~~A~~
12. Staff Notes No. 235 (1 pg)		11/12/57	A
13. Staff Notes No. 234 (2 pgs)		11/9/57	A

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15. Staff	Notes No. 232 (2 pgs)	11/7/57	A
16. Staff	Notes No. 231 (2 pgs)	11/6/57	A
17. Staff	Notes No. 230 (2 pgs)	11/5/57	A
18. Staff	Notes No. 229 (2 pgs)	11/4/57	A

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 244

November 23, 1957

1. Southeast Asia

ICA

... (S)

2. Thailand

ICA

... (C)

3. Sudan

State

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... (C)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by D.P. + destroyed 11/26/57
Carbon No. 3 ret'd by Goodpaster + destroyed 12/10/57.

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4. Egypt

State

(S)

Defense

5. Defense Safety Programs. -- Defense reports that its safety programs have been yielding positive results and are being intensified. Major aircraft accidents continue to decline in number although severity has tended to rise with higher speeds. The increased complexity of operating equipment will slow the decline in occupational accidents which are down 30% from 5 years ago. While Government-owned vehicle accidents are at a five year low with only 130 fatalities in 1956, military personnel fatalities (averaging 1800 annually) involving privately-owned vehicles continue to be one of the most pressing safety problems. The Air Force has initiated a compulsory driver training program (25 years and under), while Army and Navy have voluntary programs to combat this problem. (U)

HEW

6. Congressional Interest in Education Problems. -- HEW reports that of over 13,000 bills placed before the last session of Congress, some 150 concerned higher education. About 100 of these, still pending before the 85th Congress, would authorize some form of Federal financial aid to students (particularly in the sciences and engineering) or tax credits, exemptions, or deductions for college expenses. With this considerable pre-Sputnik interest, the next session will see many more bills and probable action. (Adm. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 243

November 22, 1957

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

3. B-66

Defense

...(C)

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AEC

4. Peaceful Uses. -- (a) A new-type reactor, using liquid sodium as coolant and graphite as moderator, was "put on stream" by Chairman Strauss last week at Santa Susana, near Los Angeles. It supplies power for the Southern California Edison Company and is the prototype for a plant 12 times as large planned for a Nebraska power cooperative. (b) Next Monday, Mr. Strauss will put on stream a boiling water atomic power reactor at Vallecitos, north of San Francisco, serving Pacific Gas and Electric Company. It is the first in the US constructed entirely with private capital and is a prototype for a privately financed reactor which General Electric is constructing near Chicago for Commonwealth Edison. (U)

HEW

5. HEW Notes. -- (a) In cooperation with the Food and Drug Administration, some thirteen industry and professional associations are sponsoring programs to increase public confidence in food purity and drug and cosmetic claims, which has been brought to a low ebb by a few fringe hucksters. (b) Progress is good on most of the recommendations of the 1955 Citizens Advisory Committee for improving FDA and expanding it three to fourfold in 5 to 10 years; but continued compliance depends on favorable appropriations and some salary adjustments for scientists. (Adm. Conf.)

Commerce

6. Chilean Merchant Shipping Discrimination. -- Commerce's Maritime Administration, with State's concurrence, has recommended that the EX-IM Bank refuse Chile's request to waive the exclusive US-flag vessel requirements of Public Resolution No. 17, 73d Congress in connection with a $12.5 million EX-IM Bank credit. This recommendation was made because of the discriminatory effect of the Chilean Merchant Marine Act of 1956, which State protested prior to its enactment, and which requires the routing of 50% of Chile's commercial cargoes to Chilean vessels. (Adm. Conf.)

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State

7. Czechoslovakia

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(7. Cont.)

...(C)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 22, 1957

From AEC:

A UP dispatch from London quoted a scientist in the employ of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority as stating that the United Kingdom had achieved a breakthrough in the program to control the thermonuclear reaction for power and that the United Kingdom is well ahead of the US in this field. The Chairman of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, Sir Edwin Plowden, has communicated with Chairman Strauss, disavowing the statement; and they plan to release a joint statement late today.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 242

November 21, 1957

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Agri

2. Agricultural Exports. -- Agriculture reports that delays in getting new P.L. 480 agreements signed because of interdepartmental differences on division of the $1 billion among various countries may cause agricultural exports to suffer unless the process is speeded up. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri

3. 1958 Rice Program. -- Agriculture announced yesterday that the 1958 rice acreage quota would be the same as in 1957 (1.6 million acres), conforming to present legal requirements, but that the price support was reduced from 81 to 75 percent of parity. The reduced level will result in an estimated budget saving of $7 million. Secretary Benson also determined that there will not be a "two-price" marketing program in effect for the 1958 rice crop, in view of the difficulties in administering the plan and the probability of adverse international effects. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. USSR

Defense

... (C)

5. Germany-Jordan

State

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(5. cont.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 241

November 20, 1957

1. US-Poland

State

... (C)

2. Germany-Poland

State

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... (C)

3. East Germany

State

... (C)

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4. Sudan

ICA

... (S)

Interior

5. Saline Water Conversion. -- More than 300 scientists and engineers from the US and 13 other countries attended the successful November 4-6 Symposium on Saline Water Conversion sponsored jointly by the National Academy of Sciences and Interior's Office of Saline Water Conversion. No major breakthrough was disclosed on the key problem of lowering the cost of converting saline water for agricultural, industrial, and human use. However a number of solutions were suggested with special emphasis on distillation, membrane, solar, and freezing processes. The Symposium also considered the thermodynamic properties of saline water, the role of nuclear energy in conversion, and military applications. Committees were appointed to evaluate the reports of each session and to submit recommendations on future programs. (U)

W.H. - Rabb

6. Career Executive Program. -- Maxwell Rabb reports a frank and very successful meeting at the White House today with Dr. Flemming and the heads of independent agencies and regulatory commissions. The discussion focused on the role of the proposed Career Executive Board, the powers and responsibilities of agency heads over their personnel, and nominations to the proposed Service. Dr. Flemming gave successful assurances that the new program will work as a service to, rather than as a lever against, agency heads. Dr. Flemming and his Committee will now proceed to complete his Report. (Adm. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 240

November 19, 1957

Labor

1. Unemployment Insurance. -- According to Labor's latest weekly data on unemployment insurance, claim loads are rising significantly faster than usual for this time of year. For the week ending November 9, initial claims rose by 30,800 to a total of 308,900, or 41% higher than a year ago; insured unemployment during the week of November 2 (continuing claims) rose by 53,100 to 1,312,400, or 47% above last year. (Adm. Conf.)

FCDA

2. Public Understanding of Nuclear Age. -- Governor Hoegh reports that, in furtherance of the project to increase public understanding of nuclear age problems, he will meet with Mr. Nason, President of the Foreign Policy Association, Dr. Wriston, Executive Director of the American Assembly, and Assistant Secretary of State Berding on Monday, November 25. (Adm. Conf.)

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State 3. US-USSR

...(C)

State 4. United Nations

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(4. cont.)

...(C)

5. Tunisia

USIA

...(C)

State 6. USSR-Iran

...(C)

State 7. UK-USSR

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...(C)

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13

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 18, 1957

From Defense:

Defense Manpower Highlights. -- Active-duty military strengths dropped nearly 40,000 during the first quarter of FY 1958 to 2,757,000 with the largest reductions reported in Army and Navy. The FY 1958 DOD strength reduction of 192,000 is being accomplished in about equal proportions by reduced intakes and by selective release programs. About 7,000 reserve officers in Army, Air Force and Navy are scheduled for involuntary separation. Inductions under the proposed Army plan will total 130,000, as compared to 179,000 in FY 1957. (A sharper reduction will be possible in the event of Congressional approval of H. R. 8850, since Army currently plans early release of low-aptitude inductees.)

Direct-hire civilian employment dropped about 45,000 during the first 4 months of FY 1958 to 1,115,000 on October 31. This is about three-fourths of the total reduction of 60,000 estimated for Defense during FY 1958 as a whole. Reductions to date were largely accomplished through curtailed hiring. However, some reductions in force are anticipated during the second quarter of FY 1958.

Mental quality of new enlisted intakes improved significantly in all Services during the first quarter of FY 1958 mainly due to suspension of Group IV enlistments. Over-all Army intake of Mental Group IV's also dropped sharply, from 30.5% in FY 1957 to 20.0% in September 1957 due to (a) discontinuation of Group IV enlistments and (b) a greater-than-seasonal reduction in Group IV inductions in September.

Reenlistment rates in FY 1957 and early FY 1958 were up in Air Force and Navy, down in Army and Marine Corps, with little over-all change for DOD as a whole. Highly technical electronic skills continued to experience lowest rates, in contrast to high rates in service-type occupations. Reenlistment rates in most skills continued well below the "optimum" or Service desired levels -- with the partial exception of the Air Force.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 239

November 16, 1957

W.H. — Pyle

1. Federal-State Relations. -- Governor Pyle and Mr. Stambaugh expect that the initial report of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, with action recommendations, will be submitted to the President about December 1. Current highlights are: (1) the Committee has agreed on a schedule of minimum State contributions to meet natural disasters during any one year, in a range from one-quarter million dollars to $3 million; (2) the Committee's agreement to transfer responsibilities to the States for the two new vocational education programs has the effect of putting all vocational education into one package and taking it out of the Federal Government; (3) the States have agreed to establish planning agencies for urban renewal, and when able, to assume responsibility for loans to municipalities for planning purposes; (4) agreement was reached on initial steps to increase the States' authority, responsibility and capability in peace-time atomic energy uses. (Adm. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Increased Demand for Upper Air Data. -- As a result of increased interest in guided missile research and development, Commerce is answering many new requests from Defense and from defense contractors for upper air climatological data. (Adm. Conf.)

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3. Missiles

Defense

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Staff Notes # 239 - 2 -

(3. cont.)

...(C)

4. Seventh Fleet

Defense

...(C)

5. EX-IM Bank Loans. -- Treasury reports that the Bank is preparing to announce the following loans: a $100 million line of credit to Brazilian Railways for modernization, originally authorized in July 1956 subject to conditions which have now been met; $10 million to a Peru mining firm (a western hemisphere trade corporation) for iron ore processing; and $5 million to a Japanese electric power company for a generating unit. (Adm. Conf.)

Treasury

6. Middle East

ICA

...(S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 237

November 14, 1957

1. HONEST JOHN for NATO. -- Army's present FY 1957 MAP provides equipment and training for 10 HONEST JOHN battalions for NATO: 1 each for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, and 2 each for France and Turkey; Germany has accepted equipment for one-half battalion (2 launchers) on a reimbursable basis. Army plans three weeks on-the-job training for each foreign cadre (10 officers, 23 EM, 11 interpreters) with US Army units in Europe, followed by four-weeks advance training for about one-third of each cadre; a mobile training team will be sent to each country for 60 days after receipt of equipment for equipment operation and maintenance instruction. Delivery of ground equipment is expected to begin next fall at a rate of about 4 launchers per month, with remainder of equipment and missiles going direct to the recipient countries prior to the return of cadres from the training sites. Training missiles will be delivered to US unit training sites in Europe as required. ~~(S)~~

2. Shah Requests Loan. -- ICA notes that the Shah of Iran has made an "impassioned plea" to our Ambassador for a loan to tide Iran over its anticipated budgetary deficits during the coming two fiscal years. Although he felt he could survive the present fiscal year without assistance, the Shah said that next year's budget would increase by about $100 million, of which improved methods of tax collection and expansion of monopoly incomes would cover $45 million, leaving a gap of $50-55 million. ~~(S)~~

3. Diem Comments on Indian Neutrality. -- Embassy Saigon reports a conversation between US Congressman Saund and President Diem in which the latter outlined his impressions from a recent trip to India. Diem concluded from his many conversations with Indians that there is no ground for American apprehensions about the Soviet sputniks increasing Indian neutralism. He found them saying in private that it is not the US but the Russians who are making an all-out effort to build up their war machine, and

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MR 81-178 #21
BY DJH DATE 10/18/83

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that Soviet propaganda on missiles is causing them to reevaluate Soviet "peaceful intentions". ~~(C)~~

4. Agricultural Commodities for Pakistan. -- Agriculture reports that an agreement with Pakistan will be announced tomorrow for the sale of about $65 million in agricultural commodities under Title I of P. L. 480, principally 600, 000 tons of wheat and 100, 000 tons of rice. This brings the grand total of wheat programmed under Title I under all programs to about 500 million bushels, roughly half the quantity we have been producing each year. (Adm. Conf.)

5. P. L. 480 Extension. -- The Council on Foreign Economic Policy agreed on Tuesday that P. L. 480 should be extended to June 30, 1959, and that another additional $1. 5 billion authorization should be requested for Title I. However, CEA and Budget favored this amount only provided that they are assured that the new farm legislation will result in reduction of agricultural surpluses. The action is not intended as a change in the Administration's policy that P. L. 480 is a temporary expedient. ~~(C)~~

6. Secretary Benson's Trade Development Trip. -- The Secretary was chiefly impressed by the mutual benefits of our surplus disposal programs to the US and the countries visited. The exports have helped to take the pressure of surpluses off the domestic market and saved continually mounting storage and handling costs. In putting food and fiber in the hands of people who need them, we have built up a significant reservoir of good will. Our farm products are also significantly helping countries to concentrate their limited foreign exchange on vitally needed capital goods which eventually will raise earning power and standards of living. Local currencies generated by P. L. 480 have strengthened the defense forces of such allies as Korea, Pakistan, Turkey and Greece. The Secretary also found that our surplus disposal programs help to avert internal subversion by Communists. This program aids in establishing the basis for a permanent expansion of world trade in food and fiber, which will benefit not only ourselves and the countries receiving our products, but will also work to the ultimate benefit of all agricultural exporting countries. (Adm. Conf.)

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DE

STAFF NOTES NO. 236

November 13, 1957

1. Communist Overtures to Brazil. -- A high Brazilian official is concerned over mounting Communist efforts to legalize the party in Brazil and a simultaneous Soviet and satellite campaign to restore diplomatic relations and expand economic contacts with Brazil. Bloc countries have offered to participate in Brazilian development projects and extend large-scale credits. Our Embassy suspects that a concerted Communist effort on all fronts is underway, capitalizing on current Brazilian economic problems and the forthcoming elections. (C)

2. German-Yugoslav Relations. -- Germany has decided to continue consular relations with Yugoslavia despite the break in diplomatic relations. While the initiative was reportedly Yugoslav, Germany also has an interest in consular services for Germans in Yugoslavia. Moreover, Germany does not wish to prejudice the possibility of consular relations with Soviet bloc countries. The Germans are also continuing normal commercial relations with Yugoslavia but will no longer promote them. (C)

3. Soviet Approach Bonn on Overflights. -- Embassy Bonn reports that the Soviets have approached the Germans on possible Soviet overflight rights enroute to European capitals. The Germans are considering as possible conditions for the granting of such rights: (a) four-power overflight rights over all of Germany; (b) permission for non-four-power ICAO countries to fly to Berlin; (c) Lufthansa flights to Berlin; and (d) reciprocal rights to Moscow. Our Embassy comments that although the Soviets probably would not agree to all of these, the Federal Republic's key location on East-West air routes provides a unique bargaining position which should not be given away for limited objectives such as Lufthansa rights to Berlin alone. (C)

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4. Security Offering to be Announced. -- Treasury will announce tomorrow or Friday an offering of securities to refinance December 1 maturities of $10 billion in 3-5/8% Treasury certificates and to raise approximately $1.5 billion new money for current operating expenses. This is the maximum amount of new money which can be raised safely under the present debt limit. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Kendall Will Tell Importers to Speak Up. -- Assistant Treasury Secretary Kendall will suggest to the National Council of Importers in New York on November 14 that they make known more emphatically their views on legislation affecting foreign trade. He will note that "protectionist interests in the country have been and are doing an excellent job in representing their own interests and viewpoint and getting them across". (Adm. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. ~~135~~ 235

November 12, 1957

State 1. Germany-USSR

...(S)

State 2. UK-Egypt

...(C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 234

November 9, 1957

1. USSR-Poland

State

...(C)

2. Germany-Rumania

State

...(S)

Defense

3. **Argentine Officers Tour US.** -- During November and December 83 Argentine Army officers will tour US military installations. This is an interim step in a broad Defense-endorsed program of training Argentine officers in the US to develop friendly relations with their armed forces and show our desire to cooperate with the present government. (U)

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4. British Fleet

Defense

...(C)

Defense 5. Submarines

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(5. cont.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 8, 1957

From Agriculture:

Agricultural Outlook for 1958. -- As of now, our best judgment is that in 1958:

(1) farmers will get about the same average prices as in 1957;
(2) agricultural output will remain high, and could well reach a new record;
(3) further increases in production costs may largely offset any rise in gross farm income, leaving farm operators' net realized income from farming about the same as in 1957;
(4) with increasing income from non-farm sources, and with decreasing numbers of persons on farms, this could mean a slight gain in per capita income of farm people;
(5) the parity index is likely to creep up further, resulting in a further slight drop in the parity ratio;
(6) retail food prices may rise further, because of increases in marketing charges;
(7) exports of agricultural products will continue high, but will probably be less than in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957;
(8) stocks of wheat and cotton may again be reduced, but the carryover of feed grains will increase still further;
(9) the major change in Government programs affecting 1958 incomes is likely to be a reduction in the acreage reserve program. Government payments for price support, for the Soil Bank, and for export programs will continue to be large;
(10) farm debt will probably continue to rise;
(11) land values will probably go up further, and farm levels of living will increase, due in part to increased income from non-farm sources.

These judgments about the 1958 outlook are based upon two main assumptions -- assumptions that now seem to us the most realistic, but neither of which is certain: (1) that the domestic business situation will continue strong, with no substantial letdown in production, prices, or employment, and (2) that the uncertain international situation will not touch off another burst of inflation.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 233

November 8, 1957

ICA

1. Jordan

...(S)

State

2. Western Mediterranean Pact

...(C)

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State

3. India

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(3. Cont.)

...(C)

State

ICA

Agri

4. Asian Wheat Situation. -- (a) Embassy New Delhi reports serious concern over the drought situation in eastern India, which is causing large crop losses and may dangerously reduce grain reserves, and recommends interim grain relief out of the current P.L. 480 Title I authorization. (Adm. Conf.)
(b)

... (c)

(c) While Agriculture estimates that the US and other exporting countries will benefit from Australia's inability to meet the needs of her traditional wheat markets, the consequences of the shortage may be serious in Pakistan and worse in India. If Title I shipments to India are completed by April, India's wheat supply may be critical by early next year. (Adm. Conf.)

FCDA

5. FCDA Reorganization. -- FCDA will announce Sunday a major reorganization to carry out its long-range plan for building a civil defense operational capability into government at all levels. Designed to implement the continuity-of-government plan, the reorganization will concentrate all activities in related fields into a single service. Operational elements of FCDA will be assigned to the Operations Service, technical areas to the Research and Development Service, and training and information activities to Education. (Adm. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 232

November 7, 1957

1. United Kingdom

State

... (S)

W.H. - Randall

2. **P.L. 480 Renewal.** -- Clarence Randall reports that despite weeks of effort, differences on this controversial subject within the Clarence Francis Committee have been very severe. He will try for a CFEP consensus on November 12 but is uncertain of the outcome, since Agriculture is expected to hold out for a minimum of $1.5 billion. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri

3. **P.L. 480 - Arrangement with Israel.** -- Agriculture expects that the $35 million sale for foreign currency to Israel will be completed shortly. In accordance with State's wishes, no press release will be issued. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. Syria-USSR

ICA

... (C)

FCDA

5. **NATO CD Planning.** -- Governor Hoegh reports that at its recent Paris meeting, the NATO Senior Civil Emergency

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Planning Committee noted two deficiencies in the US Civil Defense Plan -- inadequate instruction facilities, and lack of a shelter program. While efforts to improve training facilities are now underway, the question of whether to initiate a national shelter program has not yet been decided. Governor Hoegh notes that his meetings with the Norwegian and Danish Civil Defense Directors and observation of their shelters were very helpful. He also reports satisfactory progress in completing our National Civil Defense Plan. (Adm. Conf.)

6. United Nations

State

...(C)

W. H. Randall

7. International Travel. -- Clarence Randall has recommended that Mr. Hagerty announce his impending study, with Dean Edward P. Brooks of MIT's Industrial Management School as consultant, of barriers to, and ways of facilitating international travel as required by Sec. 416 of the Mutual Security Act of 1957. (Adm. Conf.)

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Treasury

8. Financing Plans. -- Tomorrow Secretary Anderson and other Treasury officials begin a series of meetings with banking and insurance representatives on forthcoming Treasury financing, to include re-financing of $10 billion in obligations which mature December 1 and the raising of about $1.5 billion in new money.. (Adm. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 231

November 6, 1957

1. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

Labor

2. Construction Statistics. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the value of new construction declined seasonally in October to $4.5 billion, 3 percent above the previous October high set in 1956. Expenditures for the first 10 months of this year ($39.4 billion) were 2 percent above the corresponding 1956 figure. Total private construction activity was about the same in both years, but public construction was 8 percent higher in 1957. (Adm. Conf.)

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ICA

3. Explaining the MSP. -- Stating that a principal responsibility in the administration of Mutual Security funds is to assure that the American public knows why the funds are appropriated and how they are spent, ICA Director Smith has personally asked his Mission Directors and Representatives abroad to accept requests to speak about the Mutual Security Program in their home communities when they are here on home leave or consultation. (Adm. Conf.)

4. UN General Assembly

State

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(4. cont.)

...(C)

State 5. Egypt

...(S)

Treasury 6. National Advisory Council Actions. -- Treasury reports recent approvals by the NAC of three Export-Import Bank credits for industrial development ($8.2 million for Austrian rolling mills equipment, $17.5 million for Cuban telephone expansion and $16 million for expansion of Mexican iron and steel facilities) and a $600,000 International Bank Loan to Ecuador for the State Railways repair program. (Adm. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 230

November 5, 1957

1. Moscow Trade Fair

State
& Commerce

...(C)

OCB

2. Current Foreign Opinion. -- The many Soviet bloc comments on Sputnik II are almost identical to those on the first, stressing Soviet scientific achievement, American consternation, and the need for peaceful coexistence. While initial free world reaction is essentially the same as for Sputnik I, it is decidedly smaller in volume. The comment on Zhukov's removal is relatively slight on both sides of the curtain and is overshadowed by coverage of Sputnik II; the bloc countries endorse the ouster while most Westerners regard it simply as the removal of an obstacle to Khrushchev's climb to power. (Adm. Conf.)

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ICA

3. Ghana Technical Aid. -- ICA has informed its representative in Accra that the approved planning level for the FY 1958 Technical Cooperation Program for Ghana is $500,000; this would include the expert Ghana requested to help establish a Civilian Conservation Corps-type organization. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. Asian-African Conference

State
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Issue #44,

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5. Flight to Argentina

State

...(C)

6. **Army Suggestions Program Receives Award.** -- Secretary Brucker recently accepted an award from the National Association of Suggestion Systems for Army's successful "Project Paydirt", an incentive awards campaign to encourage military and civilian personnel at all levels to submit suggestions for improving Army efficiency. (U)

Defense

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STAFF NOTES NO. 229

November 4, 1957

1. Atomic Testing

Defense

...(TS)

State 2. Suez Canal

...(C)

Defense 3. Sixth Fleet

...(S)

State 4. Poland-Jordan

...(C)

State 5. Denmark-Germany

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... (S)

6. UN Force

State

... (C)

W. H. - McCabe

7. Republicans Plan Missile Statements. -- Edward McCabe informs us that the Republican National Committee is planning to develop material for political use stressing that the previous administration's policies slowed the American missile effort and aided the development of Russia's missile program. The Committee will say that in the early postwar years, the State Department imposed restrictions (following the Morgenthau Plan) on admission of German scientists to the US. This hindered the efforts of our military to obtain the top German missile experts, many of whom were subsequently taken by the Russians, thus aiding Soviet technological progress. (Adm. Conf.)

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SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

November 1, 1957

From Agriculture:

Legislative Program. -- The matter of strategy in getting our legislative proposals enacted into law is now beginning to take shape. Proposed techniques include:

1. Personal talks by the Secretary with as many Congressional Agricultural Committee members and Republican leaders as possible.
2. Meeting between the White House and the Secretary with Senator Aiken and Representative Andresen to try to get them committed to the Administration's farm program.
3. Discussion of the proposed program with members of the White House staff, National Republican Committee and Senate and House campaign committees.
4. Information discussion of the proposed program with the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation.
5. Discussion with as many other members of Congress as possible.
6. Presentation to the National Agricultural Advisory Committee.
7. Briefing of USDA agency heads and information officers.
8. Discussion with farm editors.

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Dictation

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~~2. Memorandum~~ 76-49	~~DDE to Dulles~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~11/18/57~~	~~A~~
~~3. Letter~~	~~DDE to Secy. of Air Force James Douglas~~ (2 pgs) opened in Name Series by DS 8/15/83	~~11/11/57~~	~~C~~
~~4. Letter~~ 76-49	~~DDE to Neil McElroy~~ (2 pgs) (exempted, DOD-10/19/76; State-3/18/77)	~~11/5/57~~ 9/10/81, kr	~~A~~

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

November 25, 1957.

Dear Lewis:

The purpose of this note is to invite you to ride on the Columbine with me when we go to Paris. Possibly a trip like this will give us a chance to talk about one development, as I sense it from the papers, that troubles me greatly. This is the extent to which generals, admirals and laymen are talking on science, and conversely, the extent to which scientists have suddenly become military and political experts. All of these seem to be obsessed with a consuming desire to "tell all."

It reminds me of an old German folk song involving a quack doctor. A rough translation was: "I make the blind so they can hear; I make the deaf so they can see."

With warm regard,

As ever,

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss,
Chairman,
Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington, D.C.

P.S.: By the general term "admirals" I do not, of course, mean one particular one who is an authority in the field to which I refer!

November 23, 1957.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Dillon:

I sometimes wonder whether there are any so blind as those who will not see. I have placed myself on record times without number as to my belief that whatever claims or rights the United States has in the Gulf of Mexico belong, in the case of Texas, to the extent of three leagues from its shore line, to that State.

You quote in your letter something from what the Solicitor General said. I know nothing about court proceedings, but I do know that the Attorney General has not yet filed his brief and his brief is going to recite in detail the statement I made just above. I know nothing at all about the responsibilities resting with the Solicitor General in making a statement to this effect, but, as I say, when the Attorney General files his brief, it will state categorically what I have just said above.

My predecessor in this office vetoed the Tidelands Bill. I supported it and signed it. I tried to get a bill that did not mention the word "possessions" but only the right of exploitation, and tried to get a map attached to the bill so that there could never be any question as to exactly what was meant. My ideas were rejected by Senator Daniel, who said they wanted to use the title "historic boundaries" and would let the courts decide. In the meeting in my office he was supported by Governor Kennon of Louisiana.

When a legal action was brought in the case of Louisiana, Texas, as I understand the matter, volunteered to get into the case. The Attorney General thought that unwise and when the matter was placed before the Court, that body directed that Texas be included as one of the parties.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General and I agreed that the statements that he and I had both made publicly regarding the rights of Texas would not only be repeated in a press release, but would be categorically stated before the Court.

I can do no more for Texas than I have done in this matter, and I get weary of the constant nagging at me for "changing my mind." I have never done so, but it is obviously not possible for me to intervene in the actions and deliberations of the Supreme Court. It belongs to an entirely different branch of government and the Attorney General is an officer of that Court. The only thing I can do is to make certain that he does not misinterpret my views, but, on the contrary, states them exactly as I have repeated them time and again.

Recently Lyndon Johnson was in my office and I recited in detail exactly what is in this letter. He was very happy about the whole matter and stated that he was certain in view of the circumstances the Court would find in favor of Texas. So far as the pleadings are concerned, I am informed that the statement to which you refer had to be made in order to put the issue before the Court. But I repeat that the views of the Attorney General and of myself will be clearly expressed before that Court at the proper time.

I am sending a copy of your letter to the Attorney General; you may possibly hear from him.

As ever,

The Honorable Dillon Anderson.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 23, 1957.

Dear Wayne:

I am tremendously interested in your idea. As I am sure you realise there is little I can do personally about it because of my ignorance as to the availability of facilities of the various military camps and stations. To get any real decision you will have to go to the Secretary of Defense or some of his appropriate subordinates.

However, if you and Commander Gleason, whom I have already met, would like to drop into the office for a few minutes, I shall of course be glad to see you, as always.

With warm regard,

As ever,

General Mark W. Clark,
President,
The Citadel,
Charleston, South Carolina.

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November 22, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Foster:

In pondering the talk I am trying to get together for the American people next Tuesday night -- on the general subject of "Waging the Peace" -- I have the feeling that possibly I should speak again to the UN on the same subject.

You will recall that Cabot thought I should speak to the UN on the way over to the NATO Conference. We decided, properly I think, that that was not good.

On the other hand, suppose I should get together a talk to deliver to the UN Assembly after our return from NATO. It seems that the world will be expecting a rather militant tone in whatever we have to say at NATO. There probably, therefore, would never be a better time to assert again in the strongest possible language that our purpose is peace and to discuss the manner in which it could be achieved.

The theme might be nothing more than a combination of my April 16, 1953 speech and the talk before the UN of December 8 of that same year, but we could add to that some of the suggestions we put before NATO such as a scientific brains alliance for combatting disease, poverty, squalor, privation and so on.

What do you think of the idea -- as the French would say -- "in principle"?

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles.

PERSONAL

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November 22, 1957.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear George:

This noon I took your letter home with me and read it thoroughly. My instant reaction is that if confidence in this country will be won only if we have a significant reduction in the budget, and damaged or even destroyed if the budget goes up, then there better be some looking for storm cellars.

There has been at least a 6 percent rise in the cost of everything during the last two years, much of it in the last year. This factor alone destroys hope of any substantial reduction, particularly when you remember that Charlie and I, working on the military budget a year and a half ago, battled our way down to the 38 billion mark only with the greatest difficulty. Since 6 percent of 38 billion is more than 2 billion, you can see what a bloody fight I have been waging in the current sessions.

The ... Eisenhower Library

I am making copies of your letter, and on a confidential basis furnishing it to Neil McElroy, Dr. Saulnier, Percy Brundage and Sinny Weeks. I am likewise giving a copy to Ezra Benson, but I am not giving one to Bob Anderson. Upon delivering your letter to me, he said he was thoroughly acquainted with its contents.

Over the past five years it seems to me that I have put in two-thirds of my time fighting increased expenditures in government, yet only this morning we had our mid-year review of the budget and we find that with the exception of one or two very unimportant agencies, the '57 expenditures for every single Department of government exceed comparable ones in the year '56. (I am talking calendar years here.) Every one of these increases has been brought about by law, except that of the Treasury Department where the extra amount is entirely for interest.

With warm regard,

As ever

The Honorable George M. Humphrey

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Humphrey DD
Dec

November 22, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The President asked me to furnish you, on a confidential basis, the enclosed copy of a letter from George Humphrey.

For your information I am sending copies also to Secretary Benson, Secretary Weeks, Mr. Brundage and Dr. Saulnier. Secretary Anderson is fully conversant with Mr. Humphrey's views.

cy also given to Dr. Hauge

Ann C. Whitman

The M. A. Hanna Company
1300 Leader Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

November 21, 1957

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. President:

I have been thinking a great deal about our conversations concerning the Budget and after talking with Bob Anderson today I want to emphasize what I think is the great importance of the decisions which you will be making within the next couple of weeks about the Budget for next year. I have decided to try to put into words my thoughts in the hope that as your devoted friend I can still be of some help to you, and I am presenting with great frankness the public reaction which I have encountered since leaving Washington, knowing that you will understand that my sole motive is to be helpful in giving you this viewpoint to weigh with all of the other viewpoints you must consider in reaching your final judgment on this important decision.

As you know, the people of this country have complete and absolute faith in your judgment and your own personal determination as to what our adequate posture of military preparedness should be. They trust you above all others and no other voice is even a whisper when you state positively what you think we should do and what we should have.

I believe the Budget for next year must be reduced below the amount of this year's Budget in a significant amount. Adjustments between departments can be made both throughout the Government and in the Pentagon itself. It is the total that is of first importance.

I am sure you realize that if for any reason - military or economic - you find it desirable to increase your actual dollars of expenditure during any relatively short period, you can do so without regard to the total budget figure because of the pipeline of unexpended balances. However, the Budget you propose, regardless of what you or anyone else may say, is the beacon light that will guide the public as to the direction in which you propose to go. They will use it in shaping the course of their own affairs, and they will take heart and expand or fear the future and retrench accordingly. We need to start toward a resurgence of confidence based on sound performance if we want only a readjustment in the economy and not a depression.

If it is found necessary to increase expenditures in some branches of the military, it should be made up by reductions in other branches of the military, so that the total military expenditure excluding any prospective wage advance should approximate a total of $38 billion. If you find it absolutely necessary to go up to a higher figure for the military, then further cuts in the other departments will have to be made. But if you increase total military budget requests, you will lend color to the false claims that we have been deficient in defense preparedness during the past few years for economy reasons and are now admitting our mistake by spending more.

We have all known for many months that some redeployment of troops is required and that we have been cautious in making the change in military tactics and weapons for the future as compared to the past. It is pretty hard to ask Neil with such short experience to make radical changes now, but I have no doubt that as he gains in experience he will make some of the changes in redeployment and in roles and missions that we have discussed so many times during the past two years.

I realize that the total defense budget cannot properly be decreased at this time, but I think our country would respond tremendously to some reduction in other departments. The country is looking to you for leadership. It does not want the buck passed to the Congress. It wants a definite Administration position on this Budget stating what you think these departments should each have and what they should each do, and if that requires some change in laws, they want you to recommend those changes and the reductions in expenditures that can be realized. Then, if the Congress attempts to override your positive leadership, they will get the blame, and I believe the country will support you.

The Dwight D. Eisen

There is a growing feeling that all Governments are alike and that this Administration has forgotten the strong economy statements that we made as promises before our first election and claimed credit for as accomplishments before our second election in speeches that we all made throughout the land. Last year's Budget planted the seeds of fear that perhaps we had changed and people all over the country wonder if perhaps now this Administration is going to succumb to the practices of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, giving in to pressure groups and spending beyond our means. I do not think you can possibly raise taxes and you may well lose some of the taxes, especially excise taxes, that we have had in the past. We are now in the beginning of a downturn in business activity. We hope it will be only a little, but it can well be enough to adversely affect our income tax receipts over the next couple of years. Unless this next Budget begins to adequately control the expenditures in total and points out to the people how and why it should be done, our actions will increase the already prevalent fears that we are going the way of our predecessors, that we are all alike, that there is no choice in parties and that deficits and mounting debts will again appear.

If this happens, in my opinion it will so shock the confidence of the great mass of good sound Americans that they will curtail their own spending by many times the amount of any increase that can be made in Government expenditures, and deficits and difficulties will be multiplied.

On the other hand, positive, definite leadership by you in the right direction, right now, can begin to restore waning confidence and will do more than anything else to keep our present downturn within the bounds of readjustment and avoid a more serious depression.

Speeches can be reassuring and are good, but actions speak louder than words. The action you take within the next three weeks on this Budget can either support your speeches and increase confidence and the hope of continued sound fiscal management, or it can belie your words and increase the loss of confidence that is already beginning to appear.

There is one other consideration to keep in mind. We, because of our size, and Germany, because of its excellence of performance, are the only bright spots of sound economic action in the world. The Conservative Government in Britain is struggling to do the right thing but their difficulties are tremendous. France looks almost hopeless, and India and other underdeveloped countries are all seeking to do more than their own economic conditions will permit in the hope of more help from us. If we slip, I don't know what will happen to them, and if we run a deficit this year, or propose a bigger budget for next year, all hope of our helping the rest of the world financially will be impossible politically.

Our people must not be denied the hope of some tax reduction at some time in the future. It need not be immediate but it must always be sufficiently possible to keep hope before their eyes. If we resort, as Truman did, and as Foster hinted in his Press Conference the other day, to controls and restrictions, it will be the beginning of the loss of the very things we are really fighting for, and nothing can be more discouraging for the rehabilitation of confidence in our way of life.

This letter has passed all decent lengths. I apologize for it but I feel so strongly that I do want to help you if I can to reach the right decisions.

With very best wishes.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sincerely,

George

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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November 22, 1957.

Dear Dr. Waterman:

Thank you very much for sending me an advance copy of the high school physics textbook prepared by the Physical Sciences Study Committee. The interest of the members of the Committee in such a project delights me, since the best possible textbook seems basic to our present program.

Won't you please express to Dr. Zacharias and the members of the Committee my personal gratitude for their help on this important project?

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Alan T. Waterman,
Director,
National Science Foundation,
Washington 25, D. C.

P. S. When the report is distributed I assume, of course, that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will be amply supplied.

Dic

November 21, 1957.

Dear Mr. Dawson:

Thank you for your recent letter and its interesting suggestion that individual income taxpayers be allowed to pay their taxes by turning in United States Government bonds at par value. I can see the attractions of your plan; but looking at it from the administrative side of the fence, the Treasury can see some serious problems.

From a tax standpoint it would undoubtedly result in a windfall to some taxpayers at the expense of others. Those people with substantial funds to invest and considerable investment experience would be the ones in a favorable position to buy bonds when they were selling at a substantial discount and, by turning them in at par for taxes, receive a discount on their income taxes. Moreover, the value of the tax discount dollarwise would not be the same for all bondholders. It would be greater for those with large tax liabilities and large bond holdings and of little or no value to many others.

The Government has no authority under existing law to alter the terms in any way of its outstanding bond contracts. While the terms might be changed by legislation, it would appear highly questionable for the Government now to make the terms more favorable to the bondholders in view of the inequities it would create, including favoring current bondholders over previous ones.

Perhaps even more important, as I see it, is that the adoption of your suggestion would seriously complicate sound debt management planning since it would, in effect, turn what are now fixed bond maturities into demand debt at the option of the taxpayers holding these securities. This shortening of the maturity structure of the debt would materially increase our problems in managing the public debt to promote economic stability. When the Government's debt maturities are concentrated heavily into too brief a period, it means that the Treasury must be almost constantly in the market with new financings. This limits the effectiveness of action taken by the Federal Reserve in carrying out its statutory responsibilities to keep the supply of money and credit in line with the needs of the country.

Again, my sincere thanks for your letter and the active interest you are taking in our fiscal and monetary problems.

Sincerely,

Mr. Howard D. Dawson,
634 South Spring Street,
Los Angeles 14, California.

DDE dic

Augusta, Georgia,
November 20, 1957.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Francis:

I appreciate your thoughts on Defense organization, a subject to which I have given a great deal of attention these past ten years.

Secretary McElroy may come to the conclusion that some reorganization within the Defense Department is desirable. He will certainly base his recommendations on thorough study, possibly calling in some of the retired people from the services themselves. What actions he and I believe to be indicated will be promptly placed before the Congress.

A drastic reorganization such as is suggested in your proposal would seem likely, at this time, to create such an upheaval as to make it inadvisable. It may well be, however, that the future will bring about the kind of line-up you suggest.

It is well to remember that since World War II, the Defense establishment has been organized and reorganized a number of times; we must be careful to avoid disrupting efficiency by too frequent modifications.

Nevertheless, it is gratifying to know that you are thinking so seriously about such matters. I am grateful to you for writing.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Francis Case,
United States Senator,
Custer, South Dakota.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Augusta,
November 20, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

Can't we get the members of the Civil War Commission and the Lincoln Sesqui-Centennial Commission appointed? We seem to be flooded with recommendations, and I'd like to see them both out of the way.

DDE

Augusta, Georgia,
November 19, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Ralph:

This morning I read your piece about the cracker barrel. So far as I am concerned, and with this I think George Humphrey would agree, you have, to some extent, misinterpreted the thought that led George to have it made up.

Anyone who has spent considerable time in an administrative position of government in Washington soon sadly learns one inescapable lesson. It is that everybody is always so busy with urgent things that he never has any time for the important. This is often true of business executives, as well. The important things require some thought and deliberation, and such thoughts develop and crystallize under the stimulus of conversations with others who have one's respect and liking.

In modern days our hectic civilization has produced, as an inadequate and wholly unsatisfactory substitute for the old cracker barrel discussions, cocktail lounges in the hotels and gin rummy tables in the bars of our clubs. Real conversation in such places is not only unlikely, it is impossible. And in the ordinary case, the effect of two or three martinis encites the loudest, rather than the wisest, man to hold the conversational lead.

One of the great virtues of the cracker barrel is that it offers nothing but the cracker barrel, a piece of cheese and an occasional peach (this last is a luxury, in my boyhood it was a dried prune.) The conversation itself had to

PERSONAL

be interesting enough to hold the individual's attention or the meeting broke up. George hopes to help revive the art of conversation.

To say that gathering around a cracker barrel is merely trying to live in the past or to apply 1900 thinking to the year 2000 that is galloping so rapidly upon us, is shooting wide of the mark that George had in mind.

As a final observation there were, after all, some awfully good things in the past to which you refer -- crackers are still good food. I do not believe that a thing is necessarily bad because it is old, or necessarily good because it is new.

Incidentally, you will be glad to know that the Governor of Vermont, seeing in the paper the story of the cracker barrel, has dispatched to the Augusta Club some special cheese and crackers from that State to make more enjoyable our Sunday morning conferences around our modern version of the cracker barrel. I am sure that Cliff, Bob and others here would join me in saying that we would hope that some day you might be with us on some such occasion.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ralph McGill,
The Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia.

PERSONAL

~~After consultation with the National Security Council (NLE MR 78-125 #1), the last 4 lines of page 3 and the first 5 lines on page 4 are closed in accordance with President Eisenhower's letter of gift to the Administrator of GSA, April 13, 1960.~~

Dec

Augusta, Georgia,
November 18, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Swede:

It is too bad that your condition of weakness does not respond more readily to treatment. If the writing of a full letter seems to become too much of a burden, why don't you, from time to time, just jot down a note, in a few words, about anything that occurs to you. When you get a package of them, send them on to me. I do think you should not waste your strength trying to compose a coherent letter -- much as I like your communications.

Since July 25th of 1956, when Nasser announced the nationalization of the Suez, I cannot remember a day that has not brought its major or minor crisis. Some of these have been handled in secret; that is, no explanation or recitation of fact is possible for the simple reason that to bring some of them out in the open would cause as much trouble as the wrong answer. For example, had we published an account of the long, patient and hard work we did with the British and French, as well as the Israeli, in order to prevent the attack on Egypt and in making plain what would be our attitude in the event that such an attack was undertaken, there would have been the greatest political trouble in Britain, and probably in France. So we just had to let people think that we acted on the spur of the moment and astonished our friends by taking the action we did. Actually, they knew exactly what we'd do.

In the matters that currently seem to be disturbing the country so much, namely our relative position with Russia in arms development, you can understand that there are many things that I don't dare to allude to publicly, yet some of them would do much to allay the fears of our own people.

The most recent difficulty in the foreign field of which you have read involves our shipment of token arms to Tunisia. This we did in conjunction with the British after conversations with them demonstrated we were thinking in parallel lines.

What happened was this. Somewhere along about early September the Tunisians came to us saying that they simply had to have arms for internal security and some protection against border raids. We knew that the French were maintaining close ties with Tunisia and we urged the French to make a satisfactory arms deal with Tunisia, in order that the latter country would not turn to the Soviets for help. The political leader in the country, Bourguiba, is a very fine friend of the West and the most intelligent man that I know of in the Arab world.

He became more and more insistent when he found that the French were using delaying and evasive tactics and he told us frankly that he would simply have to take the Soviet's offer which, financially, was far more favorable to him and his country than anything we could give him.

We and the British told the French that we would have to send a token shipment by November first because in our opinion we would otherwise risk the loss of that important area. You do not even have to glance at your map to know what the strategic value of the region is. The French then replied that they would make some delivery of the necessary arms to Tunisia and asked us to abstain. To this we gladly agreed, provided they would do it by November first.

When their government fell, they pointed out that there was no one there in power to take action and asked us to delay still further. This we did, much to the anguish of Bourguiba.

I have forgotten for the moment exactly how we fixed the date, but we then stated that we would wait until November twelfth, but we told both the French and Tunisians that, on that date, we would deliver a token shipment of arms (from us only 500 rifles). When November twelfth came, the Gaillard government was in power but the matter had not been settled. Under our pressing, the French government finally said it intended to deliver the arms and had agreed in principle to do so, but before actual delivery could take place the Tunisians would have to agree that their whole source of arms supply from then on would be France.

In other words, even though Tunisia is ostensibly a free government, one with which we have exchanged Ambassadors, the French asked them to agree that for any military purposes they would be completely subservient to the French.

As you might expect, Bourguiba flatly rejected this condition and insisted that we deliver the token shipment of arms, as promised.

On our part, we felt it was a matter of good faith to deliver on November twelfth, but since the French seemed at last to be aware of the grim seriousness of the situation, we put off, with the British, actual delivery for another twenty-four to forty-eight hours, to give the French a renewed chance to settle the matter.

(I should have remarked that while all this was going on, Egypt suddenly decided to make Bourguiba a present of a certain amount of arms and shipped them from Cairo so as to assure their arrival in Tunisia by November fifteenth or sixteenth. Bourguiba considered it to be vitally important that some Western arms be received prior to the arrival of the Egyptian shipment. He said if this were not done his whole pro-Western policy would collapse around his ears and he would be forced into the arms of the Communist bloc.)

In spite of our actions, taken with the utmost caution and after long and exhaustive conferences, to postpone delivery after November twelfth, and so again breaking a promise we had given in good faith, the French went back to the Tunisians with the same old argument -- namely that they, the French, had to be the sole source of supply of arms for Tunisia.

With the matter in this highly unsatisfactory state, we finally delivered the token shipment on November fourteenth, and France has since been acting like a spoiled child.

Of course we were well aware that France was seeking any kind of excuse to blame someone else for its own difficulties. That is a favorite trick of French politicians these days. But no matter how serious the consequences, we decided that if we were to hold on to the Mid East and have any kind of decent relations with the Arab world, we simply had to go ahead with an agreement that seemed to us to be based on Tunisian rights and on fairness in our dealings with other nations.

Just what the outcome will be I cannot say. The French are fully capable of the most senseless action just to express their disagreement with others.

Their basic trouble is that they are still trying to act as if they headed a great empire, all of it, as of old, completely dependent on them. If they would center their attention mainly on their European problems and work with others in their solution, they could be a happy and prosperous country.

Today their production per man is, I am told by the experts, even higher than that in Germany. Yet Germany is making money hand over fist, and France is on the verge of bankruptcy.

* * * * * * * * *

I am slated to make two or three more speeches this fall, or at least by the end of January. Subjects still to be covered are such things as "The function of mutual security assistance in our nation's defense," "The farm problem," and the "Economic situation." This last I will defer for some time because of the hope that a few of the uncertainties will be cleared up and I can make a more meaningful talk on the matter.

You mention the Little Rock situation and your conviction that I had done the right thing. My biggest problem has been to make people see, particularly in the south, that my main interest is not in the integration or segregation question. My opinion as to the wisdom of the decision or the timeliness of the Supreme Court's decision has nothing to do with the case.

The point is that specific orders of our Courts, taken in accordance with the terms of our Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, must be upheld.

I said to a man the other day: "You disagree with the decision and tell me that I should show my disapproval by refusing to prevent violence from obstructing the carrying-out of the Court's orders.

"Let us take a different example. Suppose you had been thrown into jail by an arbitrary sheriff or United States marshal. Your lawyer asked for a writ of habeas corpus and it is granted by the judge. But the feeling in the locality is such that the sheriff feels "completely safe in telling you he will not obey the order, and you will remain in jail. Now comes my question: Would you consider I was doing my solemn duty as the President of the United States if I did not compel your release from jail?"

If the day comes when we can obey the orders of our Courts only when we personally approve of them, the end of the American system, as we know it, will not be far off.

Along with these speaking chores that I mentioned a while back, I have the State of the Union speech to make, a Budget in preparation to send to Congress, the Economic Report to approve and send on, and then the endless conferences with legislative leaders while Congress is in session. The only hope I see for any real letup is some time around next July. Several things would have to happen to make that period any better than the present.

The Congress would have to adjourn early. There would have to be a general easing off of tensions in the free world. And fewer people must be struggling to see me with "very important messages and pieces of advice." If all three of these things happen, possibly my family, my associates, my secretary and I can give less attention to our blood pressure and the condition of our general nervous systems.

Having said all this, I must tell you that physically I seem to stand up under the burden remarkably well. Yesterday I think the doctor said my blood pressure was 130 over 80 and my pulse something on the order of 66.

The biggest worry of all is the constant question of "doing the right thing." Certain of the problems are so complex and so difficult that there is no really satisfactory answer. As Foster explained it the other day when we were talking about the French-Tunisian mess, "This is a matter of choosing whether you want your arm broken in two places -- or your leg broken above the knee." But I have the satisfaction of knowing that I do my best, that I have with me a group of honest, dedicated, and in some cases very wise men to advise and help, and that, finally, the Almighty must have in mind some better fate for this poor old world of ours than to see it largely blown up in a holocaust of nuclear bombs.

So with this kind of support I manage to keep at least the shreds of a once fairly good disposition -- a matter on which Mrs. Whitman may write you a minority report -- and all in all feel that the job is being done about as well as it can be under the circumstances.

While I am often urged to be more assertive, to do a little more desk-pounding, to challenge Russia more specifically and harshly, I do not do these things for the simple reason that I think they are unwise. Possibly I do not always control my temper well, but I do succeed in controlling it in public. And I still believe that a frequent exhibition of a loss of temper is a sure sign of weakness.

I seem to have gotten into a spate of introspective thinking here and making you the victim of its expression. Actually I have nothing quite so important to do as to wish for you a reasonable and quick return to a state of good feeling, particularly in getting rid of those blankety-blankety headaches. Along with this, I want to send my love to Ibby and your family.

As ever,

Captain E. E. Hazlett, Ret'd.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Augusta,
November 18, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is a file of papers dealing with a suggestion that I send to the head of every other state in the world a monograph dealing with America's hopes for peace and disarmament. I have no objection to signing such a paper if, after thorough discussion between us, we decide the thing could be helpful. The question of possible embarrassment does not concern me in the least.

Speaking personally, the idea has some appeal and my general feeling is that if done in a dignified and effective manner it can hurt nothing and just possibly might help in making our position clear to the world.

In any event, I will be ready to talk to you about it at your convenience.

D. D. E.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 #71
By Date 12/21/77

DDE

Cic

Augusta, Georgia,
November 18, 1957.

Dear George:

I was delighted to receive a letter from the grandson of General Patton, who was my intimate friend dating from World War I.

As I think you will understand, I cannot recall all the technical details of the M-47, the Patton tank. However, I do know that when we received it, we knew we had a fast, reliable and powerful machine. It was a much finer weapon than any of its predecessors.

For the purpose of writing a theme, I am sure you would want something more than this general comment. Of course you undoubtedly have the details of weight, speed, thickness of armor and ballistic quality of its armament, but I am asking one of my assistants, General Goodpaster, to give you any additional comments that he possibly can that apply to the history of the tank in both war and peace.

Please convey my warm greetings to your father, and with best wishes to yourself,

Sincerely,

George Patton Waters,
Episcopal High School,
Alexandria, Virginia.

DDE
dic

Augusta, Georgia,
November 18, 1957.

Dear Jerry:

When Senator Ellender was telling me the other day how well Russia was doing scientifically, he asserted that in America we did not build a single generator of more than 105 kw. capacity.

Please note the attached letter from the President of the Westinghouse Corporation. I send it to you in the hope that you may get some casual opportunity to enlighten Senator Ellender.

As ever,

Major General Wilton B. Persons,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

November 15, 1957.

Dear Preston:

Since we talked in my office last month, I have been turning over in my mind your suggestions in the light of views expressed by some of my associates. Bobby Cutler tells me that you amplified to him your suggestion relative to my inviting to Washington a carefully screened group of sixty men of both political parties (selected from business, industry, labor, agriculture, and education) for a briefing on broad aspects of our national defense, with a view to their later spreading in their communities the information which they had received in Washington.

Perhaps you may think that since we had our talk, the apprehension of the American people about our defense posture has been diminished. The additional speeches which I am scheduled to make will, I hope, further reassure our citizens that necessary steps for our defense are being taken.

In view of the major effort which I have undertaken since we met, to get as much information as possible to all our citizens by means of nationwide TV and radio coverage, I am somewhat hesitant at this time to adopt the suggestion of a full briefing in Washington for a relatively small group of leaders. Such a project might detract from this major effort, which has the same informative purpose as your suggestion.

Secretary McElroy tells me that the Defense Department carries on a broad program of Defense Orientation for leaders drawn from all over the United States. He believes this program (which annually includes several hundred people) would probably include the same type of persons whom you suggested should be invited by me to come to Washington for a briefing.

I am asking Secretary McElroy to send you a full description of his briefing program. After hearing from him, will you let me know how well you think this Defense Orientation program meets the need which you expressed to me.

Similar programs to inform people as to our defense posture are carried on, as well, by the three Services. Also, through the frequent meetings of the Business Advisory Council and through the use of consultant groups with the National Security Council, substantial information concerning the national defense posture is provided to leading citizens.

If it is not too much trouble, I would like to have your opinion after I return from the NATO meeting in Paris, whether the efforts which by then will have been taken to disseminate information among our people need to be further expanded.

In any event, I am most grateful for the stimulating views which you expressed when you were in my office.

Sincerely,

Mr. Preston Hotchkis,
Vice Chairman,
Founders' Insurance Company,
523 West Sixth Street,
Los Angeles 14, California.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Pl type

November 14, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

SUBJECT: Preston Hotchkis

In response to your memorandum of November 10, I attach a draft letter which you might send to Preston Hotchkis.

In view of all that you are personally undertaking to inform the American people and in view of various existing mechanisms for informing them (to which the draft refers), the line used in the draft seems appropriate.

If after you have completed your cycle of speeches and have returned from NATO, such a briefing as Hotchkis suggests would then be thought by you or by him to be desirable, it could at that time be more profitably undertaken. However, you will then be getting ready to address the nation again with the State of the Union Message, the Budget Message, and the Economic Report.

Bobby
Robert Cutler
Special Assistant
to the President

Attachment

If you approve the draft, I will be glad to ask McElroy to do what is suggested in the 5th paragraph

November 14, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

In Oklahoma City last evening a group visited me who seemed to be largely interested in oil and gas production. Some of them, I think, were also interested in pipe lines.

They wanted to ask that there be no anti-trust suit entered against oil companies who own interests in pipe lines. They had a long story to tell me about it, but of course I know nothing of the details. But it is quite clear that they think it would be terribly unjust to force complete divorcement between the oil producers and any pipe line interests because over the years they have developed their businesses, many of them, in this direction.

I could not tell them whether there was even a thought of instituting such suits, but I did promise that if there was any such idea I would first have a talk with you about it.

I am sending a copy of this memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury because he is so knowledgeable in this field and he may have something to add. At the very least he could tell you what individuals who are interested in the matter you could call in for a preliminary discussion to get their side of the story.

DDE dic

November 14, 1957.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Brown:

I am more than grateful for your message about the talk of last Thursday evening. To deal with a very serious subject without verging into the hysterical or the complacent is a difficult task -- and I can only hope I was partially successful.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lutcher Brown
Oak Court
636 Ivy Lane
San Antonio 9, Texas

DDE dic

November 14, 1957.

Dear Governor:

I am delighted that you and Foster will be getting together on Monday to discuss our preparations for the NATO Meeting in December. I have asked Foster to coordinate these preparations as they affect all Government agencies, and I share his view that you can be of real help to us in this work.

I regret that on Monday I shall be absent from Washington -- at least I hope so -- but I am sure that later there will be opportunity for conferences at which we can both be present.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson,
Savoy Plaza,
58th Street and 5th Avenue,
New York, New York.

cc: Phyllis Bernau
Jim Hagerty

November 12, 1957

Dear Leonard:

If I manage to get away (which until the last moment will seem doubtful) I shan't be here on Monday to wish you personally a "Happy Birthday." This note will have to serve, therefore, as the bearer of my warmest felicitations and best wishes.

Thank you again for your devotion to the members of the Eisenhower family, and the expert attention we always get whenever we are "forced" to enter Walter Reed.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Major General Leonard D. Heaton
Commanding General
Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Washington 12, D. C.

mlw

Box of golf balls
with name on
Secured for Max Elbin

DDE
dic

November 12, 1957

Dear Dr. Case:

Thank you for your letter. I was delighted we were able to sit together at the West Point game. I am only afraid that I was not entirely charitable in my enthusiasm of the score. As I wrote Red Blaik, even 53 to 6 doesn't strike me as a comfortable margin, partisan that I am and apparently always will be.

I did not know that Mr. Young had had an operation, and since I do not know what hospital he is in, I wonder if you would be good enough to deliver to him the enclosed note.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in warm regard to all your nice family including, most particularly, your father.

Sincerely,

Dr. Everett Case
President
Colgate University
Hamilton, New York

gls

Enclosure - note addressed to Mr. Young

DDE
dic

November 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Young:

With Phil now in diplomatic circles and away from the White House, I had not known, until Dr. Case wrote me, that you were in the hospital recovering from a difficult operation. This note is simply to tell you how sorry I am that such a thing was necessary, and to bring you my best wishes for your steady and complete recovery.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Owen D. Young

lpg

November 11, 1957.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am submitting a report on the performance of duties of Colonel William G. Draper, 12383A, as Presidential Air Force Aide and Commander of the Presidential Aircraft, for the period from August 1, 1956 to July 31, 1957.

During that period Colonel Draper has performed the same duties as outlined in previous reports, as follows:

1. He is my liaison officer on matters pertaining to the Air Force. In line with this duty, he represents me in appropriate official ceremonies, in escorting distinguished visitors of foreign countries; and he performs special assignments of a classified and highly responsible nature.

2. Colonel Draper also handles personal inquiries from government departments, the Congress and the general public on Air Force matters; he also acts as liaison with the Air Force in matters of a personal nature.

3. Durihg the year Colonel Draper supervised the purchase of two helicopters, and the training of the pilots who fly them. He is meticulous as far as considerations of my safety are concerned.

4. He is responsible for my air transportation and for all the air transportation directed by me, in the Super-Constellation and the Aero-Commander (which aircraft he commands himself.) Additionally, he makes arrangements for the transportation of governmental officials and staff to any place where I may be, when necessary.

In such reports I normally make mention of special flights that require extraordinary preparation. Colonel Draper devotes special care to the details of such flights, to protocol and similar matters. He makes a splendid impression on dignitaries of other countries, and is in every way an able representative of the United States.

In addition, Colonel Draper performs normal Aide de Camp duties.

In all his duties, his performance is outstanding. In every respect he is a "superior" officer.

Colonel Draper has inculcated in the members of the crews of the ships he commands the same respect for the high standards that he himself observes; in addition, the crew is admirably disciplined, courteous and efficient.

I rate him an outstanding pilot and aircraft commander. I am acquainted personally with only a limited number of Air Force officers of Colonel Draper's grade and age, and it would not be fair for me to compare him with his contemporaries. But I do want to emphasize his technical competence, his fine personality, and his outstanding worth to the Air Force and to government service.

In view of the information provided in this letter, the attached copies of Air Force Form 77 are returned without completion.

Sincerely,

The Honorable James Douglas,
Secretary of the Air Force,
Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1957

Col. Earl H. Blaik
Army Athletic Association
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York

Dear Red: The best of luck to you and the team today. Show those 16,000 Boy Scouts just what a hard-driving, well-coached Army team can do. My heart is with you all. As ever.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

DDE
dic

November 9, 1957.

Dear Winston

Today I find on my desk both your letter of November fourth, and the inscribed copy of your third volume of "A History of the English Speaking Peoples." It goes without saying that I shall read this book with the same great interest and enjoyment that I have found in all your works, and particularly in your most recent series.

The Dwight D.

Of course you will be most welcome in Washington in April. I am delighted that you feel able to come.

As a rule our Congress takes a short Easter vacation some time during the month, and I likewise try to seize a part of the period to get away for a few days in April. As of now I am not sure of the exact dates I shall be away from Washington, but I do most earnestly hope to be here when you are.

As soon as I am able to determine my April schedule, I shall let you know so that we may coordinate our plans, if at all possible. Naturally if Mamie and I are here then, we invite you most warmly to stay with us. I think we could protect you fairly well from public engagements, although I suppose there would be emphatic demands that I stage something in your honor, to which people could come to pay their respects. If you think you could be more easily and better protected at the British Embassy, we would thoroughly understand -- but we do want you to know what a warm welcome awaits you with us.

As the weeks go by, we should be able to work everything out more exactly. In the meantime, please convey my warm greetings to Clemmie and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever

Ike

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Rt. Honorable Sir Winston Churchill,
K.G., O.M., C.H.,
Chartwell,
Westerham, Kent.

DDE
dic.

November 8, 1957.

Dear Red:

I was a bit astonished to read in your letter, "Certainly the internal recognition is far more casual than in years past." I found not only the Superintendent but his wife to be about as rabid and partisan football fans as I have ever met. While, of course, I was not consciously looking for any measure of West Point enthusiasm for the team, my feeling was, gained through visits to a number of spots, that morale was high and interest keen.

Incidentally, I am very sorry I did not realize you were practicing in the Field House. I went down to see the end of the 150 pound game right next door to the Field House, and then went over to the Summer Camp to see the last part of the plebe game. I would have considered it a most enjoyable thing to have visited briefly with the squad and to have watched their workout.

By the way, if I didn't get so darn excited at a football game when "my team" is playing, I would never miss an Army game. But I simply can't take it. Even 53 to 6 was scarcely big enough for me!

Please convey my warm greetings to Mrs. Blaik and, of course, all the best to yourself -- and once again good luck to the team.

Sincerely,

Colonel Earl H. Blaik,
Army Athletic Association,
United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York.

November 8, 1957

Dear Arthur:

I am ashamed to realize how long it has been since I have been in touch with you, and that this note is primarily motivated by your approaching birthday. At any rate, I do want you to know that you have my warmest felicitations, and best wishes for your happiness and health in the years to come.

This past year -- actually the period since the beginning of the Suez crisis last July -- seems to have been one of steadily mounting crises and pressures, culminating in the Little Rock situation at home and the blows to our prestige by that and by the Russian scientific achievements in the past few weeks. When I wake up in the morning I sometimes wonder just what new problem can possibly be laid on my desk during the day to come; there always seems to be an even more complex one than I could have imagined.

As you probably know my vacation this year was hardly worthy of the name. I practically commuted between Newport and Washington, and since Mamie was still recovering from her operation, neither one of us really got to enjoy ourselves too much. I had hoped to go down to Augusta for ten days of golf the middle of this month, but that dream, too, seems to have gone a-glimmering.

I hope you are taking care of yourself, and that you are feeling reasonably well.

Have a happy birthday; give Louise my affectionate regard; and, as always, the very best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Arthur Eisenhower
6331 Ensley Lane
Kansas City 5, Missouri

gls

DDE dict

November 8, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN AURAND

My riding in the choppers has created a real tempest in a teapot.

Actually, one of my responsibilities to the American people is to take no more chances with my physical well-being than normally falls to the lot of the American citizen.

When Colonel Draper got concerned about the safety of operation of the Navy ships here on the White House lawn, I merely thanked him for his concern. I am likewise grateful to you for the attention you have given the whole matter.

What I think I shall do is follow the advice of Mr. Rowley, who has the legal responsibility of looking after the safety of my poor old carcass. His opinion is that I should use helicopters in emergencies, but normally stick to other kinds of transportation. I don't particularly agree with him, but as long as it causes me no real inconvenience, I shall go along with him.

Thanks again for your concern.

D. D. E.

P. S.: Above all, don't let such an insignificant matter create any difficulty among my Aides, all of whom are valuable to me.

DDE dic

November 7, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear Professor Nelson:

With your general thesis that a common language would be of the greatest boon to establishing friendship and understanding between peoples of the world I am in complete agreement (and one which I have long shared). I have had many conversations with educators and others on the subject, many of these individuals from other countries. In general, (and I feel from your letter that you agree) the feeling has been that to invent a language would not be as effective as would an agreement among nations to pick one language as its "second" tongue, and that second tongue would be taught in every country in the world.

Because the English language has within the past few years been so widely adopted, on this basis, most of the men with whom I have talked have argued for English as a logical second tongue. For example, ten million Russians are today studying our language. It is taught in a similar manner in almost every nation in Europe. France and Italy may be exceptions -- of this I am not sure.

In any event, I shall pass your letter on to my associates in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare where your letter may possibly be answered in more detail than I can devote here.

I am grateful for your offer to be of service.

The [illegible] Eisenhower Library

Sincerely,

Professor Leslie Nelson
Division of Education
Los Angeles State College - 855 N. Vermont Ave.
Los Angeles 29, California

PERSONAL

November 6, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Thank you for your note of November fourth.

I have looked up the records and find that yours was the only agency out of a total of some seven or eight reporting that recommended disapproval.

Actually the Council of Economic Advisers believe that under the provisions of this bill the airlines subsidy of the affected companies can be cut about fifty percent of the passenger miles.

D. D. E.

DDE
dict

November 5, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE HONORABLE ARTHUR LARSON

Will you please consider the following as you work on the draft of your speech today?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

One reason I feel so strongly that the educational phases in your draft must be contracted is because there are so many parts of the defense problem that have really to be put before the American people.

For example, our talk gives not even a sketchy recitation of our ballistic missile effort. It does not give the approximate time of starting the effort. It does not say anything about the initial scientific survey undertaken in connection with the "New Look" and which started us on the road.

It does not give any idea of the magnitude of the present effort (something like a billion dollars a year devoted to part of this one project alone).

It gives no idea of the amount of money the Defense establishment is spending annually on total research and development (something over five billion a year). It does not sufficiently emphasize the fact (which should be handled in connection with the introduction of the Killian paragraph), that I have over these years been in informal but close contact with scientists and that what Dr. Killian is going to do is to regularize these connections and make them broader, permanent, and, in addition, be my adviser in the coordination of the connection between the Federal government and the scientific world. Similar advisers will be in subordinate places.

I think you should get the strongest possible statement that you can from Secretary McElroy.

Finally, it should be pointed out that money alone will not solve this problem.

* * * * * *

I think a sentence or two could emphasize the fact that a purely materialistic dictatorship has concentrated in particular areas and has accomplished a very significant scientific achievement. I think we have not stressed that we are not merely racing in the materialistic way; we are defending priceless spiritual values.

Finally, I think the paper should end on a note of determination and earnest purpose.

There should be no thought of complacency in the whole paper, but in every point brought up there should be the expression of complete conviction that the American people can meet every one of these problems and these threats if we turn our minds to it.

D.D.E.

~~SECRET~~

November 5, 1957

Dear Neil:

As a result of my recent conversations with the British Prime Minister we agreed, in our concluding talk, on certain procedural measures to achieve the maximum political coordination of the policies of our two Governments in the political, economic, defense, scientific and psychological warfare fields.

Mr. Macmillan and I nominated our respective Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs to consult together and to agree on particular areas of policy or on specific problems of a character which cannot be easily dealt with through normal channels. In such cases they were directed to establish working groups of American and British officials with the composition varied according to subject and including representation from all interested Departments and Agencies of the two Governments. The main objective of these working groups will be to facilitate the processing of problems where the main responsibilities are Anglo-American in character or where prior concert of Anglo-American policy would contribute to the more effective functioning of the multilateral organizations to which they both belong. Similarly, there will be occasions when it would be desirable, after preliminary Anglo-American discussions, to make an approach to particular friendly governments with a view to concerting action with them also.

The North Atlantic Council meeting in December, which is to be attended by heads of government, will offer the first opportunity for us to address ourselves to the implementation of the broader objectives enunciated in the communique issued at the end of Mr. Macmillan's visit. Preparations for United States participation in this meeting and the formulation of programs and policies to be discussed with our allies there will be the responsibility of the Secretary of State who will coordinate the views of all Government agencies. I am asking General Robert Cutler of my staff to assist Secretary Dulles in this effort.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-193 #4
By DJH Date 9/2/81

In informing you of these policy decisions and in requesting your full cooperation with the Secretary of State, I would add my personal interest in insuring that all who may participate in the working groups to be established by the Secretary of State carry out their tasks in the spirit as well as the letter of the Anglo-American Declaration of Common Purpose issued by Prime Minister Macmillan and myself at the end of our conference. I am attaching a copy of this Declaration which I hope you will keep close at hand in connection with whatever responsibilities your Department may have for United States activities abroad. Finally I would ask you to observe the confidential nature of the Anglo-American procedural arrangements described above and, to the extent possible, the existence of any Anglo-American working groups which may be established as a result.

Sincerely,

Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Neil H. McElroy
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

Letter also sent to: Secy Brucker, Secy Gates, Secy Anderson, Secy Douglas, Secy Weeks, Chairman Strauss, Director CIA, Dulles and Actg Director USIA, Washburn.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE October 25, 1957

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President
C. Peter Hope, Head, News Department, Foreign Office

THE WHITE HOUSE

Declaration of Common Purpose

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, at the end of three days of meetings at which they were assisted by the Secretary of State and the Foreign Secretary and other advisers, issued the following statement:

I.

We have met together as trusted friends of many years who have come to head the governments of our respective countries. These two countries have close and historic ties, just as each has intimate and unbreakable ties with other free countries.

Recognizing that only in the establishment of a just peace can the deepest aspirations of free peoples be realized, the guiding purpose of our deliberations has been the determination of how best to utilize the moral, intellectual and material strength of our two nations in the performance of our full share of those tasks that will more surely and promptly bring about conditions in which peace can prosper. One of these tasks is to provide adequate security for the free world.

The free nations possess vast assets, both material and moral. These in the aggregate are far greater than those of the Communist world. We do not ignore the fact that the Soviet rulers can achieve formidable material accomplishments by concentrating upon selected developments and scientific applications, and by yoking their people to this effort. Despotisms have often been able to produce spectacular monuments. But the price has been heavy. For all peoples yearn for intellectual and economic freedom, the more so if from their bondage they see others manifest the glory of freedom. Even despots are forced to permit freedom to grow by an evolutionary process, or in time there will be violent revolution. This principle is inexorable in its operation. Already it has begun to be noticeable even within the Soviet orbit. If the free nations are steadfast, and if they utilize their resources in harmonious cooperation the totalitarian menace that now confronts them will in good time recede.

In order, however, that freedom may be secure and show its good fruits, it is necessary first that the collective military strength of the free nations should be adequate to meet the threat against them. At the same time, the aggregate of the free world's military expenditure must be kept within limits compatible with individual freedom. Otherwise we risk losing the very liberties which we seek to defend.

These ideas have been the central theme of our conversations which, in part, were participated in by Mr. Spaak, the Secretary-General of NATO.

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(OVER)

In application of these ideas, and as an example which we believe can and should spread among the nations of the free world, we reached the following understanding:

II

1. The arrangements which the nations of the free world have made for collective defense and mutual help are based on the recognition that the concept of national self-sufficiency is now out of date. The countries of the free world are interdependent and only in genuine partnership, by combining their resources and sharing tasks in many fields, can progress and safety be found. For our part, we have agreed that our two countries will henceforth act in accordance with this principle.

2. Our representatives to the North Atlantic Council will urge an enlarged Atlantic effort in scientific research and development in support of greater collective security and the expansion of current activities of the Task Force working in this field under the Council's decision of last December.

3. The President of the United States will request the Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act as may be necessary and desirable to permit of close and fruitful collaboration of scientists and engineers of Great Britain, the United States, and other friendly countries.

4. The disarmament proposals made by the Western representatives on the Disarmament Subcommittee in London and approved by all members of NATO are a sound and fair basis for an agreement which would reduce the threat of war and the burden of armaments. The indefinite accumulation of nuclear weapons and the indiscriminate spreading of the capacity to produce them should be prevented. Effective and reliable inspection must be an integral part of initial steps in the control and reduction of armaments.

5. In the absence of such disarmament as we are seeking, international security now depends, not merely on local defensive shields, but upon reinforcing them with the deterrent and retaliatory power of nuclear weapons. So long as the threat of International Communism persists, the free nations must be prepared to provide for their own security. Because the free-world measures are purely defensive and for security against outside threat, the period for which they must be maintained cannot be foreseen. It is not within the capacity of each nation acting alone to make itself fully secure. Only collective measures will suffice. These should preferably be found by implementing the provisions of the United Nations Charter for forces at the disposal of the Security Council. But if the Soviet Union persists in nullifying these provisions by veto, there must otherwise be developed a greater sense of community security. The framework for this exists in collective defense arrangements now participated in by nearly 50 free nations, as authorized by the Charter. All members of this community, and other free nations which so desire, should possess more knowledge of the total capabilities of security that are in being and in prospect. There should also be provided greater opportunity to assure that this power will in fact be available in case of need for their common security, and that it will not be misused by any nation for purposes other than individual and collective self-defense, as authorized by the Charter of the United Nations.

more

For our part we regard our possession of nuclear weapons power as a trust for the defense of the free world.

6. Our two countries plan to discuss these ideas with all of their security partners. So far as the North Atlantic Alliance is concerned, the December meeting of the North Atlantic Council may, perhaps, be given a special character in this respect. This has been discussed with the Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. Spaak.

7. In addition to the North Atlantic Treaty, the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, the Baghdad Pact and other security arrangements constitute a strong bulwark against aggression in the various treaty areas. There are also vitally important relationships of a somewhat different character. There is the Commonwealth; and in the Western hemisphere the Organization of American States. There are individual mutual defense agreements to which the United States is a party.

8. We recognize that our collective security efforts must be supported and reinforced by cooperative economic action. The present offers a challenging opportunity for improvement of trading conditions and the expansion of trade throughout the free world. It is encouraging that plans are developing for a European Free Trade Area in association with the European Common Market. We recognize that especially in the less developed countries there should be a steady and significant increase in standards of living and economic development.

9. We took note of specific factors in the ideological struggle in which we are engaged. In particular, we were in full agreement that:

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

> Soviet threats directed against Turkey give solemn significance to the obligation, under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, to consider an armed attack against any member of the Alliance as an attack against all;
>
> The reunification of Germany by free elections is essential. At the Geneva Conference of 1955 Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin agreed to this with us and our French allies. Continued repudiation of that agreement and continued suppression of freedom in Eastern Europe undermine international confidence and perpetuate an injustice, a folly and a danger.

III.

The President and the Prime Minister believe that the understandings they have reached will be increasingly effective as they become more widespread between the free nations. By coordinating the strength of all free peoples, safety can be assured, the danger of Communist despotism will in due course be dissipated, and a just and lasting peace will be achieved.

# # # # # # #

November 4, 1957

Dear Perc:

I am reminded that soon you will celebrate your birthday anniversary. I hope the day will be a pleasant one and that the year to come will bring you nothing but happiness and satisfaction.

The grandchildren amaze me every time I see them, and, fortunately, we are able to see much more of all four now that they live comparatively close to the White House. Mary Jean is developing into a real personality, and the other three seem to grow an inch every week or so. Again I congratulate both of us on having such youngsters to be proud of.

With affectionate regard to Bea, and, of course, my felicitations and best wishes on your anniversary.

As ever,

Colonel Percy W. Thompson, Ret.
535 N. E. 9th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

November 4, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Ralph:

Thank you very much for sending me, through Jim Hagerty, a copy of the letter you wrote recently to the Chief Editorial Writer of the New York Herald Tribune.

May I say that I have nothing but praise for your thoughtful, reasoned viewpoint. I particularly agree with your comments on the futility, at this time, of a conference comprising all Southern Governors. The outcome would almost certainly be that which you outline. There is no question that many political leaders in the South now realize that some beginning toward accommodation should be undertaken; but they are prisoners of their own prior statements and pronouncements. (Incidentally, I have one or two problems in the foreign field where the same situation prevails.)

I do hope that you will continue writing on this general subject in the tones that have been noticeable in the two or three editorials I have seen of yours. In the long run the pen is still mighty; the teaching and preaching of moderation cannot fail to be helpful.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ralph McGill
Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta 2, Georgia

PERSONAL

November 4, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Schwarz:

Thank you for your note. I am particularly appreciative of your understanding of and sympathy with the problems that seem of late to have been more complex than ever.

I am afraid that there is more than a little truth in the assertions that we Americans have become too complacent, too fond of the good things of life, and too disinclined to make the sacrifices that are going to be necessary if we win the peace we so devoutly desire. But I still have, as I am sure you do, enormous faith in the ability of the people of our country to meet every challenge, including those of the present day. I truly think I can sense, from every report that comes to me, an awakening to the situation and a rising tide of determination to prove ourselves again.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Hamilton D. Schwarz
F. S. Smithers and Company
1 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

PERSONAL

mg

November 4, 1957

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for your report of November first. As I hope you realize, I consider you one of my most reliable "listening posts" and certainly one of my most valued advisers -- despite your removal from the immediate scene. I shall ponder carefully all you say and see that pertinent parts of your letter are distributed among my associates here who are working with me on the complex and difficult problems you touch upon.

For your information alone, the first speech will be on the subject of "Science and Security." I, too, feel that if we can allay some of the fears that seem to be prevalent on the subject of our scientific achievements, other problems will seem less overpowering. *

And thank you, too, for your last paragraph. I still want to get some sort of a break before the beginning of the Congressional session, but at the moment I simply cannot see where it might come.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Arthur F. Burns
2 Tudor City Place
New York 17, New York

Added by President: * At the same time, complacency would be worse.
D

DDE dict

November 1, 1957.

Dear Foster:

I shall send to the Bureau of the Budget and to those helping me in preparing talks, a copy of your memorandum on the need for obtaining mutual aid appropriations. I shall also send a copy of this reply.

I most heartily agree that the experiences of the past have shown the need not only for us to maintain an urgent pace in the production of scientific weapons of great destructiveness, but also to maintain a readiness and ability to help the nations of the free world so that they may cooperate with us effectively in the defense of freedom.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

cc The Director of the Bureau of the Budget
The Honorable Arthur Larson
The Honorable Bryce Harlow

November 1, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Boeschenstein:

I have just finished signing several score letters to the individuals who helped you in your effort during the last session of the Congress to secure authorizations for the mutual aid programs in accordance with the Administration's proposals. While all of us have frankly to admit that we were not nearly as successful as we hoped, nonetheless I know that the work of your informal "Committee" was invaluable.

In view of the temper of the Congress at that particular period (which I trust will not be repeated this next year), I think your achievement was splendid, and thank you once again for your dedication to the program that I consider, as do you, to be vital to our national interest.

Quite naturally, I pray that next year the Congress may prove more alert to the problems we face in this ever changing world and that we may be able to persuade more of the members that the mutual security funds actually represent a bargain rate of defense for us and for the rest of the free world.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Harold Boeschenstein,
President,
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation,
Toledo 1, Ohio.

PERSONAL

DDE dic

November 1, 1957

Dear Mrs. Butler:

I most deeply appreciate the sense of personal responsibility that impelled you to write to me as you did on October twenty-fourth.

It goes without saying that your suggestion is founded in good sense and in recognition of the favorable responsiveness of humans to courtesy and politeness.

While it is difficult for anyone making a public address on the subject of our foreign relationships to avoid the classification of the Communist leaders as our bitter opponents, I think it is clear that nothing is to be gained by name calling and that just possibly there might be an easing of tensions if we could refer to them if not in friendly terms at least in impersonal ones.

In any event thank you for the trouble you took to write to me and please accept my assurance that I will ponder your words deeply.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Henry F. Butler
1671 Thirty-First Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

November 1, 1957

PERSONAL

Dear Dr. Neel:

I have read with the greatest interest your letter of October twenty-fifth. As far as the basic problem presented in your letter is concerned, I might say that I have discussed the matter with many of the top scientists of our country. Their chief concern is, as is yours, with the scientific manpower that might be available to the United States in the next ten years, and they feel that the first step toward providing an adequate pool of trained scientists is to awaken the people of the United States to the necessity of increasing the scientific output of our colleges and universities, and where necessary, offering material help on the part of the Federal government. The Scientific Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization is already at work on a report on the entire subject.

There is one implication in your letter, however, with which I disagree. Certainly I am entirely in accord with the idea that the gifted child should receive the maximum amount of education he can assimilate. On the other hand, the great heart of America would be weakened if we neglect the handicapped. All children should receive, in my opinion, the type of education that will insure their being able to cope with their personal problems and to contribute, no matter how small that contribution may be, to the advancement of all. Parenthetically, I might add that Steinmets immediately comes to mind as a physically handicapped person who achieved, despite his difficulties, the greatest heights.

With renewed thanks for your letter, and best wishes,

Sincerely,

James V. Neel, M. D.
2235 Belmont Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan

PERSONAL

November 1, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Herewith a letter from a member of our church and a copy of my reply.

Don't bother to make any reply but sometime you and I might have a little talk about the suggestion the lady makes.

D. D. E.

Staff Notes

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Memorandum~~ 76-49, #68	~~of Conf., DDE, Secy. Dulles, Joseph Palmer, Goodpaster re missiles, Morocco, NATO~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~11/23/57~~	~~A~~
~~2. Memorandum~~ 78-[illegible] #6	~~of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Quarles, Killian, Goodpaster, 11/22/57 re military budget~~ (2 pgs)	~~11/23/57~~ 3/28/79-bc	~~A~~
~~3. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/28/77-bm	~~11/22/57~~	~~A~~
~~4. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/28/77-bm	~~11/15/57~~	~~A~~
~~5. Memorandum~~ 78-7, #7	~~of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster, 11/15/57 re carriers, Defense budget~~ 12/12/78-bc	~~11/18/57~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Nixon, Dulles, Herter, Anderson, Brundage, Adams, Goodpaster, Dillon re loan to India, Tunisian arms 11/12/57 (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 82-366 #1 appeal - portions exempted MR 82-366 #1 9/12/84 ISOO appeal - portions ex MR 82-366 #1 (3/14/85)	11/16/57	A
~~7. Memo of~~ 78-7, #8	~~Conf. DDE, McElroy, Quarles, Goodpaster, 11/11/57 re Defense budget & related military matters~~ (4 pgs)	~~11/16/57~~ 3/28/79, bc	~~A~~
~~8. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/28/77-bm	~~11/8/57~~	~~A~~
~~9. Memo of~~ ~~78-8, #2~~	~~Conf., DDE, Secy. Dulles, Strauss, Allen Dulles, McElroy, Gray, Twining and others, 11/7/57~~ ~~(2 pgs)~~ 2/16/79, bc	~~11/7/57~~	~~A~~
~~10. Memo f~~ 78-8, #9	~~or Record by Goodpaster re military matters~~ 12/12/78-bc	~~11/6/57~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 28

Folder: November '57 Staff Notes

RESTRICTION CODES

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	~~11. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/28/77- bm	~~11/5/57~~	~~A~~
~~76-50 #69~~ 78-223, #2	12. Memo of Conf., DDE, Gordon Gray, Gaither, Killian, Goodpaster and others re Gaither Report 11/4/57 (5 pgs) portions exempted MR 78-223 #2 portions exempted MR 85-164 #1	11/6/57	A
78-7, #10	~~13. Memo of Conf., DDE, Rockefeller, Flemming, Brundage Goodpaster, 11/4/57 re Defense organization~~ 2/27/78-bc	~~11/4/57~~	~~A~~
	~~14. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/28/77- bm	~~11/1/57~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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AL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 #68
By D. Wilson Date 2/21/77

November 23, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 22, 1957

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Depty Asst. Secy Joseph Palmer
General Goodpaster

The President started by saying that several people in the last day or two have said that State is pressing Defense to put missiles into Europe on an accelerated basis. Mr. Dulles confirmed that he felt we should do so, although he commented that he did not know exactly what these reports had been.

He then went on to review with the President a brief memorandum on the visit of the King of Morocco. There was extensive discussion, which included the points in the briefing memorandum, and a good deal more. Secretary Dulles suggested that the King's number one preoccupation will be Algeria, and his number two preoccupations are military bases and our aid.

Secretary Dulles said the Moroccans had just created a new order, and want to present the first award of this order to the President. He said the State legal advisers consider that the President cannot accept the award. At his suggestion, General Persons and Mr. Morgan joined the meeting, and it was concluded that the President could receive the award but should not accept it -- instead he should place it in storage in the State Department until Congress might authorize its being accepted. The President said there are so many difficulties involved in this type of problem that he is inclined to think we should tell our Ambassadors that visiting dignitaries should be requested to bring no presents of any kind. Secretary Dulles mentioned in the discussion that the President had in 1954 issued what he termed an Executive Order (actually a memorandum) forbidding any department to request the Congress for authorization for accepting such gifts.

With regard to the forthcoming NATO session, I mentioned that Mr. Reinhardt of State had called to say that the Council was thinking of

[illegible]

inviting the President to speak as one of three speakers (the others being the French Prime Minister as representing the host country, and the Luxembourg Prime Minister as Chairman of the session) who would make brief addresses at the opening public session. The President asked how this would be related to Pineau's suggestion for a talk on the President's arrival in France. Mr. Dulles thought there would be need for a short speech by the President in open session and, on the President's request, undertook to have a draft prepared. He said he thought the President should plan to give a full-length statement in closed session -- perhaps he could outline the main considerations and let the Secretary develop the details, in order to let the President's statement be more readable.

Secretary Dulles suggested getting Mr. Emmett Hughes to work on a draft of the President's arrival speech. The President asked whether we have heard further from the French whether they think this is a good idea. Mr. Dulles said we had not, but that he would try to check it out. The President indicated he might ask C. D. Jackson to prepare the speech, and that he would plan to call him up as soon as a decision had been made.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[illegible]

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3 204
MR 78-7 #6
By J.W. Date 3-29-79

November 23, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 22, 1957

Others present:
Secretary McElroy
Secretary Quarles
Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Immediately following the Cabinet meeting, the President met with the group to consider a few points on the military budget. He said that he wanted to approach these proposals not on the basis of "can we do it in response to public outcry," but "should we do it." The matter is not one of justification, but rather of need. He mentioned that the psychology of the business community will be of the utmost importance in our financial affairs next year, and alluded to a letter which indicated that confidence would be impaired, businessmen would be cautious, and a drop off in the economy would occur, if we went in for a high budget this year.

He said he was not trying to set himself up as knowing the exact amounts that should be scheduled, and under what arrangements with regard to the proposed additional $573 million for guided missiles. He said he did want to have things that are well proven before we commit ourselves to procurement. If we are not reasonably sure, we could put the sum into our request if we desire, but must bring out that we might place contracts of only $200 million, but might go to the full $573 million if technology justifies it. He said that the same end could probably be accomplished by coming back to Congress for a supplemental after January 1, 1959.

Mr. Quarles reviewed the schedule on which these funds were based. Initially we had planned to put an emergency force in the UK in mid-1958, with one squadron established in 1959. Later we thought we would omit the emergency force and work for one squadron in 1959, rising to four squadrons in 1960. Within the last few weeks we have studied programs going beyond the four-squadron plan, and now propose to move toward sixteen squadrons in 1963. If we are willing to take some chances, with considerable confidence, but not with certainty, we could go to a program of one squadron in the United Kingdom by the end of calendar year 1958, and another squadron -- this one capable of "quick reaction time" -- by July 1959.

The President asked why we had changed from the idea that we would select as between Thor and Jupiter at an early date. Mr. Quarles said there was not enough evidence that either would become a satisfactorily proven weapon. He thought Mr. Holaday was about to recommend proceeding with the United Kingdom commitment on the basis of Thor. If we wished to have continental deployments before the end of 1959, we should also use Jupiter for that purpose. By acceleration we could get the first squadron by the first quarter of 1959. The President acknowledged that the production of both would probably be faster than the production of one, since the technicians are in being and functioning now.

He then reverted to his view that we should not spend money simply because of public pressure, but should do what is based on real need. He stressed that the whole arms question is relative and that Soviet ICBMs will not overmatch our bomber power in the next few years. He thought we should go forward simply as fast as our good sense and the probabilities of the situation seem to warrant.

Mr. McElroy said it would cost money at an earlier date to move toward the accelerated deployments. He stressed, however, the psychological impact of the first units for initial deployments. He thought we need not race to conclude further agreements and said we would work with the State Department not to press us too hard. Mr. Quarles added that missile deployments are really the crux of the forthcoming NATO meeting. The ability to carry these out is most important.

The President recalled that we thought we had a pretty fine budget at $38 billion. He was agreeable to adding $700 million for improved pay, and would agree to the $573 million additional for acceleration of missiles, when the funds are in fact required. He then discussed briefly the question as to where the $140 million for additional research is to go.

Mr. McElroy concluded by saying that we will be up approximately $700 million in expenditures above FY-58, and this is just the amount of the pay increase proposed. He thought we should be somewhere between $39 billion and $40 billion in NOA.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bcl NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 22, 1957
8:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Executive Session

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Amb. Lodge

Gov. Adams

Regular Session

Under Sec. Agr. True Morse
(in part)
Martin Sorkin, Agr. (in part)
Deputy Director Stans, Budget
Adm. Strauss, in part
James Smith, ICA, in part

Gen. Persons
Gov. Stassen
Mr. Siciliano, in part
Dr. Saulnier
Mr. Clarence Randall, in part
Mr. Clarence Francis, in part
Dr. Killian, in part
Gen. Goodpaster, in part
Mr. Rabb
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

(The Executive Session was held from 8:00 A. M. to 9:05 A. M.)

Budget Report - Mr. Brundage reported on current spending rates which showed major increases in Agriculture for price supports and the soil bank, in Defense where earlier expenditure lags are now being compensated, Treasury for interest, AEC, Veterans for increased compensation and housing direct loans, and HHFA for FNMA borrowings. All of these indicated expenditure of $2 billion more than originally estimated. In view of slackening receipts, Mr. Brundage believed a deficit of one-half billion dollars might occur unless Agriculture or Defense could restrain expenditures. Mr. McElroy said he would insure careful review of expenditures for such things as ammunition and military public works which had operated on less than amounts authorized in 1957 and perhaps did not have to spend now the amounts carried over.

Regarding FY 1959, Mr. Brundage said that discussions continue with questions still to be resolved in the amount of $750 million. His estimate totaled slightly over $73.5 billion. The President could not immediately see the need for the Corps of Engineers increase.

On receipts, Sec. Anderson reviewed the situation generally, then gave $73 billion as his personal and perhaps optimistic estimate for FY 1959. Dr. Saulnier agreed this might be optimistic and pointed out that the economic slackening which began in July is proceeding at a very moderate rate and is being watched closely. He thought receipts might run as low as $72 billion.

The President reported George Humphrey's feeling that the Administration must submit a lower budget this year than last as regards NOA. Sec. Benson saw some encouragement that the end of the drought had stopped that particular need for spending, but the President wryly called attention to the current disaster spending for floods.

Agriculture Trade Development - Sec. Benson recounted some of his experiences and impressions while touring the Globe. His general conclusions were that foreign countries are learning to like our agricultural products, that there is a vast potential market for these products in newly developing countries, that P. L. 480 is the best conceivable program for meeting the problems involved, and that expansion of dollar sales to these countries can occur only as they expand their industries and industrial sales.

Agricultural Legislative Program (CP 57-74/1) - Sec. Benson made an interim report on the development of the 1958 Farm Legislative Program which would probably include extension of the range of price support levels, authorization for the Secretary to increase acreage allotments above present formulas, specific programs for corn, upland cotton and wool, an administrative change regarding equity payments, required participation by the States in agricultural disaster assistance, extension and increased authorizations for P. L. 480, extension of the school milk program, packer - stockyards jurisdictional legislation, and perhaps an industrial use research program.

Regarding industrial use research, the President expressed some reservation in view of the budget squeeze and Sec. Weeks thought much further review necessary before initiation of any program.

Regarding cotton, Sec. Dulles stated his assumption that the Administration would maintain the position stated by the President on signing the long staple duties bill. He hoped serious consideration would be given to getting away from the two-price cotton policy. Sec. Weeks said it was being studied by the CFEP but that there were some indications that any immediate proposal would adversely affect the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. The President wanted to insure that the cotton proposal would not constitute a commitment to a two-price system. Sec. Benson asserted it would not and that, incidentally, the Department had explored a two-price rice system but refused to act on the authorization Congress had given.

Sec. Morse concluded the discussion by pointing to the tables in the Cabinet paper which show that four crops account for 82% of CCC costs.

Federal State Task Force (CI 57-49/2) - Sec. Anderson, as chairman of the Federal section of this group, reported agreements reached regarding sharing the disaster relief costs, vocational education, and urban renewal. He noted the opinion of the Governors that the Federal Government should stay away from school construction programs and their disinclination to have the school lunch program transferred back to the States because of the religious controversy that would be awakened. The President saw considerable difference between direct support to a parochial school and merely providing food for hungry and deserving children, whatever the school they attended.

Sec. Anderson reported on other subjects under consideration. He then noted the feeling of the Governors that it would be desirable to keep a group like this Task Force in existence permanently since they now realize how hard it is to stop a Federal program once started. The President and Sec. Anderson noted the interest of municipal authorities and Members of Congress in by-passing State officials. Sec. Folsom commented on how the States hated to accept any of the HEW proposals for restoring the 50-50 sharing of contributions for supplementary old age assistance.

* * * * *

The meeting concluded with a brief statement from Sec. Mitchell on automatic wage increases to take place in 1958, another on the stability of the price index this month for the first time since August, 1956, and a recommendation that the Administration could support a budget requiring some small increase in taxes which would be acceptable to the public. He felt that 1958 could be a good year if the proper psychological tone could be set.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 15, 1957
8:30 A. M. --- 10:50 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Executive Session

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Amb. Lodge (in part)

Gov. Adams

Regular Session

Under Sec. of Agr. True Morse
(for Sec. Benson)
Deputy Director Stans, Budget
Admin. Albert Cole, HHFA-in part
Walker Mason, HHFA - in part
R. L. Steiner, HHFA - in part
Chas. E. Slusser, HHFA - in part

Gen. Persons
Gov. Stassen
Mr. Rabb
Gen. Bragdon - in part
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Siciliano
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Martin
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

(The Executive Session was held from 8:30 to 9:35 A. M.)

Public Works Planning (CP 57-72) - Gen. Bragdon first outlined the "major plan" which would, if approved, establish a Public Works Stabilization Agency. He then developed in detail the several points in the Intermediate Plan, emphasizing that this would serve to accelerate existing projects with funds immediately available and would introduce a grant program for the States to encourage their activity. He referred also to the Advance Design Program of the 1957 Housing Bill and to the desirability of an "On Shelf" program which is not now existent. He stressed that initiation of actual construction in such an emergency public works effort should depend on the President's judgment rather than any automatic "triggering" formula such as a particular level of unemployment.

Gen. Bragdon then noted the possible objections in terms of the psychological effect on the economy from asking for standby legislation now, of presently available authority adequate for coping with any recession of the limited magnitude we would expect to encounter, and of the greater desirability perhaps of accomplishing the purpose by stages rather than by the entire Intermediate Plan. Sec. Anderson confirmed the probability of an adverse psychological impact in the present economic situation.

The President commented that psychological reasons for not doing things always seemed to exist and the fact remained that the Administration had never secured appropriate standby authority. He believed it would be useful if Congress were to authorize the President to use up to a certain amount of money for any emergency. Sec. Anderson thought that desirable. Gov. Stassen spoke in favor of standby controls which could be requested if inflation reappeared, and he believed that Gen. Bragdon's proposals might be packaged with that request. Sec. Weeks hoped this plan would not be submitted to Congress at this time. The President noted that the Administration still does not have plans "on the shelf" despite the 1952 campaign assertions of the need for having them at hand. He stated that even the plans could not be developed without sufficient funds. Sec. Weeks thought funds might be taken from the President's emergency fund since he agreed it desirable to have plans on the shelf.

Sec. Dulles suggested that this authority might be obtained from Congress in the next session in conjunction with the action to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act, since this would serve as reassurance to industries which feel threatened by Reciprocal Trade.

Sec. Mitchell believed this the wrong time to ask for authority. He then pursued the question of recession antidotes being developed in terms of construction when that activity involves a relatively large proportion of funds for materials as compared with wages, and when the wages paid are at the high rates of construction workers. Gen. Bragdon replied regarding the great number of skills put to work through construction, regarding how rapidly construction declines in any depression, and regarding the backlog of requirements, particularly in State and local areas, because of two wars. He set the latter figure at roughly $200 billion.

The President stated he did not want to rush this matter inappropriately, that he believed the present was probably not the right time for the specific bill, but that he was concerned about having plans at hand should a depression start. He felt that the planning had to be begun, that perhaps greater use could be made of the authority in the housing bill, and that the housing authority might be a useful focal point for securing somewhat increased authority. He also saw merit in Sec. Dulles' suggestion. From this combination it might be possible, he thought, to secure an authorization for a reserve of $2-1/2 billion plus authority to provide incentives for planning, and without having to tie the action to any depression concept. Gen. Bragdon thought $100 million would be needed for developing and maintaining a "shelf" project.

The President, following Mr. Stassen's renewed reference to credit controls, recalled how the Administration was rebuffed the last time it sought them.

The President concluded by directing General Bragdon to explore this some more, particularly as to related requirements, by instructing Gen. Bragdon to continue with the top level planning he has been doing, and by commenting again that this did not seem to be the time to ask for new legislation.

1959 Housing Program - Mr.Cole set forth a program designed to (1) increase State and local responsibility, (2) decrease the role of the Federal Government, (3) decrease Federal spending, and (4) increase private participation.

Mr. Cole recounted the Administration's accomplishments in housing which have helped achieve one million or more new residential starts each year until now 60% of Americans own their homes. He noted also that private funds have largely replaced Federal funds in the FNMA and Public Housing loans. He also stated that some 300 urban renewal projects have been begun in 200 localities since 1954.

Regarding public housing, Mr. Cole said that this Administration has attempted to limit it to where needed for those displaced by urban renewal or other Government action. He cited the existence of a number of projects at hand but complicated by local problems. He believed it unnecessary to decide now whether to ask for additional authority. Immediately, he recommended that the Federal-State Task Force further study the ability of States and localities to meet any remaining need, that HHFA study the possibility of developing alternative programs, and that Public Housing continue to study methods of eliminating certain of its expenditures.

Mr. Cole then proposed that FHA be authorized by the Administration to undertake a feasibility study of a program of Government guarantees for local bonds at a lower-than-market interest rate, thus serving to provide through private industry low rental projects and also to reduce Government subsidies and curtail FNMA purchases.

Mr. Cole also asked approval for a study of the possibility of transferring from FHA to private lenders the responsibility for determining loan feasibility. This would be accompanied by a new policy of FHA guaranteeing the top 20% of a loan at going rates of interest rather than a fixed FHA rate.

Regarding urban renewal, Mr. Cole said that more emphasis would be placed on rehabilitation and less on the "block busting" type projects, thus retaining many sound structures within an area to be rehabilitated. He would also recommend greater local participation in developing these projects.

The President advised Mr. Cole to consult in detail on these matters with the Council of Economic Advisers, Treasury, and Budget. He thought early action seemed very feasible on the Public Housing and urban renewal proposals. Mr. McElroy asked to have a Defense representative included in the discussions.

Sec. Mitchell inquired as to whether the Government had any responsibility for encouraging the construction industry to move toward more low-cost housing, especially when labor featherbedding seemed to cause an overpricing of current "low cost" housing. Mr. Mason believed the situation was improving, particularly because of the extensive amount of non-union construction, better land planning, etc.

Education Program - Mr. Folsom prefaced his remarks on the need for much further consultation in and out of Government before advancing definitive proposals. He reviewed the previous school construction programs, noted that the backlog of construction requirements was slowly decreasing, and that the current feeling was to put much more emphasis on the need for good teachers and less on buildings. He expressed the feeling that current sentiment worked adversely on the possibility of any school construction bill this session and that it might be better to channel Administration efforts in education toward meeting more basic needs. He felt that a package could be worked out at a total cost of about $350 million of which $100 million would be required in the first year.

Mr. Folsom then reviewed a number of charts showing deficiencies apparent in regard to graduate students, teaching facilities, and extended training of the most capable young people. He saw considerable merit in a program which would (1) assist graduate schools to expand and improve their programs, (2) provide fellowships for encouraging more qualified persons to pursue graduate study (as is now done in the health education area), (3) perhaps 20,000 scholarships annually for high school graduates, (4) improved aptitude testing of high school students, (5) improving the teaching of science and mathematics in the high schools, (6) assistance in providing facilities and equipment for technical and scientific training, and (7) incentives for improving the teaching of foreign languages.

Sec. Weeks thought that any scholarships should be limited to fields designated as essential to our national security. Mr. Folsom believed this would arouse protests from supporters of general education. The President noted that Federal scholarships in science would release private funds for general purposes, also many foundations have already earmarked extensive funds for non-scientific purposes. Mr. McElroy concurred in Mr. Folsom's view. Mr. Weeks argued that Federal scholarships were justified only by the current emergency, hence should be limited to emergency needs.

Mr. Brundage inquired as to the need for Federal money when private efforts are improving the situation. Mr. Folsom saw a need for greater speed. The President believed the situation would improve greatly as higher salaries in the affected areas attract more students, but he saw a pressing need for some Federal money.

The President suggested that Mr. Folsom discuss with Arthur Burns the latter's suggestions for giving high school and college teachers an opportunity to combine study and remunerative employment during summer vacations. He reaffirmed that a national need existed which the Federal Government must help meet but he wanted to insure that the method of assistance be so designed that the Federal Government could withdraw once the need is met. He concluded by noting the need for considerable study of any proposed program. Sec. Mitchell urged that any announcement of termination of Administration support for the school construction program should include a fully developed explanation rather than merely citing the unwillingness of Congress to act.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Rabb
- Mr. Minnich

~~SECRET~~

November 18, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 15, 1957 -- 11:35 AM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy said it seemed desirable to him to see the President while the latter is in Augusta. They arranged for Mr. McElroy to come down on Tuesday, either very early or late in the day.

Mr. McElroy referred to the question of the carriers, and said that Admiral Burke and Secretary Gates have asked to see the President personally before a decision is made. The President said it is difficult to see why a carrier should be proposed this year. He recognized that they have great usefulness in some types of action; for example, in limited war and in deterring limited war, but he thought we have what we need for these purposes if we keep the ones we now have. He suggested we might simply say that we will review the situation next year. Mr. McElroy said that if we could say that if we are inclined to support one in 1960 it would be a great help. He said that there was differing opinion on this last year, and if the Administration were not wholeheartedly behind the carrier, the Navy would certainly accept deferring their proposal one year in order to gain stronger support. The President said he would be prepared to say so as of now, but it would have to be recognized that patterns of warfare are changing very rapidly. He thought we should have a breathing spell on any new carriers, and thought it could be said that we would probably back one in 1960.

The President said he felt the budget shows signs of too much of a squeeze on the Army. He thought Defense may be pushing the Navy a little too much at the expense of the Army. He saw advantage of taking out the carrier and making an allowance to the Army for personnel and some other things they feel they need.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MR 78-7 #7
By FW Date 12-13-78

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Meeting of the President and Secretary of State, November 14, re NATO meeting.

Formal meetings are scheduled for the afternoons, perhaps 3:30 to 6:30 each day.

Bilateral meetings will be worked in on following schedule: probably those with smaller countries in mornings of first three days; with France, Germany, Macmillan, etc. on Thursday. The President agreed to stay through Thursday.

The President wants to arrive in Paris by noon approximately on Sunday. He wants to have a serious, long talk with General Norstad that evening and would like, if feasible, to have dinner at SHAPE headquarters with the SHAPE staff that same evening. If this not advisable, then perhaps Ambassador Houghton will invite General Norstad to the Embassy for dinner that evening.

The President will stay at the Embassy. He wants someone available to answer phone at all times -- suggested Andy stay there. Said General Snyder and acw could stay nearby, as could Jim Hagerty and his staff. Moaney has to be with the President.

The President will attend formal dinner being given by President Coty.

The President is willing to attend small private luncheon by President Coty, with understanding that he cannot accept private invitations from other than the host country and NATO group. Further inquiries to be made.

Question of whether Finance Ministers are to be included. British are against (because Dulles thinks they are not really in accord with the common market). President wants Dulles to send Macmillan a note saying that he wants Secretary of the Treasury along because talks always involve financing and questions only the Secretary can answer.

President had hoped to get about the country to see some of installations, etc. -- realizes it probably will be impossible.

President indicated he probably would attend luncheon if Secretary General Spaak gave one.

About Adlai Stevenson. Dulles is to see him Monday and at that time will feel out how serious he is about NATO responsibilities. If he is satisfied that Mr. Stevenson sees this job in true bipartisan sense of participation, and will not use as a sounding board for backbiting at the Administration, the President wants him to be included in the delegation, well realizing the difficulties having him along that will be involved.

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November 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 12, 1957 -- 8:25 AM

Others present: Vice President Nixon
Secretary Dulles
Under Secretary Herter
Secretary Anderson
Mr. Brundage
Governor Adams
General Goodpaster
Mr. Douglas Dillon (for part of meeting)

Mr. Dulles said the Tunisian arms question is becoming acute. The French are talking of not attending the NATO meeting. The President said he understood the Egyptians are planning to send arms within a few days and that we risk seeing Tunisia affiliated with Egypt if we do not act. The Vice President felt that, although we are in a difficult position in this matter, the French are also limited in what they can do. The President said he recognized that the French government might well fall, and a new one might be organized on this issue, and hence adverse to the United States.

Mr. Dulles said the main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of a loan to India. He suggested Secretary Anderson might outline the Indian finance situation. Mr. Anderson said that India has put a levy on capital of the order of 10% in some areas. The result is to scare off private investment even though some of their private people, such as Birla when he was here, make a great deal of sense in their plans and propositions. He said India is talking about a $1.4 billion deficit over the next three years. If we were to provide that kind of money we would have to go to Congress for a specific loan. Aid to India will be a very hard proposition to sell, because their behavior has been very offensive on the Communist issue, and because they have gone out of their way to insult us on many occasions. Any special program for an individual country, and particularly for India, might have a bad effect on the whole Congressional effort. He said that Gaillard and the government of France are in deep trouble, and the requirements for aid are substantial.

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MR 82-366 #1
BY _____ DATE 7/3/85

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(5)
ISOO letter 3/14/85
NLE DATE 7/3/85.

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The President asked if Germany could not lend the Indians some money. Secretary Dulles said the Germans have shown some disposition to do something like this, and their attitude is rather encouraging. He suggested the President talk to Adenauer about this at the Paris meetings.

Mr. Dulles said that the proposal for a loan to India has implications all across the map. The impact on Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan will be great -- they will be deeply offended if we give major aid to India while they are so much in need, when they have been supporting us while India has been working against us. The Indian military program is quite extravagant. They are buying Canberra bombers from the UK, saying they must do so because we are providing bombers to Pakistan. (This is untrue, Mr. Dulles said, and he said he had so informed Bevan, [redacted] Mr. Dulles went on to say that India has a very bad internal situation -- the Communists are gaining power in several of the provinces, and this scares off private funds. He did not consider it likely that the Soviets would give massive loans to India. What is likely to happen is disintegration with the Communists taking over a piece at a time. Secretary Anderson said that if we gave the Indians the loan they are seeking, we would simply be covering their trade deficit with Germany and their purchase of bombers from Britain. He agreed that we should talk with the Germans about their trade balance with India. Mr. Dulles recalled our efforts to shift the Indian bomber program from Russia to Britain, and said that he felt the Soviets would pick up the bomber program if Britain dropped it. [redacted]

The Vice President asked what a program might be that would not require special legislation. Mr. Dillon thought it might be possible to prevail on the Ex-Im Bank for a bigger loan than they now plan, and it could be a balance of payments loan for purchases in the United States for the private sector. Secretary Anderson said that if we carried on aid to India at our current level, gave them $200 million from the Ex-Im Bank, and they drew down their reserves and got some aid from outside, perhaps Germany, they could squeak through. Mr. Dulles recalled that we had given them grain under PL 480 for a three-year period, and Mr. Dillon brought out that they had used this up in twenty-one months.

The Vice President surmised that if we were to do this, Turkey and Pakistan would immediately be in for aid. If we do not, the cost will be disintegration of India and its orientation toward the Communists. He said that if we do not work out something in this matter, the propaganda effect of such disintegration would be very heavy and adverse throughout Asia.

Mr. Dulles, in commenting on any idea of special legislation, said that the danger of a spectacular defeat in Congress is very great. He thought it was better to pick up bits and pieces, slow down the military program, and get the Ex-Im Bank to put up additional funds. The President said he would be glad to meet with the people concerned at the NATO session in Paris.

Mr. Dulles summarized the outcome of the meeting as follows: We will not go to Congress for a special grant; we will try to break the problem down into parts; we will try to get the Germans to cover the Indian trade deficit with them; we will try to cover our deficit through the Ex-Im Bank, perhaps $200 million; we will try to provide $50 million or so from the development fund; we will talk with them about the bomber question; and we will talk with them about their internal condition which impeded the flow of private funds. The President confirmed this, and said that we should discuss with the UK what we are doing.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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November 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 11, 1957 - 5:00 PM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
Secretary Quarles
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy said that the Defense budget had been prepared on a basis of guidelines for $38 billion totals for NOA and for expenditures. Service allocations are $8.6 billion for the Army, $10.5 billion for the Navy, and $18.1 billion for the Air Force, with $0.8 billion for Department-wide activities. Beginning and end strength personnel figures for FY 59, in thousands, are, for the Army 900 and 850, for the Navy 645 and 630, for the Marines 188 and 170, and for the Air Force 875 and 850, for a total of 2.5 million personnel.

The President recalled that part of the theory in going down to 2.5 million was that through increased compensation, and resulting better reenlistment rates, we could save on training establishments. Mr. McElroy recalled that we have not provided the increased compensation as yet, and it is not included in the $38 billion. He said there are several areas, including this one, where it seemed that we should do something over and above the $38 billion. These would include $700 million next year for the Cordiner program, which he considered should be phased in over a four-year period, and for a 6% average increase for civilians, for those military personnel receiving less than that under the Cordiner proposals, and for retired personnel. Mr. McElroy said he had not provided for increases in prices for procurement that might occur. Also, he had provided for development of missiles on a research basis, but not for maximum procurement. This seemed generally reasonable in that we have not reached this point in our deployment plans, in the proving out of the weapons, or in negotiations with allies. However, he thought we could assume successful development of the IRBM as of a certain date, and successful negotiations by that date, and safely go ahead with a scheduled buildup of operational capability. For

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MR 78-7 #8
By T.W. Date 3-29-79

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the JUPITER/THOR, he thought we should aim at a schedule to attain cumulative strengths of one squadron (of 15 missiles) in 1959, 4 in 1960, 8 in 1961, 12 in 1962, and 16 in 1963. To do this would require $150 million additional in FY 59. With regard to the POLARIS, by accepting 85% of design performance we could markedly accelerate the program. This would involve $135 million additional in FY 59 for development costs, and $250 million NOA additional for two missile submarines, each with 16 missiles.

To carry forward, and accelerate, SAC dispersal, and reduction of reaction time, including alert and other measures, he would like to add about $200 million to the $100 million now in the program for these purposes.

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In the area of satellite development, $100 million is included in the Air Force budget for work on the reconnaissance satellite. He felt that we should set up an additional $100 million for space development, including a manned missile.

He also had a proposal for increased antisubmarine capabilities, since we think that if we block off a big war we may need the means for a smaller one. No specific figure was mentioned and there did not seem to be consensus as to the priority of this project.

The President said he has a growing suspicion that the carrier has about run its course. He thinks that the atomic missile submarines make a great deal of sense but that the carrier may be passing to a lower level of significance. He recognized that great controversy and protest must be expected on this. He accepted that we will need carriers against certain types of attack but felt that the threat to them of the ICBM with hydrogen weapons is very great. The carrier forces require a great expanse of sea for their operations, and cannot be hidden in the Mediterranean. Hence, they would be immediately vulnerable to destruction. He said he asks himself the question constantly what the guided missile substitutes for. He feels it takes the place of artillery and manned bombers, but does not displace them completely. As of now he feels that the big bomber is the greatest deterrent to major war, and feels the same about the carrier, but considers that this is phasing out.

Mr. McElroy commented that in a situation like Syria or other crises in the Orient, people are very greatly impressed by a carrier show of force. The President raised the question of the life of our present carriers. He thought they should be good for something like another 15 years if simply modernized and kept up to date. He did not see valid reason for laying down any new carriers, and felt the old ones could be used for the missions requiring carriers.

The President said he thought the two most important things in the additional proposals were the pay increase and the proposal for dispersal and alert of SAC, including hangars and extra crews. He said there are several things we must do -- we must keep SAC alert and dispersed, we must keep up our 15 carriers, and we must build submarines. He asked what the future level of annual outlay for the IRBMs would be if the additional funds now proposed were provided -- would the costs not go up and up or would they remain the same as FY 59. Mr. Quarles said they would keepat about the same level as FY 59. The President stressed that there is nothing sacrosanct about the $38 billion figure, and that he thought allowances could and should be made for important additional programs. He asked whether Mr. McElroy is putting the reconnaissance satellite and the further satellite research and development under one man at the Defense level, and Mr. McElroy said this is what they are considering.

The President then went on to say that if Defense gets these additions they must be prepared to give up such things as excessive executive aircraft, etc. He thought they could certainly find $600 million or more this way. Then he felt we could do what needs to be done for approximately $39 billion or $39.5 billion. If the budget were carefully prepared he thought we could defend a budget that stays below $40 billion.

Mr. McElroy said there is also some question as to whether we can do what the military authorities think we should do in NATO and in Korea with the reduced force strengths. The President thought considerable reductions can be made through streamlining, but that we cannot reduce our combat units there (referring to Army units). Mr. McElroy said he may wish to ease up some on the Army manpower cuts in Europe and Korea, perhaps allowing 20,000 additional personnel for this purpose.

He said he would put the figures up to the NSC on the basis of a $38 billion budget. The President said he should then say what he thought might be the deficiencies -- such as SAC dispersal and alert; improved pay; acceleration of missiles (which he is prepared to accept, but which he does not want to go beyond his and Mr. McElroy's own good judgment). Mr. McElroy said the proposal for missile acceleration does not seem excessive as a pace. The President said the reconnaissance satellite could be added, and then there should be a balancing off of some savings, perhaps resulting in a budget of about $39.5 billion.

Secretary Quarles thought it might be well to let the Chiefs and the Secretaries present some of the needs, and the President accept them. The President said he would accept such a procedure, but is really working for the time when the Department comes in with a unified plan. He would like to see the Chiefs come in agreed on the priorities for additions; for example, they ought to agree on SAC dispersal, Cordiner proposals, etc.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 8, 1957
9:05 A. M. -- 10:20 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Under Sec. of State Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Deputy Atty Gen Rogers
(for Mr. Brownell)
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Under Sec. of Agr. Morse
(for Sec. Benson)

Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
and Mr. Stans
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier
Amb. Lodge
Gov. Stassen

Under Sec. Labor O'Connell
Solicitor Stuart Rothman, Labor Dept
Walter Wallace, Labor (in part)
Harris Ellsworth, CSC (in part)
Arthur Flemming (in part)
Fordyce Luikart (in part)
Leo A. Hoegh, FCDA

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb

Mr. Morgan
Dr. Hauge
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Siciliano
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Martin
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton (in part)
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

State Dinners - In connection with the annual round of State dinners, the President noted that all Cabinet officers were invited to them as a matter of custom. Should any of them have a feeling that these were tiring, as they must be, and if they so desired, it could be arranged for a rotation of Cabinet officers attending. The President said he would welcome any expression of feeling.

Cabinet Executive Sessions - The President stated that he had asked

Gov. Adams to keep in touch with the members so that an executive session attended only by those regularly at table might be held whenever one or more of the group thought it desirable. Such sessions would be held perhaps as a preliminary half-hour for informal discussions without agenda.

United Nations Developments - Amb. Lodge noted the importance of the two votes in the UN that went against Russia recently -- one regarding Turkey and Syria, the other in support of the US position on disarmament. He believed that Russia's "tough" attitude toward India and Indonesia about the possibility of using troops in Turkey had boomeranged.

Mr. Lodge then called attention to the positive position that the US will be able to take for the first time regarding multilateral aid under the UN. This would make it possible for the US to get more for its money while at the same time advancing projects consistent with our foreign policy. He was grateful for Sec. Anderson's vision in helping to develop this. On being asked by the President, he stated that the total UN fund would run to $100 million, of which the US would contribute at the most $40 million.

United Givers Fund - Mr. Seaton, Chairman of the Government fund drive, again asked Cabinet members to get their departmental chairmen to put some fire into the drive. He noted the pressure that would be exerted should this drive fail for returning to the old system of individual solicitations.

Career Executive Program (CP 57-73) - Dr. Flemming outlined the content of the Cabinet paper recommending establishment of this program. He emphasized that the program has nothing to do with the determination of what positions are career-type and what ones are not. He said that the program would allow easier but necessary transfers of top level career officials both within an agency and from one agency to another without loss of status or a lessening of position. He pointed out that most of the desired actions could be accomplished by the President without reference to Congress.

The President asked if this could be a function of his own Personnel Adviser. Dr. Flemming replied affirmatively, though he saw some possible desirability in establishing it on a bipartisan basis. The President said he had raised this in the light of the possibility that the program might be established by Executive action and also because of possible sensitivities involved in placing people in different agencies.

Sec. Mitchell ascertained that the program would not limit the agency head's authority to fire, transfer, or promote an individual. Dr. Flemming added that the program was essentially a service to agency heads and that the only limitation involved would be in respect to qualifying a man for membership in the career executive service. Similarly, it was made clear that a department head would not be required to take any particular man.

The President concluded the discussion by expressing his hope that honest performance reports can be given, since he had long ago found how easily a person could compile an entire record of "Satisfactory" without possessing any capabilities.

Labor Legislative Program - Sec. Mitchell set forth the tentative Labor Management Relations program prepared for submission next session. He indicated that it had been discussed extensively with Sec. Weeks and other officials in Commerce and in the White House.

With the aid of a chart, Sec. Mitchell explained the areas covered in the proposal for requiring reports open to the public on certain union activities including welfare and pension funds, conflicts of interest, general union funds, and union organisation and structure. The Department of Labor or other responsible agency, depending on the case, would be empowered to investigate the accuracy of reports, issue subpoenas, etc. Proposed legislation also would authorise establishment of a Commissioner of Reports. The proposal as a law would, he felt, fulfill about what the public expects at this time. He described the proposal generally as providing control without interference and insuring that every union member gets the protection the Government can appropriately provide him. He indicated that the matter had not been discussed with Members of Congress. Sec. Anderson thought it might be a mistake to establish certain violations as felonies since it is difficult to secure conviction for petty misconduct when the punishment is severe. Sec. Mitchell added a final comment that he thought the plan would be agreeable to most reputable union leaders.

It was agreed that this proposal would be held in confidence until possible to discuss it with the Legislative Leaders in the December meeting, whereafter it would be developed in such a way as to retain Administration initiative.

Sec. Mitchell then listed other proposals to be offered by the Department, including -- (1) strengthening of the secondary boycott provisions of Taft-Hartley in certain instances; (2) banning "blackmail" picketing; (3) the 1952 Eisenhower proposal regarding economic strikes; (4) elimination of the proviso requiring non-Communist affidavits; (5) authorisation for the Mediation Board to make recommendations for settlement of a strike without waiting 80 days; (6) allowing NLRB to permit unions in the construction industry to certify bargaining agents without election; (7) affirm the right of parties to a contract to reject "reopening proposals"; (8) the free speech provision of the 1954 program; (9) eliminating the provision which allows an employer to discharge an individual who goes on strike, in certain specific circumstances; (10) authorise the President to designate an Acting Counsel for the NLRB in case of vacancy; and perhaps other items still under discussion. Still others in the 1957 program would be repeated.

The President noted that no reference had been made to Section 14 (b)--

the right to work proviso -- and agreed with Sec. Mitchell that it did not seem desirable to raise it. The Postmaster General asked about secondary boycott of small businesses, and Mr. Mitchell noted that the pertinent proposals covered only those employers subject to the Taft-Hartley law. He noted also the Administration's position that States should be free to act in areas not covered by the Taft-Hartley Act. Sec. Weeks called attention to discussions still going on with regard to areas like Federal pre-emption of the secondary boycott field, picketing, etc., and he hoped good proposals could be developed. The President noted the sensitivity attached to these subjects. Sec. Mitchell emphasized that the Administration should be very moderate in its recommendations in contrast with the many radical bills certain to be introduced. The Postmaster General asked if anything was being done about strengthening the law on corrupt spending by unions. Mr. Mitchell indicated it was receiving attention.

HEW Program - Sec. Folsom outlined proposals for legislation related to his Department, presenting many pertinent statistics on funds involved and numbers of people affected. Among them he emphasized (1) legislation to return to its former basis the percentage of Federal participation in the old age assistance programs (with appropriate timing for the States to take up the slack); (2) for transferring emphasis from hospital construction to the construction of medical schools; and (3) tightening of standards for school subsidies in Federally impacted areas.

The President, in connection with Item 3, emphasized the eagerness of various States to attract Government installations. He wondered whether such payments would have to go on forever, since the people involved in many instances eventually became part of the community and also because it was almost impossible to ever remove such an installation.

Sec. Folsom offered to send to each Cabinet member a copy of the report soon to be released on the Russian educational system.

Mr. Brundage noted how Congress had recently increased the Federal share of public assistance payments from 50% to 80%, an action opposed by the Administration at the time. He noted how the various assistance programs have increased in cost by 20% since 1955.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

~~TOP SECRET~~

November 7, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
Following NSC Meeting

Present:
Secretary Dulles
Admiral Strauss
Secretary McElroy
Secretary Douglas
General White
Mr. Foster
Mr. Sprague
Mr. Allen Dulles
Mr. Gordon Gray
Secretary Quarles
General Twining
General Cutler
General Goodpaster

Following NSC meeting, this group met briefly in the President's office to hear a special highly sensitive report from Mr. Sprague.

He said the group had studied SAC's response capability under three broad conditions. In a situation of world tension in which SAC had assumed a "readiness state" it would be able to respond quickly and successfully to invading enemy aircraft. In the event the initial attack came upon one of our NATO allies but not on ourselves, SAC would again be capable of responding. If an attack occurred at a time of low international tension when SAC was not in a readiness status, and if there were from two to five hours' warning, the capability to respond would not be at all satisfactory.

He said that he and Mr. Killian were told two years ago that SAC had an alert concept by which they could be sure of getting off 25 per cent of their aircraft. It has not been implemented, however. The reasons given are lack of trained personnel and lack of funds. On a particular day (last September 16th) he had made a check on the situation and found that not a single plane could have left the ground within six hours except for a few that were by chance in the air on a test at the time. He was told that actions were being taken to step this figure up to 250 aircraft by the first of October. He said that General LeMay since has stated to him that some improvement has been made.

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MR 78-8 #2
By Mint Date 2/21/79

He went on to say that few SAC planes are on overseas bases -- practically none. This is because of limitation on radar warning primarily. The plan is to use these bases as post-strike bases. Aircraft on them would be highly vulnerable to IL 28s. Our tactical air forces overseas, which also have an atomic capability, are also deployed on very few bases. Our Navy has two carriers with the Sixth Fleet, and four with the Seventh (a more accurate figure is probably three). The carrier groups include many vessels, and their locations are easy to determine.

All in all, our retaliatory force presents some sixty targets the Soviets would have to hit. If they were to allow four aircraft per target to give a reasonable expectation of destruction, they would need 240 aircraft and they have many more than that capable of carrying out such an attack.

It might be estimated that we could get off fifty to 150 large weapons. However, it should be noted that the Soviets have concentrated on air defense, and have many more radars and fighters than do we near their important complexes. The result is that we cannot assume we could lay down a substantial retaliatory attack, in his opinion.

The President thanked Mr. Sprague for his presentation.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

RE: Bertha Adkins' visit with the President, November 6, 1957.

Primary purpose of the visit was to extend to the President an invitation to speak before the Women's (Republican) National Conference in March 1958.

The President was non-committal, but agreed this was something he usually did.

All of the conversation was political, with Miss Adkins telling of her interest in serving the Republican Party, and of her discouragement over the election returns of the previous day. The two of them analized what happened, with particular emphasis on the New Jersey gubernatorial race.

The meeting ended with photographs being taken.

R Gray
Robert Gray

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-7 #9
By JW Date 12-13-78

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November 6, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Following dinner on Monday evening (November 4) the President met with the Chiefs and Secretaries of the Military Departments for discussion in the Red Room. He said he wanted to have a kind of seminar, throwing out some ideas and having the others challenge them or add thoughts of their own.

He began by saying that he had had three conferences earlier in the day, all of them greatly stressing that our people are deeply concerned over rivalry in our military establishment. The question was repeatedly raised, are we sufficiently unified? Are we getting the best personal judgment of our officers, rather than a parroting of service party lines? General White said he thought that the area of missile development is the one where there is least reality to the charges of harmful rivalry. There has been competition, but it has had a good effect. It it clear which service is to operate the various missiles, so rivalry of that kind has been eliminated. General Twining said that one of the great needs has been the need for timely decisions. If matters are allowed to drag on they will cause bad feeling. Now he has been assured by the Secretary that, when decisions are needed, they will be made. General Taylor said that a clear distinction should be made between missile development and missile use. In the case of the Army, they were not particularly interested initially in developing the 1500-mile missile, since their concern is with shorter-range weapons. However, they are pushing this project, with a full understanding that the product will be turned over to the Air Force. They do, however, feel the need for missiles of shorter range. General Twining intervened to say that this is one point that is clear -- the Army is to have no missiles more than 200-mile range. He indicated that the Joint Chiefs were not agreed as to the Army having longer range weapons. The President said he did not accept the idea of such a fixed mile limitation. He saw great advantage in the Army having missiles that could be more centrally located, further back from the battle area which is bound to be a turbulent one, and able to fire on all parts of the sector. He thought that the Army should go ahead and take advantage of the possibilities of added range arising

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from lightened warheads, and then all of the services should consider how the resulting weapon could be effectively employed.

Mr. McElroy said that he is moving toward a more unified approach in the missiles field and cited the anti-ICBM as an example of a project of this kind. The President, referring to earlier discussion, said that the Joint Chiefs must be above narrow service considerations. He did not regard organization as an answer in itself, except as it leads individuals to take a broader outlook. He said each one should try to approach problems from a national standpoint accepting that he may be overridden on occasion. It is wrong to stress, or simply to press for, Army, Navy, and other service interests. He recalled that in 1947 he had favored a tight merger of the services, but this had not been adopted. He indicated he still holds that view as the soundest solution.

He then went on to mention the excellent experiences he had had with integrated staffs in SHAEF and SHAPE, and said he wanted to draw up another major proposal. He thought that the JCS should remain as they are presently constituted, that they should remove operational functions from the service staffs which thereafter would concern themselves with mobilization administration, logistics, etc. The joint staff should be organized on an integrated basis, reporting to the JCS as a corporate body. He said he would like to see every man on the joint staff given some special recognition. For example, after six months service he could be raised a grade if he were below the grade of Colonel. When he returned to his service, he could go to the top of the grade previously held. He thought the members of the JCS should turn over the executive direction of their service to their deputy and should concentrate on their joint responsibilities. He recalled previous discussions with them urging them to take the stance of soldier-statesmen. He then asked for comments.

Admiral Burke said he would venture to disagree on some aspects of the President's proposal. He said that the individual Chiefs have different experiences and qualifications going back many years, as do the service members of the joint staff. The disagreements in the JCS do not arise because of service, he said, but because of the individual experiences of the members. He said that he must have staff help and advice, for which he had to look to his own office. Many of the problems that arise are not susceptible of final solution, but must be worked at day by day. It would be easy to generate a group eager to please the top men, and it is essential to have the deep judgment to bring to the problem. The President intervened strongly asking why it would not be better to have composite, well-thought out positions, reflecting the experience of many people of differing backgrounds and of differing services brought to him rather than the views of his own service. Admiral Burke said he wanted to have all the angles presented at the JCS table. He cited intelligence as an area in which, in one headquarters, he had seen a whole staff section become nothing more than "yes men."

The President said he thought each major command such as the Continental Command, the Far East Command, the European Command, and the Strategic Air Command should report directly to the JCS. The services should be given orders to support these commands. The JCS would study their problems, taking account of all resources, and look to the joint staff for assistance as to how to use the resources operationally.

General Taylor said he thought the real problem is a budgetary problem -- to relate the Commander's needs to what can be provided from available funds. He thought the President's proposal required an overhaul of the existing commands. The President said what he had in mind is that the Joint Chiefs could tell commanders what is generally available. They could then work out the best use of these resources.

The President said he wanted the American people to have a complete faith in the services -- that is what he is working for. In consequence, he hates to see the services rush into print, each trying to better its own position, often at the expense of the others. As a result of this, the American public has lost a large measure of confidence in the services. Secretary Quarles said we have gotten to think the situation is quite bad. One reason is that we only concentrate on the bad things. The essence of the problem is that each service receives an appropriation from Congress. Each must then appeal to the people and to the Congress. The key seems to be such an amount of reorganization as would have appropriations made to the Defense establishment, to be apportioned so as to optimize our military forces in terms of the threats facing us. The President said if there were just one public relations office, that change alone would have a very great benefit. He would like to see the step taken which would bring out that the first and the great loyalty of all members of the defense establishment is to the Defense Department, which means the United States of America.

Admiral Austin said that the joint staff has sometimes served in just the way the President has in mind. The Chiefs, when unable to agree, have on occasion asked, "What does the joint team think?"

The President said he thinks the United States is disturbed over the security situation. He does not want to be complacent about it, nor hysterical. But he thinks that our people now believe the services are more interested in the struggle with each other than against an outside foe. He said the people in Defense must give their heart to national interests and welfare. Mr. McElroy endorsed that. He said he would like to see, for example, at service association meetings the presentation of awards to members of other services. The President said that from the time a man is picked to serve on the joint staff, he should have a national spirit and outlook in all that he does.

Admiral Burke said he thought we have a rough six months or so ahead of us. He said he thought the Soviets would try to come forward with a series of events which would capture the world's attention, and will try to compromise the United States all around the world with a series of charges and allegations. He thought that they would seek to dictate solutions in the Middle East, and attempt to play on the desires of minority groups. The President said he had no difference with this view. He thought, however, that when we are working on a broad front as we are, we must accept some "bulges" from time to time. We ought to remember the diversity and number of our accomplishments -- our package power reactor, our many successful missiles, our atomic submarines, etc. In addition, he said he was very clear in his mind that there are many things we must do in the military, scientific and mutual security field. In the face of this challenge, it is deeply disappointing to see any of these top individuals devoting himself to his own service interests. He thought we have come to the time when we must forget these rivalries.

The President said he wanted to keep in close touch with the Chiefs and the Secretaries. In December we plan to have meetings with Congressional leaders. These will include a bipartisan meeting on foreign policy and defense. The President thought it was essential that the group stay close together. They must stand firmly behind a plan which, he realized, may not fully meet anyone else's desires. Once they have agreed to it, however, they should say this is what we believe. The President mentioned that he is trying to achieve token reductions in departments such as Agriculture, HEW, and nonmilitary activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. He thought it was clear that requirements for defense will continue to rise. He thought this action raises the obligation, however, that if savings can be found in Defense, the group must be sure to make them.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 5, 1957
9:00 A. M. -- 10:45 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Deputy Atty Gen Rogers
(for Mr. Brownell)
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Asst. Sec. Peterson
(for Sec. Benson)
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
and Mr. Maurice Stans
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier
Gov. Stassen

David W. Kendall, Asst. Sec.
of Treasury
Wm. H. Francis, Jr., Asst. Sec.
of Defense (in part)
Edson O. Sessions, Deputy PMG
James T. O'Connell, Under Sec. of
Labor
Leo A. Hoegh, FCDA
Harris Ellsworth, CSC
John W. Macy, Jr., CSC (in part)

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb

Gov. Pyle (in part)
Mr. Morgan (in part)
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Winslow
Mr. McPhee
Mr. McCabe
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

(The President joined the meeting a few minutes late and was quickly briefed by Mr. McElroy on points he had missed.)

Military Pay (CI 57-51) - Mr. McElroy sketched the work of the Cordiner Committee and cautioned against repetition of the estimate of $5 billion savings to be had through the actions recommended. He believed that substantial savings would occur but at a lower level and that the greatest benefit would come through increased efficiency.

Mr. Francis presented in detail the findings and recommendations of the Cordiner Committee. He emphasized the problem of retaining those in the area of three - twelve years of service, of attracting highly capable young officers, and of securing technicians and mechanics who are becoming an ever larger proportion of all men enlisted (34% in 1945, anticipated 65% in 1965.)

Mr. Francis listed as major features of the report the proposals for increasing the number of grades, instituting a step-in-grade system, establishing new pay scales, instituting proficiency pay (already partially implemented), reserve officer contracts featuring special severance pay short of retirement, and particularly the conversion plan extending implementation of the new pay scales over several years while the most proficient are being selected.

Mr. Francis said that the additional cost for FY 1959 of $450 million would be included in the budget. Since the proposal does not provide pay increases for 61% of those on active duty, Congress may expand the proposal and increase the cost.

In regard to the specific increases proposed, Mr. McElroy emphasized the importance of retaining the top salary as proposed because it would provide the long range career incentive. The President was doubtful of the value of this. He also cautioned Mr. McElroy that Congress would probably not give so large an increase to general officers without a corresponding percentage increase for lower ranks. Mr. Brundage noted that the proposed general officer salary would exceed Cabinet and Congressional salaries at present. The President ascertained that the maximum total for base pay and allowances would reach to approximately $30,000.

Mr. Francis then compared military salaries to the higher salaries for comparable civilian functions. Several questions on details were answered for Sec. Mitchell.

The President stated that the Administration would have to study this carefully but that he had a personal feeling that Defense would inevitably be greatly disappointed because of evidence of Congressional thinking already at hand. He wanted a careful review made of this with the Bureau of the Budget. He added that he did not believe Congress would approve $30,000 as the salary for Cabinet officers. Mr. Dulles interjected that it might not be necessary to raise Cabinet salaries, since for Cabinet officers money is not the essential thing. The President repeated his desire to have this given a good long look. He recalled that on the last occasion that it had been presented to him, Sec. Wilson had pretty well flattened out the curve. Mr. McElroy said he was now ready to go ahead with consultations focused on political feasibility. The President thought Mr. McElroy could talk to the Congressional people, that the Military Committees would probably concur, but that the Appropriations Committees would be difficult. He suggested Gen. Persons might help in the effort.

The Vice President commented that the atmosphere was now more favorable for an increase than previously.

Civilian Pay (CP 57-61/3) - Mr. O'Connell summarized the four-volume report of the Steering Committee of the Interdepartmental Committee on Salaries. It had as its purpose, he recalled, to improve the procedure of establishing pay levels and to develop a sound relationship among various pay systems (classified, postal, Wage Board, etc.)

Mr. O'Connell asserted that timely, adequate governmental response to changes in private pay levels is presently impossible. He showed with a chart the discrepancies between the Classification Act and non-Government salaries, and noted the widening difference with each higher Classification Act level. He stated that fringe benefits no longer compensated for the discrepancy. He cited such other problems as insufficient differentials within the pay system, unequal pay for similar work resulting from lack of coordination among the several systems, and particularly the rigidity in the statutory pay system.

Mr. O'Connell set forth the general principle the Administration should seek to establish, including initiating and maintaining a modern coordinated total pay program to allow improved pay determination, pay structures and job evaluation. Expanding on this, Mr. O'Connell recommended a national scale on the basis of averages of salaries paid in fifty major cities, to be adjusted periodically as non-government rates changed, coordinated but not identical schedules for all systems, adequate step increases and differentials between grades, increased emphasis on merit rather than longevity, and particularly a simplified system of "bench mark" jobs for evaluating all other jobs.

Regarding the Wage Board system, the Committee saw a need for somewhat improved coordination so as to provide comparable pay for comparable work in any locality.

Mr. O'Connell set forth the Committee's specific recommendations for securing (1) authority for the Chief Executive to adjust pay scales subject to reasonable Congressional controls (not applicable to Executive pay officials); (2) establishing a "Civilian Compensation Agency" as a separate entity or within an existing agency to assist the President in this field; (3) establishing a Civilian Advisory Committee for delegating to departments and agencies maximum authority to make determinations within the coordinated framework; (4) to urge on behalf of the Committee that immediate action be initiated to draft legislation to accomplish these four items, and also that any proposals necessary on pay prior to accomplishment of the above should be consistent with the principles set forth.

The President directed that this subject be held in strict confidence for the time being.

The President questioned the absence of pay differentials by localities, comparing the cost of living in New Jersey with that in Kansas, and citing practices where the differential is regarded as a good principle. Mr. O'Connell said the Committee believed it to be a good principle, that they would recommend its application outside the United States, but that it was not generally practicable within the United States.

Sec. Dulles expressed his doubt about the desirability of including the Foreign Service in the proposed legislation since it operates on the basis of evaluation of the man rather than of the job. Since the Foreign Service system is presently solidly based in legislation, he hoped the recommended program would not in any way disturb that basis. The President saw no need for disturbing it.

Responding to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. O'Connell made more clear the proposal for the Administration to ask Congress to give to the Executive authority for determining relationships within all pay systems after Congressional approval of levels for "central" jobs in any one system, and perhaps after Congressional establishment of a floor and ceiling. Mr. Stassen asked if the authority could be obtained via Reorganization Act procedures. Mr. O'Connell said that such matters lay outside the province of the Steering Committee but informally they thought that might be the best procedure.

Mr. Summerfield believed the value of the permanency of Federal employment was frequently underestimated, as also that of fringe benefits. He thought a better recruitment program should be developed. He doubted the popularity of creating another new agency and believed if one had to be established it should be located within the Executive Office or the Civil Service Commission. He particularly hoped that nothing would be done to encourage formal negotiations between employee organizations and Government officials.

The President then called on Mr. Siciliano for his part of the presentation. Mr. Siciliano offered very tentatively and for discussion only a proposal for realignment of the Classification Act Pay Schedule which would be consistent with the Cordiner recommendations, would provide at least a 6% increase for every one, and would relieve compression by more substantial raises for higher grades. He then outlined a separate proposal for Executive pay that would establish Cabinet salaries at $35,000 and range down to $22,500 for Assistant Secretaries.

The President asked about the income tax rate on salaries at this level. Mr. Dulles noted that the net cost of the proposal to the Government would be considerably less because of income tax.

Mr. Siciliano then noted the need for effective action to recruit scientists. Mr. Summerfield commented on pay bills sponsored by Mr. Rees and others. He reported that Mr. Rees felt the Administration should stand on a 6% raise which Congress would increase to 7 1/2%. He added that each 1% cost the Post Office about $120 million. He felt that the proposed 11% increase at the GS-5 level would put the Post Office in a very difficult position. He suggested that a different classification be established for those in Grade 5 who had to be helped considerably. The President replied by noting the postal pay readjustment accomplished several years ago, a necessary action not yet accomplished in the Classification Act structure. The President stated that the best solution would be to secure the broad Executive authority.

Mr. Brundage felt that the steps within grade were somewhat "rich" but would be justifiable if awarded for merit or for meeting locality differentials. He was concerned somewhat with the impact of a Federal pay raise on non-government industries. The President said a 6% raise would have no impact, particularly since the Government has not recently raised salaries.

The President believed the real question to be one of whether Federal salaries were adjusted decently or whether the Administration would get stuck with more inequities. He thought that some of these pressing items could be packaged in such a way as to encourage approval.

Mr. Siciliano noted that his tentative interim proposals were consistent with the principle of the O'Connell study. Final comment came from Mr. Brundage, who felt that if the Administration had to advance proposals these would be reasonable.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Rabb
- Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Re: Appointment of Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California
with the President - November 5, 1957 - 11:34-11:48 A. M.
Gov. Knight was accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Sterns

The meeting opened with a discussion of the public opinion aspects of the defense posture. About five minutes was spent in a discussion of the scientific developments in the defense field and the need for public understanding of the significance of those developments.

Governor Knight then gave the President a short briefing on the political situation in California. He informed the President that he had made the decision to withdraw from the race for Governor and to enter the contest for the Senate.

The President replied that he hoped that we might not lose even one good man from the California picture but that since he knew that Mayor Christopher had announced that he was in the running for the Senate, he could not make any statement in support of the Governor. He went on to say that certainly if the Governor were elected he knew that he (the President) would have one more strong supporter in the Senate and that he could certainly count on him.

At this point the conference adjourned with a picture.

Sherman Adams

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
2:30 p.m., November 6, 1957

Others Present:

Secretary Folsom
Under Secretary of HEW, Dr. John A. Perkins
Assistant Secretary of HEW, Hon. Elliot Richardson
Commissioner of Education, Dr. Lawrence Derthick
Governor Adams
General Persons

SUBJECT: School Construction Legislation

Secretary Folsom outlined the plan which HEW is proposing which, in effect, is halfway between the HEW proposal of 1957 and the original Hobby bill.

The President stated that he would not be able to put into the program a school bill that cost as much as the bill proposed last Session and that we must be selective in what we propose in the way of programs for the coming Session as there is no practical possibility of the Congress raising the debt limit, and there is just not sufficient money to do everything we would like. He stated that we would have to defer some things because of a greater need for other things. He further suggested that HEW study a plan which would give Federal help on a 50-50 basis to any secondary school that is not now equipped with classroom and laboratory equipment for the teaching of scientific subjects. He said further that he did not feel that Congress would pass a general school construction bill and that it was necessary to get something new and in the present public mood.

In addition, the President stated that the group of scientists who were talking with him the other day expressed their opinion that as of today they were not concerned about America's defenses -- that we could destroy Russia in a very short period of time. They were concerned about where we would be eight or ten years from now as the Russians are putting tremendous emphasis on education. Our greatest danger today is failure to educate scientists for the future.

Governor Adams pointed out that, according to his information, some 38 of the 48 governors would go for a resolution to the effect that the Federal Government should stay out of school construction. The President said that if the governors were to adopt the course as outlined he would buy it and not present a school construction bill to the Congress. Governor Adams will see that things are moved ahead in this particular area.

Secretary Perkins pointed out that school construction is not of the highest priority in the needs of American education. He stated that teachers are the greatest need, particularly teachers in the scientific fields. He further stated that the Federal Government should get out of the vocation-educational fields. The President stated that if we could get out of the vocation-educational fields, he would be willing to take that money and use it in support of the teaching of science. Secretary Perkins advocated that the money be made available to the state and school districts to help them get better teachers in the science fields and pointed out that quite a number of teachers now in this field are former football coaches, etc.

The President directed that HEW see what they could do in putting together a program along the lines which are outlined at the beginning of the conference and bring it up for further consideration.

Wilton B Persons

Wilton B. Persons

[redacted]

November 6, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 4, 1957

Others present:
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Killian
Mr. Wm. Foster
Mr. McCloy
Mr. Gaither
Mr. Lovett
General Cutler
Mr. Stanton
Gen. Doolittle
Mr. Sprague
Admiral Carney
General Goodpaster

General Cutler began by saying the group had carried out its work pursuant to an instruction to examine active and passive defense of the United States. He said the full report would be made to the Council on Thursday, and recommendations would then go to the departments for study and comment.

Mr. Gaither made the presentation. He said the group had concentrated its attention primarily on the deterrent. They had therefore studied security in the broadest possible sense of survival in the atomic age. He had six principal points to make. The group appraised the threat very thoroughly. They had found that our active defenses are not adequate. They had concluded that our passive defenses are almost insignificant. They felt that our strategic air force could be knocked out on the ground today and that by 1959 SAC will be highly vulnerable to the ICBM, and our population critically vulnerable. They considered that the long-term risk to our people is increasing and will continue to increase. They felt that we must expand our basic strength, both that of the United States and that of the free world.

As to the threat, the group saw no change in Soviet objectives and felt that the growth of the threat therefore lies in the growing power of Soviet forces -- e. g. their weapons, jets, new missiles, etc. The peril to the United States must be measured in megatonnage in the years ahead.

They felt that today our deterrent force is inadequate. In event of hostilities, we would have to expect population casualties of up to 50%.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 85-164 #1
BY LNC DATE 6/30/86

[redacted]

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(2)(5)
DOD letter 4/29/86
NLE DATE 6/30/86

They thought it was highly important to give greater security to our strategic offensive power through reducing response time and increasing warning time, through dispersing, and through providing a better active defense of SAC. They consider that we should increase our strategic offensive power through the introduction of diversified missiles. At least until we have the ICBM we should deploy IRBMs overseas beginning in 1959, when the Soviets may be expected to have ICBMs available.

The group thought we must improve our defenses. They were not decided with regard to blast shelters, feeling the matter needed more study. They were inclined to give priority to the strategic offensive over provision of blast shelters. With regard to fallout shelters, the group was initially skeptical but is now less skeptical (although not apparently decided). It is necessary to bear in mind that active defenses would not give an assurance of protection.

He then went on to deal with certain more fundamental points. He thought it was necessary to make every effort to improve the management of our security resources, referring to organization, communications, and decision-making. He said the group was heartened by plans for the mobilization of the resources of the free world. In conclusion, he said the group thought the American people could be brought to support the necessary programs. The President said all military strength is of course relative to what a possible adversary has. He did, however, feel that we are getting close to absolutes when the ability exists to inflict 50% casualties on an enemy. In those circumstances there is in reality no defense except to retaliate. He said he thought our strategic forces are stronger than the group may have indicated. Our bases overseas give a great capacity for dispersion. With regard to the ICBM, here is one case in which a central position is not an advantage to the Soviets. The free world holds the periphery and can pose a threat from a multitude of points. He felt that maximum massive retaliation remains the crux of our defense.

He was inclined to think that what we put into defense measures should be put into the security of our striking forces. For the next five years he thought that aircraft would still be the primary means of carrying out destruction, and during this period we have the capability of delivering the greater blow. The true critical period could be foreseen five years from now. He recalled that a scientific group in his office a few days ago had made just this point -- that we are not behind now, but we must make great exertions in order not to fall behind. This means we must educate our people for the scientific and technological needs, and must also educate our people so they will support what is required.

The difficult thing is that, in our democracies, we can apparently only do this with crisis, and we do not think government by crisis is the right process. The crux is, therefore, how to keep up interest and support without hysteria. He pointed out that to retain a free enterprise system we must retain incentives, and noted that the group's study had not embraced these complications. This to his mind was the most difficult problem. Americans will carry a challenging load for a couple of years, but it is very hard to obtain the commitments to indefinite burdens.

He agreed with the recommendations on the dispersal of SAC, but pointed out that this seems to go very slowly. He agreed to the need for protection of fuels and weapons. In this connection he mentioned that we have dispersed many of our weapons. He thought it was hard to put across the necessity for a choice between guns and butter, but considered that this is what we face. He cited the need to have a plan to improve and strengthen our forces year by year, rather than to fluctuate and go by fits and starts. He said he was much encouraged by the fact that this group had come to these conclusions, in view of the influence he knew its members to have.

The President said he was inclined to think that shelters rank rather low in the list of priorities. He recognized that some might be developed on a local basis. In general, he thought it would be better to use the same funds for other things. Mr. McCloy said that the study on shelters had indicated a cost of the order of $100 per life possibly saved. The President said he was not opposed to shelters, and recognized that knowledge of a shelter capability in the United States would tend to deter the Soviets from attempting an attack, and that this consideration puts a little different light on the matter. [redacted]

Mr. McCloy then cited the need for organizational improvement. He said there is a feeling in the country that interservice bickering and rivalry is hurting us a great deal. The President referred to proposals for a Manhattan project for missiles but said he had been advised five years ago when he considered this proposal, and had just been advised again, that development is so imbedded in the services that a change would involve uprooting which would delay or hamper the program. He said that Mr. McElroy is preparing for all future development to go under a single director, and will go for authority, perhaps involving new legislation, to allow the top missiles man in Defense more power to control missile development. Mr. McCloy said that the interservice rivalry is now spreading to industry, universities, etc. which are tending to be tied to particular services.

The President said the key question is why can't we be one in national defense. He mentioned that he was having the top military and civilian people in the Defense Department to a stag dinner that evening. He said he is coming to think that the services should become training, logistical and administrative establishments, and that the joint staff should be made completely unified and integrated. There is advantage in having a new Secretary of Defense at this time, because he can take these steps without fixing blame or engaging in recriminations. With regard to the ballistic missiles, the President pointed out that we really began work in 1954 and 1955, [redacted]

Mr. McCloy referred to a feeling that is developing among our allies. They are now tending to recognize that the United States cannot wholly provide security -- that they must themselves participate if security is to be maintained. In order to do so, however, there must be an exchange of information. The President said he hoped the group would educate some of those opposing exchange of information. Mr. McCloy said he thought the President could "blow the opposition out of the water." The President recalled that he is a minority President with respect to Congress, and that he cannot alienate the Democratic party by attacking some of its leading members. Mr. Stanton said he recognized there is a difficult problem on the Hill, but thought that public education would help a great deal. The President said he is going to do his best to avoid partisanship in his speeches, trying to make them dispassionate, but will try desperately to get the facts across.

Mr. McCloy said that he did not see any tax reduction in the present situation. He pointed out that the proposals involve some increases in expenditures. The President said he wants at least token reduction in the "butter" side of government. He would be in better position to have defense costs go up in that case. He mentioned the $38 billion ifgure and recalled that the department kept coming to him and asking what will you give us. The JCS had estimated a $38 billion requirement during their visit to Puerto Rico in early 1955. He had said he hoped he would never have to go above $39 billion. Finally, he went in for $38 billion in the last Congress and was cut to less than $36. He recognized that an increase above $38 billion is inevitable. Inflation alone had resulted in a 6% rise in prices since that figure was established.

The President said that groups must be organized throughout universities, business groups, and other elements of influence, including all those who have taken an inside part in governmental affairs, to put across the needs of the situation. Mr. Foster said that the President is the one man who could accomplish this. He could go out and get support of non-partisan groups. The President recalled the difficulties that must be foreseen. He mentioned that he had gone all out in two speeches last spring, had obtained splendid popular support, but that the effect on Congress was almost nil. He did feel that there is a spiral of confidence and optimism; if we clarify one major problem in the minds of the people, confidence will spread, he thought. He mentioned that someone had advised him recently not to say this is a problem that will last forty years, but simply to call for a spurt of activity now. He thought this was an inaccurate picture, and besides we must bring ourselves to carry the load until the Soviets change internally.

Mr. Stanton suggested that the opening speech of the President's speech series would be much more effective if given from the White House, and soon. The President said he would restudy the scheduling of this speech with the idea of possibly giving it from the White House on Thursday November 7th. In concluding the discussion, the President said he did not see any chance of the group finishing their job. He thought it would be well for the group to be kept together to review the matter every now and then.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
~~12~~ 13 at the front of this folder

For press guidance but not for an official statement. This is to be used for answering questions, and the initiative is coming from London.

It is understood that President Eisenhower's trip to Europe in December will be limited to attendance at the NATO meeting and will not involve any state or official visits.

A decisive consideration is that the President would not be accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower who recently underwent an operation. It is understood that the President hopes that he and Mrs. Eisenhower might be able at a later date to return the Queen's visit and perhaps also to visit one or two other European capitals.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-7 #10
By Date [illegible]

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November 4, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
Breakfast, November 4, 1957

Others present:	Mr. Nelson Rockefeller
	Dr. Flemming
	Mr. Brundage
	General Goodpaster

The President discussed the attached propositions and questions regarding Defense organization with the group. He confirmed the soundness of Proposal I, but pointed out that there are limits on how far we can go in light of the provision in the Unification Law that the departments will be separately administered. It is probable that amending legislation would be required, and this would take a good deal of careful discussion with Congressional Committees before the Congress convenes if it is to be accomplished in the next session. He agreed that the present feeling in the country supports some such change.

With regard to Proposal I I, he would omit subparagraph B, and take care of this point by changing subparagraph D to add "headed by the JCS (in their corporate capacity)." He stressed that, in the direction of operations, the chain of command must have professional people very close to the top level. He therefore felt the Joint Chiefs should be retained with the Chairman having enhanced authority. The services would concentrate chiefly on training, recruitment, mobilization, etc. Once this is done and operations are shifted to the Joint Staff, the reasons advanced for separating the Joint Chiefs from the services will no longer be so persuasive as they may appear today.

With regard to Proposal III, the President felt that the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be retained rather than a single Chief of Staff. The Chairman should be given enhanced authority for selection of personnel for the Joint Staff. (Similarly, unified commanders should have increased authority for selection of personnel.) The heads of the unified commands should not be

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members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization, but their opinions would of course be sought on operational problems. The President supported strongly the proposal for an integrated staff serving the JCS rather than a series of committees. He felt that if operational responsibilities are shifted to the JCS-- as he thought they should be -- and out of the services, there would be a marked decrease in interservice rivalry. Also, this would cut out one echelon in the operational chain of command. With regard to having civilians serve on the Joint Staff, he thought this was a matter requiring a good deal of study. The most important thing is to make sure that military officers are kept aware of economic, scientific and psychological factors and possibilities. He thought it was not desirable to specify too much detail regarding organization. It is better to establish the main points, allowing flexibility, since different individuals will like to do things in different ways.

He strongly supported efforts to make unified staff service attractive in military careers, and thought that service on a Joint Staff should be made the most sought-after in the military service. As possible ways of accomplishing this, he suggested that, if an officer serves well for eighteen months on a Joint Staff, he could be placed at the top of his grade when he returns to his own service; also, after he serves six months, if he is below the grade of Colonel, he could be designated to that grade while so serving. He thought it would be well to study further what kind of material recognition could be given for individuals serving in such positions.

With regard to research and development, the President supported a unified organization. It should not be under the JCS. He thought it necessary to "play by ear" to a certain extent for the present, since some things are so deeply imbedded in the services that they could not be changed without major disruption. He thought a study should be made to see whether we could make all funds subject to the control of a top official in the office of the Secretary of Defense (a provision in the Unification Act for "separate administration" of the services requires that this be carefully analyzed, to see if a change in the law would not be necessary). He felt that, in the future, there is strong reason to make all projects subject to the control and approval of the Secretary of Defense.

~~SECRET~~

As to timing, the President thought that Mr. McElroy should be allowed time to study the matter, because proposals should be well thought out before they are advanced. He thought it would be best to show the matter as changes in emphasis. Mr. Rockefeller pointed out that there has been an indication that, if we do not get forward with the proposal soon, others will. It was agreed that further study would go forward to see what could be done administratively, and what would require legislation.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

PROPOSITIONS AND QUESTIONS

Eisenhower Library

I. That the operational forces of the nation be organized under truly unified commands (to be established or changed from time to time as needed by the President), rather than through the three service departments as at present.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

II. That the chain of command be from the President through the Secretary of Defense directly to the commanders of the unified forces.

- a. This would leave out the Secretaries of the three services.
- b. This would leave out the Chiefs of Staff of the three services.
- c. We feel that this would strengthen civilian control rather than weaken it.
- d. In exercising his command function the Secretary would need the assistance of a military staff.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

III. That the Secretary of Defense have a unified and not a joint staff for military planning to take the place of the present Joint Chiefs:

a. Will the successful operation of such a unified staff require the creation of a single Chief of Staff?

b. Should the Chiefs of Staff of the unified commands be members of this staff?

c. Should civilians (e.g. scientists, staff concerned with non-military strategic planning) serve on such a staff?

d. Will the creation of a unified staff require the maintenance of a separate system or corps of personnel, at least at the general and flag officer level, to make unified staff service attractive in military careers?

IV. That the three military departments be preserved to carry out functions of a logistic and administrative nature.

- a. Should these functions include:
    - 1. Recruitment and training of personnel?
    - 2. Research and development?
    - 3. Procurement and related supply functions?
- b. Should the heads of the services continue as Secretaries of military departments or be designated Under Secretaries of Defense for Army, Navy and Air Force?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

V. What reorganization of research and development should be made in the light of the creation of a unified staff for strategic planning?

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VI. That there be created a new high-level office for the non-military aspects of strategic planning which would include the present functions of the Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs. He would be the focal point in the Department for the political, psychological and economic aspects of our international affairs relating to the Department of Defense.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

VII. In order to effectuate the above, it will be necessary to secure the elimination of all statutory prohibitions which prevent the establishment of truly unified commands and a unified staff in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 1, 1957
9:07 A. M. -- 10:40 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sec. Dulles
Under Sec. Treasury Scribner
(for Sec. Anderson)
Sec. McElroy
Deputy Atty Gen Rogers
(for Mr. Brownell)
Deputy PMG Sessions
(for Mr. Summerfield)
Sec. Seaton
Under Sec. True Morse
(for Sec. Benson)
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Stans
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier
Gov. Stassen

Sec. of Army Brucker (in part)
Asst. Sec. Army Dewey Short (in part)
Asst. Sec. Agr. Ervin L. Peterson (in part)
Under Sec. Commerce Rothschild (in part)

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons

Gen. Cutler
Gov. Pyle
Gen. Quesada (in part)
Gen. Bragdon (in part)
Gen. Goodpaster (in part)
Mr. Larson (in part)
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Martin
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Monthly Budget Report - Mr. Brundage presented a chart comparing departmental expenditures at present with those of one year ago and described the reasons for the increases evident in most cases.

Mr. Brundage then compared personnel levels, showing how a net reduction of nearly 23,000 personnel had been accomplished, thanks to the Defense reduction of 49,000. The President first ascertained that the figures cited were on a different basis than those accompanying the proposed letters Mr. Brundage recently submitted to the President.

He then expressed dissatisfaction with the apparent feeling that personnel had to be increased every time a small additional task was added to an agency's responsibilities. He stressed the undesirability of pressing Defense to achieve reductions only to have them eaten up by other departments. He urged Cabinet members to put in control of these matters individuals who would be firm, for the increases had to be stopped. He asserted that a good many domestic programs would just have to be deferred even though their desirability is recognized and he personally favors them. Nevertheless, a firm position of deferring them to a more feasible time would be necessary.

Mr. Scribner of Treasury stated that we had reserves adequate only for ten days operation and that even that margin would be reduced further in November and December. To get by, he said, the Departments would have to hold to expenditures as programmed earlier for Treasury guidance.

The President concluded the item by re-emphasizing the need to stop hiring more people.

Commerce Department Programs - Mr. Brundage introduced this item by remarking on the need for developing a budget at the $70 billion level in view of the prospect of reduced Treasury receipts. He noted that this item included a number of projects on which difficult decisions would be required since they were of the type that must be affected to some degree if a $70 billion budget was to be accomplished. He also noted such conflicting arguments as the need for a strong merchant marine in case of atomic attack (currently being studied by ODM and others), the argument for subsidizing to enable American ships to compete with foreign ships having much lower labor costs; and the argument that American competition reduces the potential earnings of foreign countries, thus creating a greater demand for economic assistance.

On Public Roads, Sec. Weeks stated that the Inter-American Highway could be finished in a year with an expenditure of $10 million, or it could be stretched out over two years at a somewhat higher cost. Mr. Dulles thought this a false economy, even temporarily, since completion would increase the incomes of the countries affected and thus ease their internal problems. The President tended to believe the highways should be finished quickly if it could be done within the year, but he did not want to have to submit another request in another year if the full effort were made now.

On Area Development, Sec. Weeks believed the budget could be helped by deciding not to press for this $50 million loan program. He noted that the President was on record in the State of the Union and Budget messages, as also the Republican 1956 Platform, for such a program. The President commented on the need for this type activity in chronically depressed areas. Mr. Weeks thought this a possible item for action later rather than now. Mr. Mitchell urged that the Administration continue to recommend this program particularly in view of rising unemployment. Mr. Weeks suggested the over-riding priority of defense needs.

The President asserted that the 'butter' in the phrase 'butter and guns' referred to things relatively unessential, whereas unemployment required corrective action. He tended to agree with Sec. Mitchell on maintaining the proposal and he directed Sec. Weeks to discuss it further with Dr. Saulnier, Sec. Mitchell and other interested officials.

On the Weather Bureau, Sec. Weeks cited the constructive work being done on hurricane research and warning, and the question now created by the Air Force's inability to continue operating planes for the Bureau. Sec. Weeks thought this program ought to be continued and he cited the cost of moving the equipment out of Air Force planes into Weather Bureau planes. Mr. Brundage noted that the item was still under negotiation. The President directed that this be examined further and that Commerce should make a showing of the human benefits derived from the program rather than merely hoping to carry on research without particular benefits in sight.

On Ship Construction, Sec. Weeks stated that the Administration could spend $400 million a year if it were to do all that the law authorizes. He stated that his Department was about ready to decide to hold the operating subsidies at $120 million for the time being, and to hold the funds for construction to $160 million for Fiscal Year 1959. Mr. Brundage thought the Administration might ask for amendment of the law to restrict the program, but Sec. Weeks felt that sentiment on the Hill ran in the other direction and that Defense would soon report a study finding that this program is a part of the Defense requirement. The President directed Gordon Gray to get together with Defense and take another look at the situation, since the Defense requirement for wartime shipping might be substantially less in the concept of modern war. Sec. Weeks noted that the subject was scheduled soon for NSC discussion.

Mr. Gray stated that Defense had been asked to review its earlier finding of continuing merchant marine roughly at its present level to meet potential wartime requirements.

Mr. Brundage had difficulty in understanding why the taxpayers should underwrite 80% of the salary of rather highly paid seamen who draw five times as much as does a British sailor.

Mr. Rothschild, in response to Mr. Mitchell's query, stated that no change necessarily occurred in types of operations when a subsidized line merged with a non-subsidized line.

On CAA, Sec. Weeks stressed the need for additional facilities to meet the vast increases in instrument landings. He stated that Commerce wanted $232 million for this program, whereas the proposed budget ceiling would allow only half that amount. He thought the lesser amount would delay completion of the present five-year program until 1962, while jet transports will be operating in 1960. He believed the expanded program to be a "must." He hoped that new legislation could be secured to place a larger part of the cost of operation on those using the airways, eventually 88% of the cost. At present, he said, the users pay only a 2¢ gas tax into general funds.

The President believed the program had to be carried through, but he felt that the users must be made to bear a substantial part of the cost. Hence, he directed the new legislation to tie in with the larger budget recommendation for this item.

Gen. Quesada suggested the possibility of financing this in effect by savings to be had from merging certain activities of Defense and CAA, if the implementing program could be carried through rapidly. He asked Secretaries McElroy and Weeks to help this along. The President asked that this aspect be pursued aggressively and that the budget item be kept open pending discussion of further developments with General Quesada.

On the Bureau of Standards, Sec. Weeks pointed to the need for additional funds, especially in view of Dr. Waterman's comments on the need for advances in the science of measurement in connection with the present intensified scientific effort.

On Airport Grants, Sec. Weeks noted that spending was currently far behind the schedule authorized but that he actually preferred to go slowly here while pressing for better navigational aids. In response to the President's query, he pointed out that localities and airlines cover as much as 95% of the costs of airport construction in major cities but only about 50% in less populated areas.

Civil Works Expenditures - Mr. Merriam pointed out that, in regard to the three programs involved (Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Agriculture's Small Watersheds), expenditures would lag far behind authorization, causing an anticipated increase by 1962 of nearly $1.5 billion compared with $750 million presently. Mr. Merriam suggested three possible approaches: (1) to recommend no additional new starts, thus holding costs for existing projects to about $1 billion in 1959; (2) in addition to the preceding proposal, to refrain from starting projects authorized by Congress for fiscal year 1958, thus minimising the increase of costs in fiscal 1959, though they would increase sharply in 1960; and (3) in addition to both the preceding proposals, to make no more new contracts on projects already under construction.

Sec. Seaton outlined the program on reclamation. He felt that no new starts should be made in this area even though such a decision involved the Fryingpan-Arkansas project. He believed a good case for deferral could be made, particularly if other departments could find some similar projects to defer. He stated that Interior was ready to drop the Fryingpan-Arkansas project without regard to the projects of other agencies, provided the President approved. He said that Interior was now within the tentative ceiling set by Budget and might be able to reduce its programs still further.

The President believed it logical to defer the project at this time, a time that demanded a completely realistic handling of the budget as a result of increased defense costs. Projects like this could always be accomplished later.

Sec. Mitchell expressed approval of the philosophy of a tight 1959 budget but hoped that adequate attention would be given to the needs of a growing country. Sec. Weeks noted the inconsistency of carrying on irrigation projects in a time of agricultural surpluses. The President cited his efforts to defer irrigation aspects of small-type projects.

Sec. Seaton argued that the crops grown from western irrigated lands did not compete with those items in surplus, especially the six basic crops. The President cited the cotton produced in the Southwest, though smaller in quantity, and the competition of western items, as subsistence, for the basic crops. He stressed, however, the need for conserving water.

The President saw the major question as that of establishing the desirable rate of carrying on water projects generally. He felt that perhaps an annual amount of $1 billion would be in order if Congress would concur. Mr. Brundage replied this was a fine idea. In subsequent discussion it was shown that the $1 billion would suffice for the $700 million annually that Mr. Brucker suggested for Engineer projects, the approximately $200 million for Bureau of Reclamation as recommended by Sec. Seaton, with a balance left for the Small Watersheds Program.

Mr. Brucker brought out that the Corps of Engineers could carry on with new projects already authorized on the basis of $700 million annually, but could not do so if any new starts were included in 1959. He believed certain parts of the Arkansas River project could be passed over.

The President repeated his liking for a fixed annual amount and urged that the Administration try to get from Congress a ceiling on appropriations for these projects and also authority for the Executive Branch to set priorities within the ceiling. He believed a number of projects could be mothballed without suffering so great an economic loss as is often alleged.

Mr. Merriam and Mr. Morse outlined the Small Watersheds projects, a program which is expanding. Mr. Morse told the President that the program could be leveled off at any point, but that the desirable level would allow one hundred projects per year, thus allowing also the most efficient spending for the conduct of a nationwide program. The President advised that Agriculture should for the moment count on leveling off at $50 million annually and try to develop further the voluntary elements of the program.

Mr. Merriam pointed out that the law covering this program originally required local contributions, but that Congress recently amended it to require the Federal Government to pay the entire cost of construction. Sec. Seaton pointed out that a small program of Interior required 50% contributions from the locality, and he thought that ought help Agriculture obtain reinstatement of the original requirements. Mr. Morse noted that Congress removed the requirement since flood control projects were done without local participation. Asst. Sec. Peterson stated that Agriculture had argued in the hearings that the locality should pay part of the cost where any direct benefit is evident.

The President concluded the meeting by noting that the Administration has too often been forced to accept objectionable features because of the need for the major features of any particular bill.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

Schedules

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1957

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:50 - 8:00 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:05 - 8:11 am	Hon. Kevin McCann
8:14 - 8:16 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:40 - 8:46 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 8:57 am	Hon. Percival Brundage
8:57 - 9:01 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
9:00 - 10:37 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. Edson Sessions (Post Office) Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Louis Rothschild Hon. True D. Morse Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Harold Stassen Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Robert Merriam General Elwood Quesada

(continued)

9:00 - 10:37 am	CABINET MEETING (continued): Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. Dewey Short Hon. Ervin L. Peterson Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Howard Pyle Mr. Arthur Minnich Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Bradley Patterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:37 - 10:40 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:08 - 11:15 am	Hon. Marion Folsom
11:15 - 11:20 am	Mr. Dewey Long
11:24 - 11:26 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:26 - 12:00 Noon	Mr. John McCone
12:00 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Roemer McPhee
12:24 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for flight to Stewart Air Force Base at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. The following accompanied them: Captain Dale J. Crittenberger General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Wayne Hawks General and Mrs. John Bragdon

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

3:40 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at Stewart Air Force Base, West Point, N. Y., and were greeted by

- Colonel William C. Clark
  - Commanding Officer of the Base
- General Edward H. Underhill
  - Commander of the Eastern Air Defense Forces
- General and Mrs. G. H. Davidson
  - Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy

3:45 pm Departed Stewart Air Force Base and motored to the Thayer Hotel at the U. S. Military Academy.

4:20 pm Upon arrival at the Thayer Hotel, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Mr. Joseph Kosakowski, Manager of the Hotel, who escorted them to their suite.

4:35 pm The President, accompanied by General G. H. Davidson and Captain Dale J. Crittenberger, departed the hotel and motored to the North Athletic Field where they watched the West Point-University of Pennsylvania 150-pound game.

During the game, the President spoke with Cadet James E. Humphreys and Cadet Manuel A. Hidalga.

Before leaving the Athletic Field, the President shook hands with the 150-pound team coach, "Red" Tipton.

4:50 pm The President, accompanied by General Davidson and Captain Crittenberger, departed the North Athletic Field and motored to the practice field where they watched the West Point- Colgate game (Plebe and Freshman). During the game he spoke to Cadet Jack K. Cline, Cadet Ellsworth H. E. Downing, and Mr. John Staebson of Colgate.

5:18 pm The President, General Davidson, and Captain Crittenberge departed the practice field and motored to the Thayer Hotel.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

5:20 pm	Before proceeding to his suite in the Thayer Hotel, the President spoke to the following: General and Mrs. Charles Manley Busbee Mrs. Lora Ellis Mrs. Mary Meeks General H. B. Saylor General John Davis
6:25 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their suite and walked to Room No. 321, where they visited with Mrs. William B. LaDue.
7:05 pm	Returned to their suite.
8:05 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their suite and proceeded to the dining room of the Hotel, where they had dinner with the Class of 1915.
	Seated at the President's table were General and Mrs. H. B. Saylor and General and Mrs. John Wogon.
9:45 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the dining room and returned to their suite.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1957

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY
NEW YORK

8:40 am The President, accompanied by General G. H. Davidson and Captain Dale J. Crittenberger, departed the Thayer Hotel and motored to the East Gymnasium where they proceeded to the second floor to observe the Fourth Class running the obstacle course.

9:00 am Departed the gymnasium and walked to the Cadet Barracks area. Here the President visited the two rooms he had occupied as a cadet.

In the Cadet Barracks, the President met Cadet Durkin who introduced the President to the rest of the Brigade Staff.

9:10 am The President departed the Cadet Barracks and motored to Grant Hall and the Military Museum, where he inspected portraits of five-star generals and other materials in the museum.

9:20 am The President departed the museum and walked to the East Academic Building.

Here the President was greeted by Colonel V. J. Esposito. The President visited the Military Art Classes (discussing the Battle of Antietam) until 10:10 am.

10:10 am Motored to the Thayer Hotel, Arriving there at 10:15 am.

10:55 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by General and Mrs. G. H. Davidson, departed the Thayer Hotel and motored to the intersection of Thayer Road and Jefferson Road to participate in a ceremony in which the Class of 1915 will present a gift to the Military Academy.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by General Frederick Boye, President of the Class of 1915.

General Boye escorted them to their seats.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY, N.Y.

11:05 am	The Right Reverend Edward M. Hartigan delivered the Invocation.
	General Omar Bradley and General James Van Fleet escorted Mrs. Eisenhower to a selected point where she pulled the cord which unveiled a drinking fountain and a memorial column.
	General Boye made a short presentation speech, and General Davidson made a short acceptance speech.
	Captain George Bean, Chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy, delivered the Benediction.
11:20 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the presentation site and motored to the reviewing stands.
11:25 am	Arrived at the reviewing stands and viewed the Cadet parade. Here they remained in their seats until 11:45 am, visiting with old class-mates and other friends at the Academy.
12:00 Noon	Parade begins and continued until 12:15 pm.
12:15 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by General and Mrs. Davidson, returned to their automobile and motored to Cullum Hall where they had luncheon with the Class of 1915.
12:20 pm	Arrived at Cullum Hall.
12:30 - 1:30 pm	LUNCHEON with the Class of 1915.
1:30 pm	Departed Cullum Hall and motored to Michie Stadium. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were accompanied by General and Mrs. G. H. Davidson.
2:00 - 4:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower watched the football game between U. S. Military Academy and Colgate University.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY,
N. Y.

4:35 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Michie Stadium and motored to Stewart Air Force Base, for flight back to Washington, D. C.
5:10 pm	Arrived at Stewart Air Force Base.
5:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were airborne for Washington, D. C.
6:30 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.

(Note: At 10:55 am, as the President was departing
the Thayer Hotel, he was introduced to
Mrs. John L. Borise (sister of Mr. James Rowley)
and her three children, Deidre, Orell, and Rowley)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1957

7:45 - 8:45 am
The following had breakfast with the President:
(Hon. Nelson Rockefeller)
(Hon. Percival Brundage) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Arthur Flemming)
(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)

8:50 am
The President arrived in the office
(with his breakfast guests, who departed at 8:52 am)

9:30 - 10:02 am
(Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.)
(Hon. Sherman Adams) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Robert Cutler)

10:02 - 11:08 am
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General A. J. Goodpaster
(and the following members of the Security Resources Panel):

From the Steering Committee:

(Mr. Rowan Gaither)
(Mr. William C. Foster) OFF THE RECORD
(Mr. Robert C. Sprague)

From the Science Advisory Committee Subcommitte

(Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.) OFF THE RECORI

From the Advisory Panel:

(Mr. Robert Lovett)
(Mr. John J. McCloy) OFF THE RECORD
(Dr. Frank Stanton)
(General James H. Doolittle)
(Admiral Robert B. Carney)

11:08 - 11:10 am
Hon. Robert Cutler

11:15 - 11:21 am
(Hugo Johnston, photographer) OFF THE RECORD
(Master Dirk Metzger, Arlington, Va.)
(For photograph with the President)

11:21 - 11:36 am	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
11:27 - 11:33 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:34 - 12:06 pm	Major General Sir Kenneth Strong (personal friend) Hon. Allen Dulles
12:07 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Arthur Larsen
12:08 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Rocco C. Siciliano Hon. Sherman Adams
3:00 - 3:32 pm	(Hon. Harold Stassen) OFF THE RECORD
3:33 - 4:43 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams (out at 3:54, in again at 3:54 pm) Hon. Arthur Larson
4:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:25 pm	Returned to the office.
5:36 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

7:00 pm **STAG DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE**
OFF THE RECORD

The President
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Hon. Wilber Brucker
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
General Nathan F. Twining
General Maxwell D. Taylor
Admiral Arleigh A. Burke
General Thomas D. White
General Randolph McC. Pate
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Vice Admiral Bernard L. Austin
Hon. Robert Cutler
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1957

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:01 - 8:02 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:10 - 8:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:15 - 8:33 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:33 - 8:39 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
8:40 - 9:00 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
9:00 - 10:40 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Herbert Brownell Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ervin L. Peterson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Harold Stassen Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Jack Anderson Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Ed McCabe Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Edson Sessions Hon. Ed McCabe Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Bradley Petterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. David Kendall Hon. Harris Ellsworth Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. James O'Connell Hon. Joseph Winslow Colonel Keck, Defense

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:01 - 8:02 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:10 - 8:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:15 - 8:33 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Arthur Larson
11:00 - 11:28 am	General Carl Spaatz, USAF (Ret.) Personsl friend of the President's
11:28 - 11:32 am	Hon. James W. Riddleberger American Ambassador to Jugoslovia (Called on the President before returning to his post)
11:34 - 11:48 am	Hon. Goodwin J. Knight Governor of California Mr. Stears (secretary) Hon. Sherman Adams
11:48 - 11:50 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:50 - 11:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:57 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:16 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Sherman Adams, Hon. Wilton B. Persons, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Hon. George Humphrey departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
1:37 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree. (Governor Adams, General Persons, and Hon. George Humphrey motored back to the White House).
1:56 - 4:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Nathan Twining General Elwood Quesada Mr. John McClure (General Snyder walked around the course with the above)

5:10 pm	The President, accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder, departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:36 pm	Arrived at the White House.
6:00 pm	Mr. Arthur Larson (Saw the President at the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1957

7:59 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:29 - 8:31 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
8:36 - 9:11 am	Hon. Arthur Larson
9:01 - 9:07 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:07 - 9:14 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:11 - 9:45 am	Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
9:55 - 10:54 am	Hon. Arthur Larson
10:54 - 11:00 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:55 - 11:00 am (This is a group of Scientists and staff members of the Security Resources Panel)	General Cutler and General Goodpaster brought the following Scientists in the Cabinet Room where the President greeted them: Miss Grace Barbera Dr. James P. Baxter Mrs. Kathryn Beard David Z. Beckler Mr. Richard P. Booth Dr. Willard G. Bouricius Mr. Robert Calkins Mr. Leonard Carulli Dr. Joseph Clifford Dr. George A. Contos Mr. John J. Corson Mr. James E. Cross Mrs. Laura E. C. Crow Mrs. Olive Doherty Mrs. Bobbie Droke Mr. Edwin O. Elliott Lt. Col. Vincent T. Ford Mr. William Foster Mr. Walter J. Frantz Mr. Daniel H. Gould

(continued)

10:55 - 11:00 **The President greeted the following Scientists and staff members of the Security Resources Panel in the Cabinet Room (list continued from previous page):**

- Dr. William M. Hall
- Mr. Walter A. Hanley
- Dr. Robert J. Hansen
- Miss R. Joyce Harmon
- Lt. Colonel James B. Hartgering
- Mr. Robert A. Hawkins
- Dr. William A. Higinbotham
- Dr. Albert G. Hill
- Miss Edwina Houser
- Mr. William Hutchins
- Mr. Chandler W. Jones
- Mr. Spurgeon Keeny
- Mr. John W. Klotz
- Mr. John W. Kybal
- Dr. Joel S. Lawson
- Colonel George A. Lincoln
- Mr. Franklin A. Lindsay
- Dr. Andrew Longacre
- Mrs. Mary Long
- Mr. Kirmon W. McPayten
- Dr. Vincent V. McRae
- Mr. Andrew W. Marshall
- Dr. Donald N. Michael
- Mr. Lowell Miller
- Mr. William J. Minshull
- Mr. Frederick T. Moore
- Mr. Guy W. Nichols, Jr.
- Mr. Edward Oliver
- Dr. Joseph H. Pechman
- Dr. James Perkins
- Dr. Robert C. Prim, III
- Mr. Staffan Rosenberg
- Mr. Luis Sanchez
- Dr. William McC. Siebert
- Mrs. Dorothy Scruggs
- Lt. Colonel Glenn Smith
- Mr. Robert C. Sprague
- Miss Betty St. Pierre
- Mr. Norman H. Taylor
- Mr. Laurence Walters

(continued)

10:55 - 11:00 am	The President greeted the following Scientists and staff members of the Security Resources Panel in the Cabinet Room (list continued from previous page): Mr. William Webster Mr. William L. White Dr. Robert Whitmer Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner Miss Joyce Wilson Major Paul Wine
11:03 - 11:14 am	(Hon. Sinclair Weeks) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Gordon Gray)
11:20 - 11:27 am	The President was presented a chest of animal feed and a painting of the Mayflower II. Mr. Eric B. Lomax, of R. Silcock and Sons, Ltd., Liverpool, England, made the presentation. The following were also present (in the Conference Room): Mr. A. J. Davidson Mr. B. J. Riotus Mr. W. McGreff Mr. J. L. Johnston Mr. Hood Mr. Crawford (The painting of the Mayflower II was done by Howard Jarvis).
11:27 - 11:30 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:30 - 11:53 am	Miss Bertha Adkins Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee Mr. Robert Gray
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:45 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:55 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
2:20 - 2:23 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams

2:30 - 2:37 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:37 - 2:39 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:43 - 3:11 pm	Hon. Marion Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, Welfare Dr. John A. Perkins, Under Secretary, HEW Hon. Elliot Richardson, Assistant Secretary, HEW Dr. Lawrence Derthick, Commissioner of Education Hon. Sherman Adams (out 3:05 pm) Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:11 - 3:40 pm	(Senator Lyndon Johnson, Texas) OFF THE RECORD
3:41 - 3:47 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:57 - 4:00 pm	(Barbara Anne Eisenhower and friend)
4:17 - 4:21 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:22 - 4:31 pm	Hon. Herbert Brownell
4:42 pm	The Presiddnt went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:25 - 5:43 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Arthur Larson
5:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Theater in the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1957

7:45 am	Hon. Lewis Douglas (Had breakfast with the President)
8:47 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:55 - 8:57 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:05 - 10:45 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (343rd Meeting) (In the Broadcast Room) The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Oren M. Stevens Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Jr. Hon. J. Walter Yeagley Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Wilber M. Brucker Hon. James R. Douglas Gen. Nathan F. Twining Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor Adm. Arleigh Burke Gen. Thomas D. White Gen. Randolph McC. Pate Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Frederick Dearborn Hon. Arthur Larson Gen. A. J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand

(continued)

9:05 - 10:45 am **NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued)**

NSC Planning Board

Hon. Gerard C. Smith, Department of State
Karl G. Harr, Jr., Department of Defense
Robert Finley, Office of Defense Mobilization
Fred C. Scribner, Treasury Department
William E. Foley, Department of Justice
Robert Matteson
John L. McGruder
Admiral Charles O. Triebel
Robert Amory
Ralph W. E. Reid
Elmer Staats
Ralph E. Spear

Security Resources Panel of the Science Advisory Committee

Steering Committee

Robert C. Sprague
William C. Foster
Dr. James P. Baxter
John J. Corson
Dr. James A. Perkins
Dr. Robert C. Prim
William Webster
Professor Jerome B. Wiesner
Dr. Robert D. Calkins
Dr. Hector R. Skifter
Colonel George A. Lincoln
Paul H. Nitze
Edward P. Oliver

Institute For Defense Analysis

Dr. Albert G. Hill

Members of the Science Advisory Committee Sub-Committee

Dr. James B. Fisk
Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.

Security Resources Panel Staff

Lt. Col. Vincent T. Ford
David Beckler

Members of the Advisory Panel

Robert Lovett
John J. McCloy
Dr. Frank Stanton

J. Patrick Coyne, NSC Representative on Internal Security

Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

10:47 - 11:10 am (The following group from National Security Council met with the President in his office) OFF THE RECORD

(Hon. John Foster Dulles)
(Hon. Neil H. McElroy)
(Hon. Gordon Gray)
(Hon. Lewis L. Strauss)
(Hon. Donald Quarles)
(Hon. James H. Douglas)
(Gen. Nathan Twining)
(General Thomas D. White) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Allen Dulles)
(Hon. Robert Cutler)
(Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster)
(Hon. Robert C. Sprague)
(Hon. William C. Foster)
(Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.)

11:10 - 11:16 am (Hon. John Foster Dulles)
(Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD
(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)

11:16 - 11:29 am Hon. John Foster Dulles

11:30 - 11:31 am Hon. Gerald Morgan

11:32 - 11:43 am The President received the following members of the Jockey Clubs of New York, South America, and Europe:

Mr. George Widener, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Marshall Cassidy, Locust Valley, N. Y.
Mr. John Morris, New York City
Mr. John C. Clark, Binghampton, N. Y.

Jockey Club of New York:

Mr. James C. Brady, New York City
Mr. Ogden Phipps, New York City
Mr. George A. Garrett, Washington, D. C.
Mr. John Haines, New York
(Chairman of the Greater New York Racing Comm)
Mr. George Humphrey, Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. F. Skidde Von Stade, Westbury, L. I., New York
Mr. Tyson Gilpin, Boyce, Virginia

Jockey Club of Brazil: Francisco Paulo-Machado, Rio de Janiero

Jockey Club of England: Lord Howard de Walden, Surrey, England
William Weatherby, London, England

(continued)

11:32 - 11:43 am	The President received the following members of the Jockey Clubs: __Jockey Club of Canada:__ Mr. E. P. Taylor, Ontario, Canada Mr. George Hendrie, Ontario, Canada __Jockey Club of France__ Jean de la Granville, First Counsellor, French Embassy Mr. John D. Schapiro President, Laurel Race Course, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Emanuel Levine Staff, Laurel Rade Course, Washington, D. C.
11:45 - 11:51 am	(Dr. Frank J. Welch, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky) (Hon. Sherman Adams) OFF THE RECORD
11:53 - 1:10 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
1:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. (LUNCH)
2:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:43 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:00 pm	The President went to the Cabinet Room to work on his speech.
4:40 pm	To the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:05 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:11 pm	To the swimming pool.
8:00 pm	The President delivered a TV and Radio Address on "Science and Security".

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1957

7:45 am	Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire had breakfast with the President.
8:42 am	The President arrived in the office accompanied by Hon. Sherman Adams and Hon. Wilton B. Persons. (The above walked over to the Mansion and joined the President as he was saying goodbye to Senator Bridges).
8:43 - 9:00 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:00 - 10:18 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. True D. Morse Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Harold Stassen Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Jack Anderson Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Bradley Patterson

(continued)

9:00 - 10:18 am CABINET MEETING (list continued):
- Hon. Howard Pyle
- Mrs. Anne Wheaton
- Mr. Fordyce Luikart
- Hon. Harris Ellsworth
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Hon. James O'Connell
- Mr. Stuart Rathman
- Mr. Walter Wallace

10:18 - 10:30 am Hon. Neil McElroy

10:30 - 10:34 am Hon. William P. Rogers was sworn in as Attorney General. Chief Justice Earl Warren administered the Oath of Office. The following attended:
- The President
- Mrs. William P. Rogers
- Miss Dale Rogers (daughter)
- Anthony Rogers (son)
- Jeffery Rogers (son)
- Douglas Rogers (son)
- Mrs. Samuel Langston (Mother-in-Law)
- The Cabinet Group
- Mr. J. Lee Rankin, The Solicitor General
- Mr. Victor R. Hansen, Assistant Attorney General
- Mr. Charles K. Rice, Assistant Attorney General
- Mr. George Cochran Doub, Assistant Attorney General
- Mr. Wilson White, Assistant Attorney General
- Mr. Dallas S. Townsend, Assistant Attorney General
- Mr. William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General
- Mr. S. A. Andretta, Administrative Assistant Attorney General
- Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
- Mr. A. C. Tolson, Associate Director, FBI
- Hon. Joseph M. Swing
- Mr. Harold H. Healy
- Mr. G. Frederick Mullen
- Mrs. Mary C. Riggs, Secretary
- Miss M. Carolyn Miller, Secretary
- Miss Mary Helen Tate, Secretary
- Members of White House Staff

10:40 - 10:50 am Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

10:53 am The President, accompanied by Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, departed the White House and motored to the Departmental Auditorium, where the President attended the FBI National Academy graduation exercises.

10:57 am Arrived at the Departmental Auditorium. The President and Hon. J. Edgar Hoover entered the Building and proceeded to the platform.

Following the exervices - where 94 members of the FBI National Academy graduating class received diplomas from Hon. J. Edgar Hoover - the President was presented a Special Agents FBI badge.

12:02 pm The President and Hon. J. Edgar Hoover departed the Auditorium and returned to the White House.

12:05 pm Arrived at the White House.

1:06 pm The President departed the White House and motored to the Attorney General's Office in the Department of Justice to attend a luncheon by former Attorney General Brownell in honor of the Attorney General William P. Rogers.

The President was met at the entrance by Hon. Herbert Brownell and Hon. William P. Rogers, who escorted him to the 5th floor where the luncheon was held.

1:08 - 1:29 pm The President entered the Conference Room where he joined the other luncheon guests.

1:30 pm Luncheon in the Dining Room. The following attended:

The President
Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. J. Lee Rankin, The Solicitor General
Hon. Victor R. Hansen, Assistant Attorney General
Hon. George C. Doub, Assistant Attorney General
Hon. Charles K. Rice, Assistant Attorney General
Hon. William F. Tompkins, Asst. Attorney General
Hon. Perry W. Norton, Assistant Attorney General
Hon. W. Wilson White, Assistant Attorney General

(continued)

1:30 pm Luncheon at the Attorney General's Office in honor of Hon. William P. Rogers: (list continued from previous page):

- Hon. S. A. Andretta, Assistant Attorney General
- Hon. Dallas S. Townsend, Assistant Attorney General
- Hon. G. Frederick Mullen, Director of Office of Public Information
- Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Jr.
- Hon. Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner
- Hon. James V. Bennett, Director Bureau of Prisons
- Mr. Harold H. Healy, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

2:22 pm The President departed the Justice Department Building and motored to the Monument Grounds where he entered the U. S. Marine Helicopter.

2:29 pm Airborne for Germantown, Maryland.

2:45 pm The President landed in Germantown, Maryland, to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the new Atomic Energy Commission Building.

The President was greeted by Hon. Lewis L. Strauss, and the two entered the automobile to motor to the new building - about a quarter of a mile away. The President was escorted to the platform by Hon. Lewis L. Strauss.

The program was as follows:

3:00 pm Invocation by Rev. Frederick B. Harris
3:03 pm Welcoming remarks by Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
3:04 pm Cornerstone laying ceremonies
3:15 pm Dedication - Address by the President
3:20 pm Benediction by Rev. Frederick B. Harris

3:27 pm The President departed the dedication site and walked to his car, accompanied by Hon. Lewis L. Strauss.

3:30 pm Departed for heliport.

3:42 pm Departed by helicopter for Washington, D. C.

4:00 pm The President arrived on the South Grounds of White House.

(Note: The following persons accompanied the President to the Dedication ceremonies of the Atomic Energy Commission Building:

Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Robert Cutler
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
General John Bragdon
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Hon. Gordon Gray)

4:07 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler
4:20 - 4:22 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:35 - 4:41 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:55 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:07 - 5:10 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:12 - 5:35 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
5:26 - 5:35 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1957

7:56 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:07 - 8:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:21 - 9:01 am	Senator Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Senator Ellender reported his is recent trip to Yugoslavia, Russia, and the Middle East)
9:01 - 9:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams (out 9:06 am) Hon. Gabriel Hauge (re tariff matters)
9:34 - 10:02 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:03 - 10:14 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:15 - 10:24 am	Colonel Amado Martelinio (Personal visit - knew the President when he was in the Philippines)
10:20 - 10:24 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan (Joined the above)
10:25 - 10:48 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:04 - 11:10 am	Mr. Robert Gray
11:11 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
1:10 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
1:23 - 3:47 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower Colonel Thomas Belshe
4:12 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
4:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10,1957

8:49 am	The President and Master David Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
9:55 am	Reverend Edward L. R. Elson escorted the President and Master David Eisenhower to the car and chatted with them for a few moments.
10:00 am	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:03 am	Arrived at the White House - the President went to his office.
5:05 pm	The President, accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder and Mr. James Rowley, departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital where the President underwent a complete physical examination with appropriate laboratory test on November 11th.
5:26 pm	Upon arrival at Walter Reed Hospital, the President was geeeted by Major General Leonard D. Heaton, who escorted him to War 8.
	Upon arrival at Ward 8, the President was greeted by Brig. General Thomas W. Mattingly Lt. Colonel R. P. Taylor (nurse) Captain Lorene Miller (nurse) Mrs. G. H. Lawrence.
7:26 - 8:24 pm	The President had dinner in the dining room of his suite with Drs. Mattingly, Heaton, and Snyder.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1957 (VETERANS DAY)

8:02 am.	At Walter Reed Hospital, the President had complete x-rays made. The following were in the room: Major General Leonard Heaton Major General Howard McC. Snyder Brig. General Thomas Mattingly Colonel John S. Isherwood Sgt. Paul Lepo Sgt. Al Wojtyna Sgt. W. E. Jones
10:09 am	The President completed his physical examination including x-ray and laboratory tests. He then went to Ward 4 and visited for two minutes with General William "Wild Bill" Donovan.
10:16 am	The President stopped in the hallway and visited with Colonel Joseph E. Stockwill and Brig. Gen. J. R. Burns.
10:21 - 10:24 am	The President had an ear, nose, and throat examination.
10:40 am	The President had breakfast.
11:12 am	The President went to the x-ray department with General Heaton, General Snyder, and Lt. Col. Arthur Cohen.
11:35 am	Enroute to Ward 8, General Heaton introduced General James Forsee to the President.
12:04 pm	The President went to the room of Mrs. Nixon - the Vice President's mother - and visited with her.
12:05 pm	Visited General Geane in his room.
12:06 pm	Visited with General Barth in the hallway. (General George Bittman Barth)
12:07 pm	The President, accompanied by General Heaton, motored to the Armed Forces Institute of Research Building, located on the hospital grounds.
12:10 pm	Arrived at the Armed Forces Institute of Research Building.

12:10 pm	Arrived at the Armed Forces Institute of Research Building. Major General Silas B. Hays Surgeon General, U. S. Army Dr. I. S. Ravdin University of Pennsylvania Hospital Met the President and escorted him to the Sternberg Auditorium where 150 Medical Consultants were in attendance. The President went to the speakers platform. Here he was greeted by Dr. Donald M. Pillsbury President of the Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces.
12:11 - 12:14 pm	The President addressed the Medical Consultants.
12:15 pm	Departed the Armed Forces Institute of Research Building and motored to the White House.
12:33 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President arrived in the office.
2:30 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:10 - 3:16 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:45 - 4:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:28 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:30 - 4:51 pm	Mr. Charles A. Case, Abilene, Kansas Mr. Charles A. Case, Jr., Washington, D. C. (Personal visit)
4:51 - 4:53 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:53 - 5:20 pm	Dr. J. C. Jordan Mr. Harlan Hobbs Hon. Bryce Harlow

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1957

5:20 - 6:08 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1957

7:45 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:25 - 9:00 am
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Sherman Adams
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:47 - 9:00 am
Hon. Douglas Dillon
(Joined the above group)

9:00 - 10:10 am
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (344th Meeting)
(Meeting held in the Broadcast Room of the White House):
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Grodon Gray
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Harold E. Stassen
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. James H. Smith
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Hon. J. Walter Yeagley
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Wilber M. Brucker
Hon. James H. Douglas
General Nathan F. Twining
General Maxwell D. Taylor
Admiral Arleigh Burke
General Thomas D. White

(continued)

9:00 - 10:10 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued):

Lt. General Verne J. McCaul
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Sherman Adams
Major General Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Captain EvanP. Aurand
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Gerard C. Smith, Department of State
Karl G. Harr, Jr., Department of Defense
Robert Finley, Office of Defense Mobilization
Fred C. Scribner, Treasury Department
William E. Foley, Department of Justice
Robert Matteson, Office of Mr. Harold Stassen
John L. McGruder, Atomic Energy Commission
Admiral Charles O. Triebel, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Robert Amory, Central Intelligence Agency
Ralph W. E. Reid, Bureau of the Budget
Elmer Staats, Operations Coordination Board
Ralph E. Spear, Federal Civil Defense Administration
General G. C. Thomas, USMC
Brig. Gen. W. W. Smith, USAF
Colonel W. L. Kindred, USA
Dr. L. L. Montague, CIA
Dr. R. J. Smith, CIA
Col. J. O. Beckwith, USAF
Captain A. W. Slayden, USN
Col. C. L. Granger, USMC
Col. S. D. Kelsey, USAF
Col. J. D. Raney, USA
Captain W. R. Stevens, USN
Captain David Whelchel, USN
J. Patrick Coyne

10:10 - 10:25 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. J. Edgar Hoover General Nathan Twining Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. J. Walter Yeagley General C. C. Thomas Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. James S. Lay Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:25 - 10:29 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. James Hagerty
10:43 - 10:51 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:34 - 11:50 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. William Rountree Hon. C. Burke Elbrick
11:50 - 12:15 pm	(Mr. William G. Byars) OFF THE RECORD (Owner, Byars Royal Oaks Farm, Tyler, Texas) (Mr. George Allen)
12:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM Luncheon at the White House The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Bryce N. Harlow Mr. James Lambie, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

1:00 pm **CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM Luncheon at the White House (List continued):**

Mr. Harold Boeschenstein
  President, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corppration
Mr. Ernest R. Breech
  Chairman, Ford Motor Company
Mr. George Champion
  President, Chase Manhattan Bank
Mr. Paul F. Clark
  Chairman, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Mr. L. L. Colbert
  President, Chrysler Corporation
Mr. Harlow H. Curtice
  President, General Motors Corporation
Mr. Leston P. Faneuf
  President, Bell Aircraft Corporation
Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.
  Chairman, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company
Mr. David G. Hill
  President, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
Mr. Eugene Holman
  Chairman, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
Mr. John Holmes
  Chairman, Swift and Company
Mr. John C. Hughes
  Chairman, McCampbell and Company, Inc.
Hon. George M. Humphrey
  Chairman, National Steel Corporation
Mr. Clark Hungerford
  President, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway
Hon. Eric Johnston
  President, Motion Picture Association
Mr. Walter K. Koch
  President, Mountain States Tel and Teleg Company
Mr. Herbert P. Ladds
  President, National Screw & Mfg. Company
Mr. Augustus C. Long
  Chairman, The Texas Company
Mr. Thomas B. McCabe
  President, Scott Paper Company
Mr. John L. McCaffrey
  Chairman, International Harvester Company
Mr. Donald H. McGannon
  President, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company

(continued)

1:00 pm CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM Luncheon at the White House (List continued):

- Mr. Paul B. McKee
  - President Pacific Power and Light Compan y
- Mr. Cecil Morgan
  - Assistant to Chairman, Standard Oil Company
- Mr. Earl Newsom
  - Sr. Partner, Earl Newsom & Company
- Mr. Arthur W. Page
  - President, Crusdde for Freedom
- Mr. John M. Patterson
  - Executive Vice Presidet, Crusade for Freedom
- Mr. T. S. Patersen
  - President, Standard Oil Company of California
- Mr. Clifton W. Phalen
  - Executive Vice President, American Tel & Tel Co
- Mr. Gwilym A. Price
  - Chairman and President, Westinghouse Electric Corp.
- Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff
  - Chairman, Radio Corporation of America
- Mr. Howard E. Simpson
  - President, B. & O. Railroad Company
- Hon. Walter Bedell Smith
  - Vice Chairman, American Machine & Foundry Co.
- Mr. Kenneth A. Spencer
  - President, Spencer Chemical Company
- Mr. Frank Stanton
  - President, CBS
- Mr. Herman W. Steinkraus
  - President, Bridgeport Brass Company
- Mr. Robert S. Stevenson
  - President, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company
- Hon. Abbott Washburn
- Mr. Edwin L. Weisl
  - Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett
- Mr. Charles M. White
  - Chairman, Republic Steel Corporation
- Mr. Robert E. Wilson
  - Chairman, Standard Oil Company of Indiana
- Mr. Ben H. Wooten
  - President, First National Bank in Dallas

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2:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:40 - 2:50 pm	(General Walter Bedell Smith) OFF THE RECORD
3:03 - 3:48 pm	Mr. Aneurin Bevan The Viscount Hood, Cmg, Minister, British Embassy Hon. C. Burke Elbrick Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs
3:50 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:00 - 4:03 pm	Hon. William J. Hopkins
4:07 - 4:47 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:47 pm	Returned to the office.
4:55 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	The following met with the President in the Mansion: Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gabriel Hauge

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1957

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
8:03 - 8:08 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
8:27 - 8:29 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
8:33 - 8:37 am	Hon. Arthur Larson	
9:03 - 9:05 am	Hon. Sherman Adams	
9:05 - 9:23 am	(Hon. William P. Rogers) (Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Hon. Maxwell Rabb) (Met with the President re Civil Rights)	OFF THE RECORD
9:23 - 9:25 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
9:40 - 10:25 am	Hon. Arthur Larson	
10:01 - 10:05 am	Hon. Sherman Adams	
10:07 - 10:15 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
10:30 - 11:03 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. James P. Richards U. S. Ambassador to the Middle East Hon. William Rountree Hon. C. Burke Elbrick Hon. Robert Murphy	
11:12 - 11:50 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:52 - 12:00 Noon	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
12:05 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.	

12:15 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
12:17 pm	The President was airborne for Oklahoma City, Okla. The following accompanied: Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Mr. Robert Montgomery Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Mary Caffrey Sgt. John Moaney
4:06 pm	Arrived at Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma City. The President was greeted by the following: Hon. Raymond Gary, Governor Hon. Allen Street, Mayor of Oklahoma City Congressman Page Belcher Congressman John Jarman Mr. Donald S. Kennedy Mr. Reuben Sparks, Republican Committeeman Mrs. Harold Brand, Republican Committeewoman Mr. Carl Morgan, State Chairman Major General Gerrity, Commander, Oklahoma City Air Area Major General W. S. Key Rear Admiral John Kirkpatrick (Ret.) Brig. Gen. Mars, Commander of the Oklahoma Air National Guard
4:10 pm	The President, accompanied by Governor Raymond Gary, departed the Will Rogers Air Field and motored to the Skirvin Tower Hotel.
4:50 pm	Arrived at the Skirvin Tower Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Dan James, President and Executive Manager of the Hotel. Mr. James escorted the President to the 11th floor where he introduced him to Mr. George James, Vice President of the Hotel. The President then proceeded to his suite.
4:53 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, General Howard McC. Snyder, Governor Gary, Mr. George James and Hon. Bryce Harlow entered the suite.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

5:30 pm The President met with the following Oklahoma Republicans:

Mr. Carl Morgan, State Chairman
Mrs. Albert Kelley, State Vice Chairman
Mr. Reuben Sparks, Republican Committeeman
Mrs. Harold Brand, Republican Committeewoman
Mr. Robert Cox, President of Young Republicans
Mrs. Yukedean Simons, President of Women's Republican Clubs
Congressman Page Belcher
(Photographs were taken)

5:40 pm The President met with the following Republican Finance Group:

Mr. Carl Anderson, State Finance Chairman
Mr. John Porter (largest contributer in Oklahoma City)
Mr. J. Walker, Tulsa, Oklahoma (largest contributer in the State)
Mr. E. K. Gaylord, publisher of two papers
Mr. Curtis Bryan
Mr. Ted Laws
Mr. Clarence Wright
Mr. J. P. Clarke
Mr. George Pew
Mr. John Thomas, Jr.
Mr. Dan P. Holmes
Mr. B. B. Blair
Mr. Frank Hightower
Mr. H. T. Gibson

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

5:50 pm The President greeted Dr. James Harlow, Executive Director Frontiers of Science Foundation and the following Flemming Award Winners:

Henry Bennett, 3rd
Marguerite French
Robert Owen
Welthia Roberts
David Williams
Charles Frenzel, State contest winner
(Photographs were taken)

6:20 pm Mr. Donald Kennedy
Mr. Streeter Flynn
Mr. W. K. Warren

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

6:27 pm	Congressman Page Belcher Mr. T. J. Cuzalina, Ponca City, Oklahoma
6:28 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Victor Harlow (Parents of Hon. Bryce Harlow)
8:30 pm	The President had dinner in his suite.
9:10 pm	The President departed the Skirvan Hotel and motored to the Municipal Auditorium. Here he was greeted by Dr. Dee Fuller, Manager of the Auditorium The President was introduced by Mr. Don Kennedy
9:30 - 10:00 pm	Address by the President.
10:03 pm	The President departed the Municipal Auditorium and motored to the Will Rogers Airport.
10:25 pm	Arrived at the Airport.
10:38 pm	Airborne for Washington, D. C..

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1957

8:27 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:29 - 8:34 am Hon. Sherman Adams

9:00 - 11:35 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Gerard Smith
Hon. Robt. B. Anderson
Hon. Wm. P. Rogers
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Harold Stassen
Hon. Harold Vance (for the Chairman of AEC)
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.
Hon. Saxton Bradford (for Acting Director of USIA)
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Hon. Thos. S. Gates
Hon. Wilber M. Brucker
Hon. Jas. H. Douglas
Hon. Wm. Holaday
Mr. Max Lehrer, Dept. of Defense
Gen. Nathan Twining
Gen. Maxwell Taylor
Adm. Arleigh Burke
Gen. Thos. D. White
Gen. Randolph McC. Pate
Col. E. N. Nigro, U.S. Air Force
Capt. J. W. O'Grady, U.S. Navy
Hon. Allen Dulles
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robt. Cutler
Hon. Frederick H. Dearborn, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. W. J. McNeil

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1957

	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Colonel Richard Fellows Colonel Willis Crittenberger, Jr. Hon. Jas. S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Everett Gleason
11:35 - 12:30 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Frederick Reinhardt Hon. James Hagerty
11:44 - 12:31 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:34 pm	The President departed his office and went to the Mansion.
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:40 - 2:43 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:43 - 3:05 pm	Hon. Stanley Reed Chairman Civil Rights Commission and Hon. Sherman Adams
3:13 - 3:18 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:25 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Sinclair Weeks and Hon. Gordon Gray, departed the White House to drive to the Departmental Auditorium.
3:28 pm	President arrived at the Departmental Auditorium and was greeted by the Hon. Fritz Mueller, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.
3:30 - 3:40 pm	The President addressed the National Defense Executive Reserve Conference
3:41 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Sinclair Weeks and Hon. Gordon Gray, departed Departmental Auditorium (Photographs were taken of this group and Assistant Secretary Mueller before departure).
3:45 pm	The President arrived at the White House and returned to his office.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1957

3:45 - 3:54 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty
3:54 - 4:27 pm	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower) **OFF THE RECORD**
4:27 pm	The President departed his office and went to the Mansion.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1957

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:15 am	Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Sherman Adams
8:15 - 8:22 am	Hon. George Allen Hon. Sherman Adams
8:15 - 8:22 am	Hon. George V. Allen was sworn in as Director, United States Information Agency. The following attended the ceremony:

(Hon. Sherman Adams administered the Oath of Office)
Mrs. George V. Allen and son
Mrs. John T. Martin (Mother-in-law)
Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Prince
Mr. and Mrs. James P. Nolan
Mr. and Mrs. Armistead Boothe
Senator Alexander Wiley
Senator John Sherman Cooper
Congressman John Rooney
Mr. Andrew Berding
Mr. Saxton Bradford
Mr. I. W. Carpenter
Mr. William Clark
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Frederick Dearborn
Hon. Allen Dulles
Mr. Clyde DuVal
Mr. Loy Henderson
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Arthur Larson
Mr. Henry Lumas
Hon. Robert Murphy
Mr. Frank Oram
Hon. Donald Quarles
Mr. William Rountree
Mr. Elmer Staats
Mr. John Voorhees
Hon. Abbott Washburn
The Cabinet Group

8:27 - 8:33 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams (joined at 8:30 am)
8:35 - 11:30 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. True D. Morse Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Albert Cole Mr. Walker Mason Mr. R. L. Steiner Mr. Charles E. Slusser Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Rocco Siciliano General John Bragdon Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. I. Jack Martin Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Bradley Patterson Mr. Arthur Minnich

11:30 - 11:35 am	Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., was sworn in as Special Assistant to the President. The following attended the ceremony: The Cabinet Group and White House Staff Dr. Alan T. Waterman Mr. William A. Holaday Mrs. Paul R. Staley and daughter David S. Beckler, Executive Director, Science Advisory Committee, ODM Professor J. B. Wiesner Advisory Group of the Science Advisory Committee, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lt. Colonel Vincent T. Ford Executive Staff, Science Advisory Committee Miss Sammie Newman, Secretary Miss Gertrude Loche, Secretary
11:35 - 11:41 am	Hon. Neil McElroy
11:45 - 11:47 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:47 - 11:50 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:48 - 11:55 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:59 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for take-off for Augusta.
12:19 pm	Airborne for Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied the President and Mrs. Eisenhower aboard the Columbine: Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Mr. James Rowley Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Betty Allen Miss Clive Marsh Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
2:23 pm	Arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia.
2:32 pm	Departed Bush Field and motored to Augusta National Golf Club.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

3:20 pm	The President played 15 holes of golf with Mr. Ed Dudley Mr. Clifford Roberts (They skipped the 15th, 16th, and 17th hole in order to complete game before dark) On the 7th hole, the President shook hands with Mr. Frank Willard, and at the 8th hole, shook hands with Mr. Ellis D. Slater.
5:35 pm	Returned to the Little White House.
6:30 - 7:15 pm	Mr. William Robinson
8:00 - 11:40 pm	Mr. William Robinson Mr. Ellis D. Slater Mr. Clifford Robertd

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1957

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:25 am	The Presiddnt departed his residence and walked to the office.
9:07 am	Departed the office and went to practice golf.
9:20 - 9:58 am	The President played 2 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. William Robinson Mr. Ed Dudley (Discontinued game because of rain)
9:55 am	The President walked to his office.
11:05 am	Departed the office and returned to his quarters.
1:14 - 4:16 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis D. Slater Mr. William Robinson Mr. Ed Dudley
4:20 pm	Returned to the Little White House.
5:30 pm	The following were dinner guests: Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey General Howard McC. Snyder Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson
	Guests departed at 12:20 am (Sunday) and the President retired at 12:50 am.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1957

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:55 am	The President, Hon. George Humphrey, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the quarters and walked to the Club House, then to the Pro Shop.
10:48 am	Arrived at the quarters.
11:06 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Hon. and Mrs. George Humphrey departed the President's quarters and motored to the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church.
11:12 pm	Arrived at the Reid Memorial Church. Photographs were taken of the Presidential party with Dr. Charles H. Gibboney, Minister. Before entering the church, the President shook hands with Colonel Franklin Reese (Retired), member of the Board of Elders of the Reid Memorial Church.
12:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Hon. and Mrs. George Humphrey departed the Reid Memorial Church and motored to the Augusta National Club.
12:26 pm	Arrived at the Club. The President, Hon. James Hagerty and Mr. George Humphrey walked to the Pro shop where a cracker barrel was presented to Mr. Cliff Roberts from Mr. Humphrey - photographs were taken.
12:40 pm	At the Club House, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower bade the Humphreys goodbye.
1:47 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. John Ames Mr. Ed Dudley Mr. Clifford Roberts
4:48 pm	Completed golf game.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1957

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:45 am	**The President departed his quarters and walked to the office.**
10:40 am	**The President and Mr. Ed Dudley walked to the Practice tee.**
11:20 am	**To the putting green.**
11:42 am	**The President returned to his cottage.**
1:15 pm	**The President went to the practice tee.**
1:20 pm	**The President played 18 holes of golf with** **Mr. Ed Dudley** **Mr. Sig Larman** **Mr. Douglas Casey**
4:20 pm	**Completed 18 holes of golf.**
	The President returned to his quarters.

Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1957

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:50 am	The President departed his quarters and went to his office.
8:50 am	Departed the office and went to the Pro shop.
9:05 - 11:25 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. W. J. McNeil General Carey Randall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Colonel William Draper
11:26 - 11:30 am	The President and Mr. Ed Dudley were in the Pro shop.
11:30 - 12:12 pm	Practiced golf on the practice tee and putting green.
1:38 - 4:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Ed Dudley

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1957

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:17 am	The Pseesident walked from his quarters to the office.
10:00 - 11:05 am	The President practiced on the putting green.
1:04 - 4:07 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ed Dudley Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Frank Willard
	On the 6th hole, the President shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mercer Mrs. Thomas Patton Mr. and Mrs. Charles White
4:20 pm	The President returned to his quarters.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1957

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:05 am	The President walked to his office. Enroute he was introduced to Mrs. May Gilbert and her daughter Elizabeth Gilbert.	
8:45 am	Departed the office and went to the practice tee with Mr. Ed Dudley.	
9:25 - 12:27 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ed Dudley Mr. William Robinson Mr. Les Stockard	
12:45 pm	Returned to his quarters.	
1:35 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, and the presidential party, departed Bush Field aboard the Columbine for flight to Washington.	
3:12 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.	WASHINGTON, D. C.
3:26 pm	Arrived at the White House.	
3:29 - 3:31 pm	Hon. Robert Gray	
3:33 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson	
3:55 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Robert Gray	
4:00 - 4:10 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams	
4:10 - 4:11 pm	Hon. Robert Gray	
4:12 - 4:17 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
4:17 - 5:03 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson	
5:03 - 5:18 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield	
5:20 - 5:23 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan	
5:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

7:35 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the F Street Club to attend dinner given by the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon in honor of Hon. and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
7:41 pm	Arrived at the F Street Club. Mr. Timothy Spillane, Manager of the Club, greeted them and escorted them up the steps where they were greeted by the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon and Hon. and Mrs. Herbert Brownell. (Pictures were taken at this point).
8:00 pm	DINNER The President and Mrs. Eisenhower Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon Hon. and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, Jr. Hon. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton Hon. and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers Hon. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson Hon. and Mrs. Douglas McKay Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby
10:32 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the F Street Club and motored to the White House.
10:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1957

7:43 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:43 - 7:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
7:50 - 8:00 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. True D. Morse Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Harold Stassen Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bradley Patterson Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Clarence Francis Mr. Martin Sorkin, Commodity Stabilization Service Department of Agriculture

10:36 - 11:08 am	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. James Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:08a- 11:09 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:09 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. John Foster Dulles Mr. Joseph Palmer Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:43 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:46 - 11:58 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:03 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Robert Gray
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:08 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:11 - 2:14 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:30 - 4:21 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

(continued)

2:30 - 4:21 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued) Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. W. J. McNeil Hon. William H. Holaday Mr. Max Lehrer Mr. John Keller Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. James H. Douglas General Nathan F. Twining General Maxwell D. Taylor Admiral Arleigh Burke General Thomas D. White General Randolph McC. Pate Hon. Mansfield Sprague Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Frederick H. Dearborn, Jr. Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Gerard Smith Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. James S. Lay Hon. S. Everett Gleason
4:21 - 4:31 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
4:22 - 4:23 pm	Hon. Robert Gray
4:32 - 4:45 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy
4:57 - 5:04 pm	Dr. I. I. Rabi
5:04 - 5:18 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
5:20 - 5:24 pm	(Hon. Howard Cushing, of Newport, R. I.)
5:24 - 6:03 pm	(Mr. Paul Hoffman) OFF THE RECORD

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1957

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:00 - 8:26 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:27 - 8:37 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:37 - 9:12 am	(Mr. Frank Donohue) (Mr. Walter Ruschmeyer) OFF THE RECORD (The above are from Haskins & Sells) (Captain Dale J. Crittenberger)
9:12 - 9:40 am	Hon. William P. Rogers (Had photographs taken with the President)
9:40 - 9:51 am	Hon. Sterling Cole Chairman, International Atomic Energy Agency (Had photographs taken with the President) Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:55 - 9:58 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:00 - 11:00 am	Hon. Arthur Larson
11:28 - 11:32 am	Hon. Robert Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:37 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay
12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1957

8:06 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
9:00 - 9:11 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:12 - 9:25 am	Mr. Arthur Larson
10:58 - 11:07 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:15 - 11:25 am	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
11:25 - 11:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:40 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. John Foster Dulles and Colonel William Draper, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
11:50 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
12:00 Noon	His Majesty, Mohamed V, King of Morocco, arrived at MATS Terminal, for a two-day state visit. Hon. T. Wiley Buchanan, Jr., introduced the King to the President. The President in turn presented the King to Hon. John Foster Dulles and General Nathan Twining.
	Following the above, the remaining members of King Mohamed's party descended the ramp and were presented to the President: His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Abdallah Son of His Majesty King Mohamed His Highness Khalifa Moulay El Hassan Brother of His Majesty King Mohamed His Excellency Ahmed Balafrej Minister of Foreign Affairs His Excellency Ahmed Lyazidi Minister of National Defense His Excellency Abderrahim Bouabid Minister of National Economy His Excellency M'Hamed Douiri Minister of Public Works His Excellency Messaoud Chiguer Director of the Royal Cabinet

(continued)

12:00 Noon

King Mohamed V's official party who were presented to the President at MATS Terminal (continued):

- His Excellency Ahmed Benani
  - Director of Protocol
- Major General Ben Hammou Kettani
  - General Staff, Royal Armed Forces
- The Honorable Ahmed Ben Messaoud
  - Chief of the Private Secretariat of His Majesty the King
- The Honorable Abderrahman Naggai
  - Chief of the Royal Cabinet
- The Honorable Mohammed Jaidi
  - Chief of the Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The Honorable Moulay Ahmed Alaoui
  - Chief of Royal Press Services
- Commandant Mohammed Oufkir
  - Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King
- Dr. Ahmed Snoussi
  - Director of Press Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Dr. Cleret
  - Private Physician to His Majesty the King

Welcoming Committee - AMERICAN

(Other than the President, Secretary Dulles, and General Nathan Twining)

- Hon. William M. Rountree
  - Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs
- Mr. Joseph Palmer II
  - Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs
- Major General Frederic E. Glantzberg, USAF,
  - American Military Aide to His Majesty the King
- Hon. Robert E. McLaughlin
  - President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia
- Hon. A. C. Welling
  - Commissioner, District of Columbia
- Mr. Edgar Morris
  - Chairman, Citizens Committee of the District of Columbia

(continued)

12:00 Noon Welcoming Committee for King Mohamed V (continued)

MOROCCAN

His Excellency Dr. El-Mehdi Ben Aboud
Ambassador of Morocco
The Honorable Dr. Ahmed Benabud
Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Morocco
The Honorable Dr. Ahmed Laraki
Head, International Desk, Foreign Office

OTHER

His Excellency Wihelm Munthe de Morgenstierne
Ambassador of Norway
His Excellency Moekarto Notowidigdo
Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia
His Excellency Sheikh Abdullah Al-Khayyal
Ambassador of Saudi Arabia
His Excellency Dr. Victor A. Khouri
Ambassador of Lebanon
His Excellency Mohammed Ali
Ambassador of Pakistan
His Excellency Dr. Ali Amini
Ambassador of Iran
His Excellency Dr. Ibrahim Anis
Ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan
His Excellency Mongi Slim
Ambassador of Tunisia
His Excellency Suleiman Jerbi
Ambassador of Libya
The Honorable Sayed Abdurrahman Ibn Abdussamed
Abu-Taleb, Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of
Yemen
Dr. Manun Hamui
Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Syria
The Honorable Anwar Niazi
Minister, Embassy of Agypt
The Honorable Mahmoud A. Rousan
Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan
Mr. Ilhan Savut
Counselor, Embassy of the Turkish Republic
Mr. Saleh Mahdi
Counselor, Embassy of Iraq
Mr. Ghulam Farouk
Second Secretary, Embassy of Afganistan

12:05 pm Upon conclusion of the greetings, the President and King Mohamed V mounted the reviewing stand to witness the Honor Guard ceremony.

Upon completion of the Honor Guard ceremony, the President and the King inspected the Honor Guard, then returned to the reviewing stand.

The President officially welcomed the King to the United States, and the King responded.

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin presented the keys to the City of Washington to King Mohamed V.

12:21 pm The President and King Mohamed V departed MATS Terminal and motored to Blair House. They were accompanied by

His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Abdallah
(The King's son)
Mr. Camille Nowfel
State Department Interpreter

1:03 pm Arrived at Blair House. The President then bade the King goodbye and returned to the White House.

1:10 pm Arrived at the White House.

1:15 pm (LUNCH)

2:23 pm The President returned to the office.

3:03 pm The President suffered a chill in the office and returned to the Mansion. He summoned his physician, General Howard McC. Snyder.

(The President's illness was later diagnosed as an occlusion of a small branch of the middle cerebral artery on the left side.

8:00 pm STATE DINNER at the White House in honor of His Majesty King Mohamed V, of Morocco.

(Note: The President's illness prevented his attendance at the Dinner - the Vice President substituted as host on this occasion)

Mrs. Eisenhower was escorted into dinner by
the Vice President
H. M. Mohamed V., King of Morocco
H. R. H. Prince Moulay Abdallah
H. E. Ahmed Balafrej
H. E. The Ambassador of Morocco and Mrs. Ben Aboud
H. E. Ahmed Lyazidi
H. E. Abderrahim Bouabid
H. E. M'Hamed Douiri
H. E. Messaoud Chiguer
H. E. Ahmed Benani
Major General Ben Hammou Kettani
The Hon. Ahmed Ben Messaoud
The Hon. Abderrahman Naggai
The Hon. Mohammed Jaidi
Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers
General Nathan F. Twining
General and Mrs. Thomas D. White
Hon. and Mrs. Allen W. Dulles
Dr. and Mrs. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. William M. Rountree
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Mr. Henry R. Luce
Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Carmichael
Major General and Mrs. Frederic E. Glantzberg
Major General and Mrs. John G. Van Houten
Miss Bertha S. Adkins
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ames
Mrs. Anne Archbold
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bullock
Mrs. Eleanor Dulles
Colonel Julia E. Hamblet
Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson
Mrs. Antherton Macondray

(continued)

8:00 pm STATE DINNER at the White House in honor of
His Majesty King Mohamed V, of Morocco (continued):
Mr. and Mrs. George Meany
Mrs. Thompson Montgomery
Captain Winifred R. Quick
Colonel Emma Jane Riley
Mrs. Carolyn Hagner Shaw
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanton
Mr. and Mrs. Juan T. Trippe

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1957

9:00 - 11:00 am The Secretary of State presided at meeting with His Majesty Mohamed V, King of Morocco. (The President was ill).

His Majesty Moahmed V, King of Morocco
H. E. Ahmed Balafrej, Minister of Foreign Affairs
H. E. Dr. El-Mehdi Ben Aboud, Ambassador
The Hon. Abderrahman Naggai, Chief of the Royal Cabinet
    (Interpreter)
His Royal Highness, Prince Moulay (Son of the King)
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. William Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State
    for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs
Mr. Joseph Palmer II, Deputy Assistant Secretary of
    State for African Affairs
Mr. Camille Nowfel (Interpreter)
Mr. John A. Bovey, Jr.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1957

4:30 - 4:40 pm The President received His Majesty King Mohamed V, His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Abdallah (the King's son), and The Honorable Abderrahman Naggai, Chief of the Royal Cabinet and interpreter, in the Mansion.

Because of the President's illness, King Mohamed met with Hon. John Foster Dulles and others in the Cabinet Room.

4:44 - 4:46 pm King Mohamed V posed with Secretary Dulles in the Conference Room.

4:46 - 6:35 pm

His Majesty Mohamed V, King of Morocco
His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Abdallah (Son)
H. E. Ahmed Balafrej, Minister of Foreign Affairs
H. E. Dr. Al-Mehdi Ben Aboud, Ambassador
The Hon. Abderrahman Naggai, Chief of the Royal Cabinet (and interpreter)
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. William Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs
Mr. Joseph Palmer II, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
Mr. John A. Bovey, Jr.
Mr. Camille Nowfel (interpreter)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1957

THANKSGIVING DAY

10:50 am	**The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.**
10:56 am	**Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.**
	Attended Thanksgiving Day Services.
12:06 pm	**Departed the Church and motored to the White House, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty.**
	(Pictures were taken upon arrival and departure)

D. Eisenhower

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1957

10:43 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mr. James Rowley, departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Farm. Others in the party, but separate cars, were

General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty

GETTYSBURG, PA.

During the afternoon, the President made an inspection tour of parts of his Farm.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1957

10:22 - 2:10 pm Mr. Clifford Roberts was a visitor of the President's at the Farm.

The President walked around parts of the Farm during the afternoon, and in the evening had dinner with Major John Eisenhower and family at the latter's home.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1957

11:30 am The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, and Mr. George Allen, departed the Farm and motored to Lower's Country Store, Table Rock, Pennsylvania. They made a tour of the store, ordered cutting of meat, then returned to the slaughter house with Mr. Clair B. Grim.

12:25 pm Departed Lower's Country Store and returned to the Farm.

The President spent the remainder of the day with his family at the Farm. Mr. George Allen visited with the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1957

10:13 am	The President departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.
12:15 pm	Arrived at the White House and went directly to his office, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty.
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:07 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:10 pm - 2:27	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:27 - 2:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:30 - 4:15 pm	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. Don Throop Smith, Treasury Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Harold Stassen Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow

(continued)

2:30 - 4:15 pm	CABINET MEETING (continued): Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bradley Patterson Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Clarence Randall
4:15 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:45 pm	Returned to the office.
4:53 - 5:15 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
5:07 - 5:09 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:17 - 5:23 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Douglas Dillon
5:20 - 5:40 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
5:35 - 5:40 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy
5:43 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion

Whitman

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman November 26, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, November 15 - 21, 1957

Friday, November 15, 1957

11:55 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House enroute to and arriving at MATS Terminal at 12:11 p.m.

12:19 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Secretary James Hagerty, Dr. Howard Snyder, SAIC Rowley, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Miss Betty Allen, Miss Olive Marsh, and Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney, were airborne on the Columbine at 12:19 p.m. arriving in Augusta, Georgia, at 2:23 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Bush Field at 2:32 p.m. and arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club at 2:55 p.m. and entered the main gate at 2:57 p.m.

2:59 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of club and departed at 5:55 p.m.

3:20 p.m. The President, Mr. Ed Dudley, and Mr. Cliff Roberts began a round of golf at the 1st tee. At the 7th hole, the President shook hands with Mr. Willard, and at the 8th with Mr. Slater. The threesome skipped the 15th, 16th and 17th holes on account of growing darkness, and completed the round at the 18th green at 5:17 p.m. The President returned to the Little White House at 5:35 p.m. after practicing a few minutes at the 18th hole.

6:30 p.m. Mr. Wm. Robinson entered the house and departed at 7:15 p.m.

8:00 p.m. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Slater and Mr. Cliff Roberts entered the house, and departed at 11:40 p.m.

No further activity.

Saturday, November 16, 1957

8:01 a.m. Mr. James Hagerty entered main gate of club and departed at 9:24 a.m.

8:25 a.m. The President walked to his office.

9:07 a.m. The President walked to the Pro shop

9:08 a.m. The President and Mr. Ed Dudley walked to the putting green and practiced until 9:20 a.m.

9:28 a.m.	The President, Mr. Slater, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Ed Dudley teed off and played until the second hole, when the President and party had to return to the Pro shop (via auto) at 9:58 a.m. due to inclement weather (rain).
9:55 a.m.	The President walked to his office at 9:55 a.m.
11:05 a.m.	The President walked to his cottage.
12:57 a.m.	Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey entered main gate of club. (Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey were overnight guests).
1:12 p.m.	The President walked from his cottage to the first tee.
1:14 p.m.	The President, Mr. Slater, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Dudley teed off at the 8th tee, where Mr. George Humphrey joined the President and his party. The round was finished at 4:16 p.m., and at the 9th green, after which the President and Mr. Humphrey entered the Little White House at 4:20 p.m.
4:17 p.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered the front gate of the club and departed at 5:21 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	Dr. Snyder and Messrs. Slater, Roberts, and Robinson (dinner guests) entered the house.
9:20 p.m.	Dr. Snyder departed.
12:20 a.m. Sun	The guests departed the cottage.
12:50 a.m. Sun	The President retired.
	No further activity.

Sunday, November 17, 1957

9:55 a.m.	The President, Mr. Humphrey, and Dr. Snyder departed the cottage and walked to the Club House, then to the Pro shop, arriving at 10:00 a.m. The President departed the Pro shop at 10:45 a.m. and arrived back at the cottage at 10:48 a.m.
10:05 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered main gate and departed at 10:25 a.m.
11:06 a.m.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey departed the cottage at 11:06 a.m. in White House Car No. 102, SAIC Rowley in the front seat, enroute to and arrived at Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church at 11:12 a.m. Upon arrival at the Church, photographs were taken of the Presidential party with Dr. Charles H. Gibboney, Minister. The President shook hands with Col. Franklin Reese (Ret.) member of the Board of Elders, at the Church prior to entering.
12 Noon	The press entered main gate of club (three cars, Horner, Tinser, Laurence,

Gibson, Steel, Burd, Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Knighton, and Southerlun.

12:20 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey departed the Church and arrived at the Club House at ~~12:24~~ 12:26 p.m., where Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Humphrey went in the Club House.

12:26 p.m. Secretary Hagerty and six press cars entered main gate of Club. The President, Mr.Hagerty (with press and photographers), and Mr. Humphrey walked to the Pro shop where a cracker barrel was presented to Mr. Cliff Roberts from Mr. Humphrey.

12:40 p.m. Secretary Hagerty and all press and photographers departed main gate of club.

12:40 p.m. The President, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Wm. Robinson departed the Pro shop and walked to the Club House where the President and Mrs. Eisenhower bid the Humphreys goodbye.

12:45 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to their cottage.

1:40 p.m. The President rode in golf cart to the 1st tee where he practiced driving.

1:47 p.m. The President, Mr. John Ames, Ed Dudley, and Cliff Roberts teed off on the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:48 p.m.

11:55 p.m. The guests departed the cottage.

Monday, November 18, 1957

7:28 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered the main gate and departed at 1:30 p.m.

7:45 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered the club and departed at 10:00 a.m.

8:45 a.m. The President walked to his office.

10:40 a.m. The President and Mr. Dudley went to the practice tee and at 11:20 a.m, they went to the putting green.

11:42 a.m. The President returned to his cottage.

1:15 p.m. The President went to the practice tee and with Mr. Dudley, Mr. Sig Larman and Mr. Douglas Casey teed off from the first hole at 1:20 p.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:20 p.m. after which the President returned to his quarters.

2:41 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of club and departed at 3:00 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Tuesday, November 19, 1957

7:50 a.m.	The President went to his office.
7:57 a.m.	Two press cars enter gate of club.
8:00 a.m.	Two press cars enter main gate of club.
8:50 a.m.	The President came down from his office and went to the Pro shop.
9:05 a.m.	Asst. Secretary of Defense McNeil, Secretary Neil McElroy, Gen. Goodpaster, Gen. Carey Randall, Col. Draper, and Mr. Hagerty enter main gate of club.
9:05 a.m.	One press car out at main gate.
9:05 a.m.	The President met the following when they arrived at his office(on the outside): Secretary Neil McElroy, Mr. McNeil, Asst. Secretary of Defense, Gen. Carey Randall, Gen. Goodpaster, Mr. Hagerty, and Col. Draper. Press and photographers were present and photographs were made.
9:13 a.m.	Three press cars out at gate.
11:25 a.m.	Defense Secretary McElroy, Asst. of Defense, Secretary McNeil, Gen. Carey Randall, Gen. Goodpaster, Mr. Hagerty, and Col. Draper departed the main gate of the club.
11:26 a.m.	The President and Mr. Ed Dudley were in the Pro Shop until 11:30 a.m. at which time they went to the practice tee and then to the putting green at 12:12 p.m.
12:20 p.m.	The President returned to his cottage.
1:30 p.m.	The President walked to the practice tee, and at 1:38 p.m. the President, Mr. Slater, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and Mr. Ed Dudley teed off on the 1st tee and concluded 18 holes of golf at 4:55 p.m.
11:45 p.m.	The guests departed the cottage.
	No further activity this date.

Wednesday, November 20, 1957

7:30 a.m.	Mrs. Whitman entered the club and departed at 2:20 p.m.
8.05 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered club and departed at 9:42 a.m.
8:17 a.m.	The President walked from his cottage to his office.
8:45 a.m.	Capt. Marsh entered main gate of club and departed at 10:50 a.m.

10:00 a.m. The President and Mr. Ed Dudley went to the putting green, where the President practiced until 11:05 a.m. at which time he returned to his office.

11:30 a.m. The President returned to his cottage.

12.50 p.m. The President and Mr. Dudley went to the practice tee.

1:04 p.m. The President, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Barry Leithead, and Mr. Frank Willard teed off at the 11th tee, playing the last nine holes first, and completing 18 holes of golf at 4:07 p.m. The President shook hands with the following on the 6th hole: Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mercer, Mrs. Thomas Patton, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles White.

3:40 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of club and departed at 6:02 p.m.

4:20 p.m. The President returned to his quarters.

11:40 p.m. The guests departed the cottage.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, November 21, 1957

8:05 a.m. The President walked to his office, arriving at 8:14 a.m. On the way through the Pro Shop, Mr. Ed Dudley introduced the President to Mrs. May Gilbert and her daughter, Elizabeth Gilbert.

8:45 a.m. The President walked down from his office to the Pro Shop and at 9:05 a.m. he and Mr. Dudley went to the practice tee. Foursome: The President, Ed Dudley, William Robinson, and Les Stockard teed off from the 1st tee at 9:25 a.m. and completed the 18th hole of golf at 12:27 p.m. The President and Mr. Dudley then went to the practice tee at 12:28 p.m. and at 12:45 p.m. the President returned to his cottage.

1:07 p.m. The President, First Lady and guests of the President departed the Augusta National Golf Club enroute to and arrived at the airport at 1:30 p.m. (For details see survey report of ASAIC Campion.)

1:35 p.m. The President and his party departed Augusta, Georgia, via the Columbine enroute to and arrived in Washington, D. C. at 3:12 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower and Col. Schulz departed MATS in WH car No. 103, with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, and arrived at the White House at 3:26 p.m.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1957

8:00 - Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Clarence Randall

8:15 - Hon. George V. Allen will be sworn in as Director, United States Information Agency

8:30 - Cabinet Meeting
(Attendance list attached)

11:00 - Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. will be sworn in as Special Assistant to the President

11:10 - Dr. Raymond Saulnier, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers

THE FOLLOWING WILL ATTEND CABINET MEETING
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1957, AT 8:30 A. M.:

The President
The Vice President
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Defense
The Attorney General
The Postmaster General
The Secretary of the Interior
Hon. True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Labor
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Sherman Adams
The Director, Bureau of the Budget
The Director, Office of Defense Mobilization
Hon. Harold E. Stassen
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb

The following will be absent:
The Secretary of Agriculture

THE FOLLOWING WILL ATTEND THE CEREMONY AT THE WHITE HOUSE WHEN MR. GEORGE V. ALLEN WILL BE SWORN IN AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY, ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1957, AT 8:15 A. M.:

Mrs. George V. Allen and son
Mrs. John T. Martin (Mother-in-Law)

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Prince
Mr. and Mrs. James P. Nolan
Mr. and Mrs. Armistead Boothe

The Cabinet Group

Senator Alexander Wiley
Senator John Sherman Cooper
Congressman John Rooney

Mr. Andrew Berding
Mr. Saxton Bradford
Mr. I. W. Carpenter
Mr. William Clark
Hon. Robert Cutler
Hon. Frederick Dearborn
Hon. Allen Dulles
Mr. Clyde DuVal
Mr. Loy W. Henderson
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Arthur Larson
Mr. Henry Lumas
Mr. Robert Murphy
Mr. Frank Oram
Hon. Donald Quarles
Mr. William Rountree
Mr. Elmer Staats
Mr. John Voorhees
Hon. Abbott Washburn

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For further information,
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hone Calls

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TELEPHONE CALLS
November 29th, 1957

8:47 The President called Mrs. Whitman

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 27th, 1957

9:34 The President called Mrs. Whitman

1:15 The President called Mrs. Whitman

November 28th, 1957

9:07 The President called Major John Eisenhower

9:15 The President called George Allen

9:46 The President called Jim Rowley; talked with Agent Roberts.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 25, 1957

8:42 The President called Secretary Dulles

8:44 The President called Allen Dulles

8:51 The President called the Attorney General -- talked okay at 9:06

8:52 The President called Allen Dulles

8:54 The President called General Twining

9:27 The President called Secretary Dulles

9:29 The President called Admiral Strauss in New York -- completed at 10:29.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 25, 1957

The President tried to call Admiral Strauss. The Admiral was in San Francisco, and unfortunately the over-eager operators tracked him there. The President's purpose was to invite the Admiral to ride in the Columbine to NATO with him. He added in the letter that he was distressed by the generals who tried to be scientists and the scientists who conversely tried to be experts in military and political matters. He was referring to the Atomic Scientist Teller, who yesterday said that the Russian's feat of launching the Sputniks was a greater defeat for our country than Pearl Harbor. Strauss said he regretted his statement very much, that Teller feels he is a voice crying in the wilderness, but that there are too many such voices.

Strauss also told the President his British opposite number and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defense had been meeting on him on the same subjects that the President had discussed with Prime Minister Macmillan when he was here recently. Strauss reported "great progress" and said the British had made as many "confessions" as we had.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 25, 1957

The President called the Secretary about telegram received from Jim Hagerty. Normandy arrival (suggested by Pineau) is bad because of facilities for plane's arrival and lack of television and other communications.

Jim suggested a press conference with Spaak, but both the President and the Secretary thought that would be a bad idea.

There is to be a NATO dinner Wednesday night. The President thought in responding to the toast he could get something in about the heroism of the French people, by virtue of his unique position as "liberator."

The Secretary brought up the fact that whenever he arrives at Orly Field he has been asked to make a statement; maybe such a statement possible then.

The President had forgotten he had to stay over the 19th but was reminded that conferences with Adenauer and Macmillan were scheduled for that day. He could still be back in time to make UN speech on the 20th because of time change. However, Cabot Lodge thinks the Assembly may have adjourned. We won't know about this for several days -- depends on what the Assembly does on Pakistan situation.

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For further information,
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TELEPHONE CALLS
November 24

10:01	The President called Arthur Larson
10:06	The President called the Usher -- talked with Carter
10:44	The President called Mrs. Whitman
10:46	The President called Secretary Dulles
12:26	The President called the Pantry -- talked to John.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 23d

10:20 Secretary Dulles called the President.

11:15 Ann Whitman called fm the President's phone General Nevins. The call was completed at 12:55.

11:55 The President called Attorney General Rogers

12:10 The President called Attorney General Rogers

5:10 The President called General Gruenther -- no answer at office or residence.

5:45 General Gruenther called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 23, 1957

The President called the Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, as a result of a letter he had received from Dillon Anderson, which was given to him by Bobby Cutler. In this letter Dillon quoted pleadings of the Solicitor General.

The President told the Attorney General that he has always -- and that Brownell always -- supported the Texas ownership up to three leagues. He stated that he was under the impression that when this came to the Court, Justice would base their case on this.

The Attorney General said that the pleadings had to be presented in court in the same position as Louisiana, but that the brief will make the President's position clear when the case comes up.

See long letter dictated by the President to Dillon, as well as Dillon's incoming letter.

The President was very exercised by the Dillon letter -- and very angry.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 23, 1957

The Secretary of State called. Wanted to set up Adlai Stevenson appointment 11:00 Tuesday. President agreed.

Secretary wants to take a good look at the part of speech having to do with World Trade.

About speech to UN on possibly December 20th, the Secretary thinks it is a good idea.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 21, 1957

4:45 The President called Secretary McElroy

November 22, 1957

12:28 The President called Mrs. Whitman

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 21, 1957
Washington

The President called Secretary McElroy, mainly concerned with figure of 573 million that is in 1959 budget for anti-missile program and for IRBM and ICBM. President felt it was too great an increase from previous budget, would lead people to say that nothing had been done during the last five years. He also pointed out that the scientists told him that mere budget -- mere money -- would not solve the problem, that there was a limit to the amount of money that could be wisely spent. He felt that if this was done, debt limit would have to be raised and everything he has stood for would "go down the drain."

McElroy said it would be done as the President wished, but presented his arguments, mainly based on lead time necessary to produce these missiles.

Tomorrow McElroy will see the President after Cabinet toiron out the problem. The President would prefer a figure of something like 300 million, with a statement that if necessary he would go to Congress again and ask for a supplemental appropriation.

Killian is satisfied with the figure of 140 for his program. He will sit in on meeting tomorrow.

Item would be billed as "modernizatuib,

McElroy pointed out that presumably other allies in Europe were going to be supplied with these missiles, in addition to the British program, and that a great deal of money would be involved.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 19th, 1957

8:48 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

November 20th, 1957

8;32 The President called Secretary Dulles.

4:11 The President called General Goodpaster.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta
November 20, 1957

The Secretary of State called the President; something about making a speech in Paris. The President said he would not mind -- could relate subject to the days of 1945. He said he would do anything that was reasonable and didn't look forced.

They discussed Algeria's position as regards Tunisia and Morocco. Algeria is considered part of Metropolitan France. We could make quite a point of this.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta
November 19, 1957

About 8:45 AM the President called his brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower. Conversation centered about whether Dr. Milton wants to be invited to become a member of the Augusta National.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 18, 1957.

9:45	The President called Secretary Dulles.
5:34	Secretary Benson called The President.
6:06	Secretary Dulles called The President.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 18, 1957
Augusta

The President called Secretary Dulles to say that he was unhappy with the draft of speech Larson sent down, that he preferred the mutual aid draft prepared some time ago and for which he had written an introduction. Dulles agreed, and he sees Larson today at which time he will try to get the point across. The President referred to a full page article that Norman Cousins and a group are going to publish -- and he thinks a little of that idealism ought to go in this speech.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 16th

8:31 Secretary Dulles called The President

November 17th.

Clear

Augusta, Nov. 16, 1957
TELEPHONE CALLS

The President called the Secretary of State at 8:30 to inquire why the true story of the shipment of Arms to Tunisia was not given out. The Secretary said it had been told but the press had not put it together properly; he also that Dick Richards was to have a session with some newspaper people today to try to get the story properly to the public.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 15, 1957

7:10 p.m. The President called Secretary Dulles.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 14, 1957

7:30 Secretary Dulles called The President -- talked okay at 8:35.

9:02 Mrs. Eisenhower called The President -- talked with Mrs. Whitman.

4:34 The President called Mrs. Helen Harris in Augusta.

4:35 Secretary Anderson called The President

4:36 The President called Jim Rowley.

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For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 13th

7:41 Mrs. John Eisenhower called The President.

8:24 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower.

9:57 The President called Secretary Quarles talked at 9:59

10:06 Secretary Dulles called The President

11:50 The President called the Usher - talked with Tom Carter.

11:53 The President called Secretary Dulles.

4:58 Secretary Dulles called The President.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
November 13, 1957

Just before we left for Oklahoma City, the President talked with the Secretary again about arms to Tunisia. The French did not deliver the arms and their Ambassador if flying to Tunisia today. Dulles recommended we proceed with our delivery.

The President was unhappy about the French threats -- and had thought that the new Premier, Gaillard, was a "good guy." Dulles said he did not like tenor of the Premier's last message to the President. President suggested message to Gaillard saying he appreciated the difficulties, but that their actions would tend to throw Tunisian toward the Soviets and that we would not permit. Yesterday we were assured by Pineau they would send the arms; they didn't.

Conclusion was that Dulles came over to talk further with the President. State department will presumably have notes. See also President's memorandum of November 14th, same subject.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
November 12th

10:30	George Allen called Mrs. Whitman - The call was then put in the President's office.
11:18	Secretary Dulles called the President
1:05	Secretary Dulles called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 12, 1957

The Secretary of State called the President. Said the Tunisian situation was getting pretty acute. Time is running out about the promise of arms. Asked to come over to see the President, to which the President agreed.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

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For further information,
see entry 4 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 10th, 1957

12:56 The President called Mrs. Whitman

2:06q The President called Mrs. Whitman

2:10 The President called the Usher -- spoke with Searles

3:45 The President called General Nevins

4:46 The President called Mrs. Whitman -- cancelled out and called Usher Carter.

5:56 Arthur Larsen called the President -- talked with General Snyder instead

8:29 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 9th, 1957

10:01 Mr. George Allen called the President

11:44 The President called Mrs. Whitman

12:19 The President called Mrs. Whitman

4:52 The President called Mrs. Whitman

5:02 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

5:17 The President called Mrs. Whitman

7:42 The President called the Usher -- spoke with Carter.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 8th, 1957

12:08	President called Mrs. Whitman
4:30	President called Mr. George Allen
6:42	President called Mrs. Whitman
5:10	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
6:30	President called Mr. George Allen

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 7, 1957

7:30 a.m.	The President called Governor Adams
7:40 a.m.	The President called Mrs. Whitman
6:02 p.m.	The President called Mrs. Whitman
6:32 p.m.	The President called Mrs. Whitman
7:15 p.m.	The President called Mrs. Whitman
8:44 p.m.	The President called Mr. George Allen
9:30 p.m.	George Allen called The President

TELEPHONE CALLS
6 November 1957

12:35	The President called Mrs. Whitman
7:45	The President called Chief West

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 5, 1957

12:03	Governor Adams called the President.
12:18	The President called Mrs. Whitman.
12:20	Mrs. Whitman called The President.
5:56	The President called Secretary McElroy at home. He was not in -- finally talked at 6:15.
8:07	The First Lady called The President.

5
11/~~4~~/57

Kevin called. He says the Little Rock student project is moving with deliberate speed. There is some muddying of the waters because the merchants have a plan in mind (largely commercially inspired), and the Ministers (very fuzzy).

I think Kevin has committed you to this -- that if the letter is prepared and ready the President of the Student Council will fly to Washington (probably with Harlan Hobbs, Kevin's friend and "senior" alumnus, and maybe with Bishop Brown.)

Kevin warns against any Madison-Avenue-inspired touch to this. Hopes it might be this week.

(Are you going to spend weekend in Gettysburg ?)

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 4, 1957

12:23	The President called Mrs. Whitman
1:47	The President called Mrs. Whitman
4:28	Secretary Dulles called the President
5:28	The President called Secretary Dulles
5:43	The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 4, 1957

4:30 approx. The Secretary of State called the President to say that there was a leak in London that the President was coming over and that he thought message ought to go denying it. We sent over immediately to State the drafted message that the President had prepared to Harold Macmillan saying Mrs. Eisenhower was not well enough to come and that President thought better he not come alone.

5:30 approx. A message from Prime Minister Macmillan arrived, having crossed the other message, saying that they wanted the President anyhow. The President talked to the Secretary and they suggested sending message which would say, "I was about to send you the attached" -- then message -- and then a statement saying that the President still felt there was validity to not going now. (Incidentally, he said he would go in July). A press statement for background was released, which press department has.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 2, 1957

7:11 p.m.	The President called the Farm - talked with Sergeant Rockwell.

Sunday
November 3, 1957

11:31	The President called General Goodpaster
12:14	The President called George Allen
6:50	Secretary Dulles called The President
6:55	The President called General Snyder.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 1, 1957

8:50	The President called the Vice President.
10:52	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower.
10:57	Mrs. Eisenhower called The President.
11:00	The President called Secretary Dulles.
12:28	The President called Mrs. Whitman; talked with General Goodpaster in Mrs. Whitman's office.
1:38	The President called Mrs. Whitman.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 1, 1957

The President called the Secretary, after having talked to Mrs. Eisenhower, about the pending invitation (to be received if President will accept) from The Queen to visit London. Mrs. Eisenhower is going to have an examination Monday and the President asked the Secretary to request delay until Tuesday from Sir Harold Caccia. The Secretary will.

The President queried if he went at some other times, would he have to visit other countries in addition to Germany, France, and possibly Italy. The Secretary thought probably not, but said there would be a renewal of pressures to visit Asia.

The President said he would go to Asia any year if Congress would adjourn by July. He would be willing to give his next three summers, a month out of each of them, if the Congress would adjourn early.

Dulles said there might be possibility of SEATO meeting in March, and the President agreed he would like to do that and possibly could -- then to see Nehru, then Saud.

Dulles queried whether if the President did make such trips he could go too - and the President said no, he would not be easy in his mind if he left the country without the Secretary of State being here. He said it was difficult enough for him when the Secretary is gone and he has to deal "with those fellows who are not up on day to day things."

They decided to delay answer to the Queen's suggestion until Tuesday.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 1, 1957.

The President czlled the Vice President, said Governor Knight was coming in to see him Tuesday, that he would have to be very cagy about what he said because Knight would go out and repeat everything. Remembered the difficulty he got into about Secretary McKay. Nixon hopes that by Tuesday the other primary aspirants will be out of the race, therefore the President could be freer. Nixon will keep in touch with situation and let the President know before Tuesday.

[illegible] Education Dec. 1957

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memorandum~~	~~Whitman to Dulles, transm. message, DDE to Macmillan (2 pgs)~~ DJH 6/19/82	~~12/26/57~~	~~A~~
2. ~~Memorandum~~	~~DDE to Dulles (1 pg)~~ ~~exempted by NSC 5/19/82 LHS~~ DJH 6/19/82	12/3/57	A
3. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Clair R. Grim (1 pg)~~ Opened on Review, AJ 4/19/89	~~12/2/57~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 29
Folder: D.D.E. Dictation Dec. 1957

RESTRICTION CODES

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(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

December 26, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

The President dictated the following to be sent as a cable to Prime Minister Macmillan. If you have any changes to suggest, please ask Millie to call me; otherwise will you ask her to dispatch the message?

Dear Harold:

One of the nicest Christmas presents I had yesterday was your warm message of greetings and good wishes. As you would know, I have been much preoccupied since my return from Paris, not only in preparing my part of Foster's and my joint report to the American people, but with public and private Christmas chores.

I thoroughly agree with your appraisal that the NATO meeting was a definite plus for the free world. Added to that is my conviction that your stellar performance was one thing that accounted for such successes as we achieved.

For a number of years I have had, in one capacity or another, occasions to confer seriously with individuals or governments other than American. Never have I experienced any greater degree of satisfaction in such conferences than in talks with you. Always your approach to any difficult task seems to be based upon fact, logic, readiness to consider opposing viewpoints, and what seems to be a never-failing friendliness.

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By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12356
by BSR

I shall be very interested in your speech of the fourth, as well as in the message that you promise me before you start on your Commonwealth tour. Like you, I am concerned with what we should next do; by no means can we sit still. To do so would make certain of deterioration. Instead we must make certain that NATO becomes constantly a stronger, more confident and more peaceful organization -- something that will come about only as all our partners, and most particularly as we two, everlastingly stay on the job. Especially I was pleased to learn that we are getting additional task forces to keep after the business of concerting our viewpoints in particular situations, [the latest one being Indonesia. x]

With my warmest wishes for the holiday season and a successful New Year,

Ike.

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman

x Deleted from msg finally sent

December 26, 1957.

Dear General Marshall:

It is my privilege to send you my warmest felicitations and good wishes on your birthday anniversary. I welcome the opportunity, as do many millions of other Americans, to tell you once again of our great appreciation of your outstanding contributions to our country. And I count myself more fortunate than most, for I recall often and vividly the incidents of World War II when I knew personally how important your wisdom and leadership were in forging the final victorious outcome.

With this note also comes the hope that 1958 will bring you health and happiness in the vast measure you deserve.

Please give my affectionate regard to Mrs. Marshall, and all the best to yourself, in which sentiments, of course, Mrs. Eisenhower joins.

As ever,

General George C. Marshall, USA, Ret.,
Pinehurst,
North Carolina.

December 21, 1957

Dear Clem:

Thank you so much for your letter, which I found on my desk upon my return from the NATO Conference. I am more than grateful for your across-the-board support.

Political problems -- and by this I mean internal political problems -- are the most wearing in this difficult job. I think perhaps I find them more frustrating than I should, but I am always upset when I know that a politician is putting selfish interests ahead of the interest of his country. So many of them do just that.

With best wishes for a happy holiday season, and much appreciation of your note,

Sincerely,

Mr. Martin W. Clement,
Rosemont,
Pennsylvania.

Handwritten P.S.: I am more than touched by your thoughtfulness in sending me such a message.
D

December 21, 1957.

Dear Ed:

I enclose a clipping from the December issue of "The National Golfer." The author of the article, named Lester Rice, believes very much in the light club, particularly for people who do not have the opportunity to keep their hand and wrist muscles in good shape.

In his description he does not mention "swing weight" but confines himself to talking of overall weight. In other words, he compares a 12-1/2 ounce club to the heavier ones.

I would like to have your comments on his article for the simple reason that I have believed, for a long time, that there are some advantages to using lighter clubs as one grows older and has fewer opportunities to exercise. In any event, I would like to have your opinion.

I have just returned from Europe to find myself astonished with the speed with which the Christmas season is catching up with us. I hope that you and Ruth will have a very splendid holiday season to climax your first months in Puerto Rico and that 1958 will be one of the best years for you. Of course "Miss Mamie" joins me in best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Ed Dudley
El Dorado Club

P.S. I am sending you a little gift that I hope you will like. Incidentally, I have an extra copy of a very handsome book called "The Spectacle of Sport" which, if you do not have one, I should like to send you as a New Years' present.

December 21, 1957.

Dear Jim:

I have studied the memorandum that you sent me in response to the thoughts presented by Arthur Burns on the whole budgetary and economic situation.

Your document reflects accurately my own general thinking on these problems.

Almost everyone agrees with the basic thesis that balancing the budget is not so important as the performance of those governmental functions that are designed to sustain our security and promote economic development. The difficulties arise when each individual supports his own views as to the best way of observing this truth.

The thing that I particularly like about your memorandum is that it appeals to me as reasoned and logical. It avoids slavish adherence to slogans just as it refrains from impossible extremes.

I am sending a copy of your paper to the Secretary of the Treasury. I know that Sherman Adams has already read it and discussed it with Dr. Saulnier.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable James P. Mitchell,
The Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

December ~~11~~ 13, 1957

Dear Mr. Kellogg:

In the confusion of welcoming Heidi to her new home in the White House today, I am not at all sure that I adequately thanked you and Mrs. Kellogg for taking care of her for so long, for her very fine training and the evident love and devotion she received and, incidentally, for the handsome equipment that you gave her. She is a wonderful dog, as you know, and now that she is at least the equivalent of a college graduate, she's going to be a joy to have as a companion.

I am truly grateful to both of you for giving so much of your time to Heidi.

With best wishes for a fine holiday season, and much gratitude,

Sincerely,

Mr. Marion Kellogg
Box 3755
~~Charlotte,~~ Virginia
Charlottesville

December 11, 1957.

Dear Earl:

Tom Stephens tells me that he had a satisfactory talk with you last evening. I am sure he ably represented my views on the subject on which you asked for my opinion. Needless to say, I think it would be well if when you talk to your friends, you say that you reached your decision without consultation with me.

In answer to one of the points that Tom says you brought up -- that of possible disagreement with my own views in the matter of voting, should the project have materialized, we both know that all the Eisenhower brothers have fought for nearly sixty years -- and loved every minute of it!

With all the best to you and Kathryn for a happy holiday season, and warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Earl D. Eisenhower,
424 Homestead Road,
LaGrange Park, Illinois.

December 11, 1957.

Dear Jess:

I have just learned that you are not feeling at all well. This news distresses me greatly. As a veteran of entirely too many contacts with the doctors, I nevertheless have the greatest respect for the advice they give. In other words, I do hope that you are following the regime laid down for you and that before long you will be feeling much improved.

Mamie joins me in warm regard to you and Florence,

As ever,

Brigadier General Jesse A. Ladd,
2300 Cowper Street,
Palo Alto, California.

December 11, 1957.

Dear C. D.:

I literally cannot possibly tell you how appreciative I am of your help on the Orly talk. It's a wonderfully satisfying thing to know that you are always at the other end of the telephone, always perceptive to the thought I am trying to convey, and always capable of converting my somewhat scattered ideas into a coherent whole.

As you know, I wanted the original draft to be made a little more frankly sentimental. Now I think we have just about the document I wanted and while I shall probably tinker with it a little, I shall not make any major changes.

Many thanks for your help. I include also a word of appreciation to Miss McCrum, since I understand she participated to a large extent in this long-distance transaction.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. C. D. Jackson,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

December 10, 1957

Dear Ward:

Eighty scholarships does not by any means constitute a straw-in-the-wind; to me it is a highly encouraging sign of the responsibility that industry throughout the country will, I hope, increasingly assume. I sincerely congratulate you and those companies in your area who have far-sightedly and generously taken a concrete step toward providing our country with the trained engineers and scientists it so badly needs. I know Dr. Killian will be pleased, too, if he does not already know of this particular development.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ward M. Canaday,
Trustee, Toledo University,
Toledo, Ohio.

P. S. I shall give the good news to Dr. Killian at once.

D

December 4, 1957.

EYES ONLY - PERSONAL

Dear Harold

My recovery from my sudden illness of ten days ago has apparently been steady and rapid. The earliest symptoms of my indisposition were sufficiently slight that the doctors did not class the difficulty as a "stroke." However, I did suffer a marked "word confusion," with, also, some loss of memory of words alone.

In all other respects, I was not aware of any physical impairment, and within twenty-four hours I began to improve. While I still speak a bit more slowly and will occasionally mispronounce a word, I am sure that the doctors are most optimistic of my complete recovery.

All this means, as of this moment, that I am planning to be at the NATO meeting in mid-month. It is possible that I will try to avoid any lengthy public addresses, but otherwise I see no reason for curtailing my normal activity.

All this I have told you in some detail so that you will not overstress whatever remaining difficulty that I may have when I see you.

We have been having a series of meetings preparing programs for the coming session of Congress, starting in early January. With these out of the way, Foster and I will be right busy in preparatory work for the NATO meeting.

I believe that the first meeting is to be Monday noon. In order that I may have a reasonable period of rest after my transatlantic trip, I may plan on reaching Paris about Saturday noon. I might use this interval not only for some rest and additional briefing, but I should like also,

EYES ONLY - PERSONAL

if possible, to take a short visit to SHAPE just to see how my old headquarters has prospered. It would be fun to see the place once more.

Looking forward to seeing you in Paris, and with my warm regard,

As ever,

Ike

The Rt. Honorable Harold Macmillan, M.P.,
The Prime Minister,
London.

December 4, 1957

Dear Governor Stevenson:

Thank you for your letter of yesterday. I appreciate your courtesy in writing me personally of your decision not to attend the NATO meeting and your kindness in sending me a copy of the statement you released to the press on the matter.

It has been a great personal satisfaction to know of your helpfulness in studying problems of the greatest import in the international field.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson,
15 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago,
Illinois.

December 4, 1957

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 2/24/75

Dear Governor Stevenson:

I have just had an opportunity to read your memorandum of November twenty-ninth. I, of course, agree with much of what you say, even though I doubt that advance publicity has noticeably depreciated the value of the meeting. I am quite certain that the document will be useful to the government and some of its ideas should be helpful in stimulating the thinking of our Allies.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson,
15 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago,
Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL LETTERS

December 4, 1957.

CONFIDENTIAL

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With best wishes,

some of its ideas

Sincerely,

The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson,
15 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago,
Illinois.

CONFIDENTIAL

December 4, 1957.

Dear Governor Stevenson:

Thank you for your letter of yesterday. I appreciate your courtesy in writing me personally of your decision not to attend the NATO meeting and your kindness in sending me a copy of the statement you released to the press on the matter.

It has been a great personal satisfaction to know of your helpfulness in studying problems of the greatest import in the international field.

With assurances of my deep gratitude, and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson,
15 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago,
Illinois.

Eisenhower Library

December 4, 1957.

TO "SEVERAL YALE STUDENTS"

I am not at all sure that the Postoffice Department approves of a letter addressed in this fashion, but with a little luck it may reach its proper destination.

I most deeply appreciate your interesting letter and, even more, the thought that prompted you to send to me a unique and sentimentally valuable gift. While I am not in the habit of accepting what I am told is known to your generation as "hot goods," I am reassured that a successful violation of rules during Harvard Week makes the whole proceeding legitimate. I have been intrigued by the process by which tradition has created a situation of extra legality, the result of which is a transformation of illegality to legality.

Ultimately I shall send the Saybrook Banner of Arms to the Eisenhower Museum in Abilene, Kansas, where its safekeeping may be better assured than under the hazards of undergraduate venturesomeness. I hope that some of you eventually will view it with pride in your successful exploit.

Again my thanks for the sentiments that prompted you to take risks in which the stakes were so high, and my best wishes,

Sincerely,

Env addressed:
Several Yale Students
Masters Office
Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

PERSONAL

December 3, 1957.

Dear Mr. Duffus:

I was truly touched by your Saturday's editorial in the New York Times. My feeling of personal compliment and gratification at what you had to say was indeed deep -- but it is only plain honesty to say that my sense of humility was equally profound. Whatever sense of duty that has, through the years, helped to guide my thinking and actions, has been implanted, I suppose, by my parents, and possibly emphasized by my experiences in West Point and in the Army. I define it as a feeling of obligation to America and to her people. So, whatever my duty seems to me to be, I pray that I may do my best to perform it.

A simple thank you is totally inadequate, but it comes from the bottom of my heart.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Robert Duffus,
The New York Times,
229 West 43rd Street,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

December 3, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I should like a draft of a reply to Kind Saud's message of November twenty-eighth.

It appears that the King now has one simple, even though completely unrealistic, solution to the Mid East problem. That solution is the destruction of Israel. Indeed, as I read the King's telegram, he would have the objectives and aims of the NATO Conference be humanity and world peace through the elimination of Israel as a nation.

It looks as if it would be difficult to write a considered reply.

D. D. E.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

December 2, 1957.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Grim:

Now that I am back at my desk, I want first of all to thank you for your courtesies of yesterday, and particularly for the scrapple that you gave me for my son and myself. We had some of it for breakfast this morning and found it delicious.

After thinking the matter over, I decided I wanted to change my instructions to you on butchering the steers. Originally I asked you to remove the long sirloin strips. Now I think I would prefer to leave the sirloin strips right in the steaks. Each steak would then be whole, and about one and one-quarter inches think, and each could be separately wrapped. Mr. Allen wants his beef treated the same way.

With much appreciation and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Clair R. Grim,
Table Rock,
Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL

Staff Notes Dec. 1957

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Secy. Dulles, Twining, Prime Minister Macmillan and others, 12/19/57, re US-British defense matters (2 pgs) Exempted, MR 80-196 # 10	12/23/57	A
~~2. Memo of~~ 76-49	~~Conf., DDE, Secy. Dulles, and others re NATO, 12/11/57~~ (3 pgs) 6/13/80, bc	~~12/12/57~~	~~A~~
~~3. Memo of~~ 76-49, #75	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster re Defense Budget~~ 11/17/76 – DSH	~~12/5/57~~	~~A~~
~~4. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Mtg.~~ 11/28/77 – bm	~~12/4/57~~	~~A~~
~~5. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/28/77 – bm	~~12/2/57~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 29
Folder: Staff Notes Dec. 1957

RESTRICTION CODES

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January 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 23, 1957

Others present:	Secretary Anderson Mr. Brundage Dr. Saulnier

In this brief meeting, the President said he would like some funds put in the budget to cover Defense contingencies -- items that cannot be specified now. He thought a sum in the neighborhood of $400 million would be justified. It would also serve to take off some pressure for a tax cut.

The idea would be to say that we have budgeted as best we can, but need flexibility. Accordingly, we have put a half billion or so into NOA and expenditures for contingency purposes -- at the same time we should ask for substantially increased transfer authority within the Defense appropriation for the same purpose.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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For further information,
see entry 1 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #74
By DJH Date 6/12/80

December 12, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
December 11, 1957 -- 10:00 AM

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Mr. Reinhardt
Assistant Secretary Elbrick (part-time)
Assistant Secretary Gerard Smith (part-time)
General Cutler (part-time)
General Goodpaster

Eisenhower Library

Regarding the NATO visit, the President said his doctors had insisted that he must not stand bareheaded in the open air; this means he should keep his hat on during the arrival ceremonies at Orly. The Secretary said this could be worked out.

The Secretary recommended to the President that he attend the Episcopal Church on Sunday, inasmuch as a special service has been planned there.

There was then discussion as to the order in which the President might have bilateral meetings, concluding in the thought of seeing Gaillard Sunday afternoon at about 5:00, Macmillan on Monday morning, and Adenauer perhaps on Tuesday. The President could schedule his visit to SHAPE late Tuesday or Wednesday morning (Wednesday, however, is the day of President Coty's luncheon). It was agreed that the time prior to church on Sunday morning could be used for staff work with the President. The President suggested that General Norstad might come in at 9:30 on Sunday morning.

In the bilateral discussion, the President thought it would be best to focus on some particular question, and not attempt a comprehensive review of all the questions to come up at the NATO meetings. Mr. Reinhardt suggested setting up in advance some meetings with Heads of Government in the corridor at Palais de Chaillot, and there was acceptance of this suggestion.

Secretary Dulles suggested that the President invite Coty for a visit to the U.S. when he sees him, and the President agreed.

A few other points were then discussed. The President agreed to dates early in February for the visit of Ibanez of Chile. The Secretary

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gave to the President a proposed letter of acceptance of Ambassador Richards' resignation (to be effective the first of the year) and suggested planning to release the letters on about December 22nd for December 23rd papers.

Secretary Dulles then handed the President the translation of the Bulganin letter, and they discussed it briefly, the President commenting that it was moderate and reasonable in tone.

At this point, General Cutler and Assistant Secretaries Elbrick and Gerard Smith joined the meeting to take up with the President the material prepared for the NATO conference. Secretary Dulles said State was recommending a shortening of the President's arrival speech. The President pointed out that his idea was to include a good deal of oratory in it and try to evoke some sentiment on the part of the French. General Cutler handed the President a draft setting forth an approach that he had worked up. I suggested that it might be well to compare these, and the President said that he would do so, perhaps cutting out some of the text of the longer version which State had thought should be omitted. The President said that the draft of General Cutler's was keyed more to the NATO opening speech than to the Orly remarks which, as the Secretary pointed out, was his chance to talk to the French.

The President then read through the State Department draft for the public opening session of the Council. He said his only criticism was that it lacked punch and he thought it needed some hard-hitting paragraphs. This seemed more like a rather calm, reasoned, essay and historical review. He suggested briefer more punchy statements of the important parts. He asked whether it should not include what the U.S. proposes to do. Secretary Dulles said that this had been in the text initially, and was then taken out because it might be felt we were taking advantage of the opportunity to make the general statement in order to put our program across.

The President said the speech needs a lot of emphasis, bringing out that all of us in NATO must throw ourselves into our efforts, using short, stronger sentences. Also, he thought we should focus the speech on the winning of the peace. He referred to his speeches in April and December of 1953. He wanted a more inspirational, more positive, less discursive style. The purpose was not to appear angry, but to appear enthusiastic. He thought the substance was alright but wanted a powerful opening, for example, that this meeting symbolizes our sense that we must become better unified. The Secretary suggested, and the President agreed, that the President might himself work over the speech.

Secretary Dulles then recalled that the President would also have a speech in secret session, at which time Mr. McElroy and the Secretary might also speak.

The President recalled that whatever influence he may have had in NATO came from his readiness to try to inspire, and to assert that the hearts of all must be in the common effort -- that there must be a readiness to sacrifice, etc.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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December 5, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
Following NSC on December 5, 1957

Present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy said he would like to have the President's concurrence in the over-all figure for the Defense budget, and in the split between FY 58 and FY 59. After discussion with Secretary Anderson, he felt that he should go in for an additional $1260 million NOA in FY 58 (he had tried to put as large an amount as seemed solid and well justified into a request for the current year.) This would cover acceleration and augmentation relating to Polaris, to SAC dispersal, to ballistic missile detection, to procurement of the ICBM, and to procurement of Thor and Jupiter.

The President said he thought he gathered from Dr. Killian that the latter felt a decision should be made as between Thor and Jupiter. Mr. McElroy said that after the Nato and other conferences we should have an indication of the speed at which the IRBM's are desired, and could then make a decision. He added that we need to have a number of successful flights of complete missiles before we make the decision. He also said that the JCS think there would be value in putting the IRBM in Turkey, Okinawa and Alaska.

For FY 59, Mr. McElroy said he would like a gross total of $39.153 billion in NOA -- taking account of a reduction through stock fund liquidation, the net NOA figure would be $38.828. Thus the over-all NOA pattern would be $36.6 billion in FY 58 and $38.8 billion in FY 59 -- thus showing a step-up of about $2 billion.

Mr. McElroy said he had dropped out of his budget $300 million for the "6%" increase for military and civilian pay. This was based on yesterday's decision reported to him to limit proposals

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MR 76-49 DOCUMENT #75
By Date 11-17-76

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to the Cordiner proposals, and hold back with regard to other pay until pressures required some Administration action. The President asked whether the $430 million figure remaining included a 6% increase for some military people (those not benefiting from the Cordiner proposals). Mr. McElroy said it did not -- that would add $150 million. The President said he did not feel we should raise the pay of people in their first enlistment, and Mr. McElroy said the $150 million would not include any increase for a man fulfilling his period of obligated service.

Mr. McElroy said that, second, he needed to tell the services what force levels for FY 60 and FY 61 they should use for their planning. He wanted to say that they should continue to use the 2,525,000 figure, with a further proviso that this figure would probably not change more than 5%. The President indicated general assent to this proposal.

The President said he still sticks a little on the proposed $140 million add-on for research. He recalled that Dr. Killian said he could justify these figures, but his interest is really to know whether they are necessary. After further discussion on this point, Mr. McElroy said he would keep an eye on this matter, but no change or reconsideration was definitely agreed upon.

The President said what he is really giving a lot of thought to is what is the figure that will create confidence. He thought that a feeling of greater confidence in the security sphere might go over into economic confidence as well, and thus help the economic picture. The President said that he thought that about two-thirds of the supplementary funds are more to stabilize public opinion than to meet real need for acceleration, and Mr. McElroy agreed. Mr. McElroy said that expenditures for FY 58 are now set for $38.61 billion, and for FY 59 at $39.441 billion, and added that there is no panic in that kind of a program.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Urgency

Money = Pay.

✓✓✓ 5.2

DECEMBER 4, 1957 -- WEDNESDAY

9:00 - 9:15	General Discussion	The President ✓
9:15 - 10:15	Budget & Taxes and Interest Rates ✓	Director Brundage ✓ Secretary Anderson ✓
10:15 - 10:45	Labor Legislation	Secretary Mitchell ✓O
10:45 - 11:30	Farm Legislation	Secretary Benson ✓
11:30 - 11:45	Justice	The Attorney General
11:45 - 2:00	LUNCH 2	
2:00 - 2:15	Classified Pay	Mr. Rocco Siciliano ✓
2:15 - 2:30	Postal Rates and Postal Pay	Postmaster General Summerfield ✓
2:30 - 3:00	HEW	Secretary Folsom
3:00 - 3:30	Commerce matters, including Transportation, Airports, Area Redevelopment	Secretary Weeks ✓
3:30 - 3:45	Small Business Proposals	Mr. Wendell Barnes ✓
3:45 - 4:15	Interior	Secretary Seaton
4:15 - 4:30	Domestic Atomic Energy matters	Admiral Lewis Strauss ✓
4:30 - 4:45	Veterans	Mr. John Patterson
4:45 - 5:00	Extension of Defense Production Act	Mr. Gordon Gray

15

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
1958 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The Small Business Act expires July 31, 1958. In June 1957 the House passed H.R. 7963 which amends and extends the Small Business Act and establishes the Small Business Administration as a permanent Agency. This new Act now is pending before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The Small Business Administration recommends the enactment of H. R. 7963 provided that three changes are made in this legislation:

A. Loan Policy Board

The Small Business Act now provides that a Loan Policy Board, made up of the Small Business Administrator as Chairman, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Commerce shall establish general policies (particularly with reference to the public interest and the coordination of the Small Business Administration's lending program with other policies of the Government) which shall govern the Small Business Administration's financial assistance program.

H. R. 7963 abolishes this Loan Policy Board. SBA recommends the retention of the Loan Policy Board because, among other reasons, the Board has rendered invaluable assistance to the Administrator of SBA in establishing SBA lending policies.

B. Maximum Interest Rate on SBA's Share of Loans

The Act now provides that SBA business loans shall bear interest at a rate of not more than six per cent per annum regardless of whether the loan is made in total by SBA or in participation with private lending institutions. H. R. 7963 reduces the maximum permissible interest from six to five per cent but applies the statutory maximum only to SBA's share of the loan.

SBA opposes any reduction in the present maximum interest rate of six per cent. The changes embodied in H. R. 7963 would tend to place SBA in direct competition with private lending institutions and, in addition, probably would destroy the deferred participation loan program of SBA.

C. Definition of Small Business

H. R. 7963 would require SBA to change its present definition of a small business concern for the purposes of Government procurement. The new Act provides that if SBA uses number of employees as a basis for determining size, the number of employees so established as a standard shall vary from industry to industry.

SBA does not recommend the revision of the size standards contained in H. R. 7963. The definition of small business set out in the present Small Business Act has the advantage of being both broad and flexible. No change in this legislation is required to adopt the definition suggested by H. R. 7963. While it is anticipated that SBA may establish a more variable definition to be used for Government procurement, the requirements of H. R. 7963 may be too rigid to permit necessary adjustments in a variable definition if in practice the need for changes and adjustments is indicated.

H. R. 7963 contains several other technical changes which we favor.

BILLS AMENDING SBA ACT

(85th Congress, 1st Session)

Bill Passed by House

The principal changes effected by the bill (H. R. 7963) passed by the House are these:

1. SBA is made a permanent agency.
2. A national advisory board is substituted for the Loan Policy Board.
3. SBA must rewrite its definition of "small business" for procurement purposes; and, if a "proper" definition is not forthcoming within 60 days after the bill becomes law, the size standard definition presently used for financial assistance is to be the definition for procurement purposes.
4. Lending authorizations are increased as follows: $500 million for business loans; $125 million for disaster loans and $25 million for prime contracts.
5. A maximum interest rate of 5 per cent is established on business loans and on SBA's share of participation loans.

Administration Bill

S. 1789 (Thye and 29 other Senators) H. R. 6645 (Hill) H. R. 7638 (Talle)	Makes SBA a permanent agency; continues Loan Policy Board; enables SBA to borrow from Treasury moneys needed for revolving fund; provides $450 million for business loans, $125 million for disaster loans and $25 million for the prime-contract program; establishes maximum of 6% on SBA share of business loans and deletes "rate prevailing in area" provision; gives SBA broad authority to study matters materially affecting competitive strength of small business; makes it clear that SBA procurement activities cover all types of maintenance and construction contracts; simplifies recruitment of temporary personnel in disaster areas; permits loans to small concerns adversely affected by drought, even after drought has ended; permits loans in excess of $250,000 to corporations established by groups of small concerns for the purpose of obtaining raw materials, equipment, inventories or supplies; clarifies procedures for obtaining antitrust exemption for such groups.

Other Senate Bills and House Companions Thereto

S. 55 (Allott)	Makes SBA permanent
S. 246 (Payne)	Makes SBA permanent
S. 300 (Thye)	Makes SBA permanent
S. 545 (Thye)	Abolishes Loan Policy Board
S. 719 (Sparkman)	Superseded by S. 2160
S. 720 (Sparkman)	Authorizes SBA to insure loans made to small concerns (similar to Title II of S. 1762).
S. 1762 (Sparkman)	Title I makes SBA a permanent agency; abolishes Loan Policy Board; continues present revolving fund procedures; provides $500 million for business loans, $250 million for disaster loans and $100 million for the prime-contract programs; authorizes SBA to make studies of matters affecting small business, to make unilateral determinations that a contract shall be set aside for award to small business and to consult with Government agencies respecting policy without direction from the President. Title II establishes a system, similar to that of S. 720, for SBA insurance of loans to small business.
S. 1992 (Clark) H.R. 7468 (Spence)	Frees SBA disaster loans from restrictions of Section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act relating to loans secured by real estate.
S. 2160 (Sparkman)	Authorizes the establishment of national investment companies, by private parties under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, to make or acquire loans to business enterprises determined to be eligible for assistance under standards promulgated by the Board. Emphasis is on long-term capital and equity financing.
S. 2184 (Humphrey) H.R. 5651 (Coffin) H.R. 6145 (Porter)	Directs SBA to make extensive studies of certain problems of small business and to report thereon.
S. 2185 (Humphrey) H. R. 5693 (Coffin) H. R. 6146 (Porter)	Authorizes SBA to make loans to local private nonprofit organizations formed to assist, develop and expand the economy of an area.
S. 2286 (Fulbright) H.R. 9466 (Coffin)	Authorizes SBA to purchase, on a matching basis, up to $5 million of investment securities issued by any development credit corporation chartered by a state for the purpose of expanding the state's economy. SBA may finance this activity by issuing obligations to the Treasury in an amount not exceeding $27,500,000.
S. 2825 (Langer)	Authorizes SBA to make loans to corporations engaged in the raising of agricultural products for sale.

Other House Bills

H. R. 178 (Fulton)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 671 (Hale)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 682 (Hill)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 686 (Hosmer)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 2513 (Thompson)	Makes SBA permanent and abolishes the Loan Policy Board
H. R. 3354 (Anderson)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 3627 (Henderson)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 4441 (Weaver)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 4665 (Shuford)	Makes SBA permanent, raises business loan limit to $350,000 and increases business loan authorization to $700 million.
H. R. 5650 (Coffin) H. R. 6144 (Porter)	Authorizes SBA to make loans to business concerns in areas hit by disaster, depression or dislocation.
H. R. 7543 (Yates)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 7563 (Brown)	Makes SBA permanent
H. R. 8130 (Coad)	Reduces interest rate on SBA business loans made for the purpose of establishing or expanding facilities which process agricultural commodities for new industrial products or uses.

Cy also in Benson file

December 1957

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

1. Farm income in the United States is increasing for the second consecutive peacetime year - the only such increases since 1947. Figured on a per farm basis, the increase from 1955 to 1956 was 7 percent.

2. Farm assets are at an all-time high and farms have only $11 in debts for each $100 of assets.

   Farm ownership is at a record high and only 1 out of 3 farms has a mortgage.

3. The value of all farm assets increased 8.6 billion dollars during the past year.

4. Exports of farm commodities totaled 4.7 billion dollars in fiscal 1957 and are at an all-time high in both quantity and value. This was 16 percent above 1952, which was our previous high and which came during the Korean conflict.

5. Surplus holdings of Commodity Credit Corporation have been reduced by approximately one-sixth during the last 16 months.

6. Family farms continue to dominate the agricultural scene - 96 percent of our farms and ranches are family operations, about the same as 30 years ago.

7. Participation by farmers in programs of soil conservation has increased 37 percent in the past four years.

8. The Soil Bank has helped reduce surpluses and supplement farm income, in addition to conserving soil and water resources for future needs.

9. The Rural Development program is underway in 30 states and is being expanded.

10. Prices received by farmers are three percent above a year ago, and the gains have been achieved primarily in the market, not through price supports.

December 1957

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1958

As of now, our best judgment is that in 1958:

(1) farmers will get about the same average prices as in 1957,

(2) agricultural output will remain high, and could well reach a new record (depending upon weather),

(3) further increases in production costs may largely offset any rise in gross farm income, leaving farm operators' net realized income from farming about the same as in 1957,

(4) with increasing income from non-farm sources, (principally wages and salaries from off-farm employment), and

with decreasing numbers of persons on farms, this could mean a slight gain in per capita income of farm people,

(5) the parity index (prices paid by farmers) is likely to creep up further, resulting in a further slight drop in the parity ratio,

(6) retail food prices may rise further, because of increases in marketing charges,

(7) exports of agricultural products will continue high, but will probably be less than in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957,

(8) stocks of wheat and cotton may again be reduced, but the carryover of feed grains will increase still further,

(9) the major change in Government programs affecting 1958 incomes is likely to be a reduction in the acreage reserve program. Government payments for price support, for the Soil Bank, and for export programs will continue to be large,

(10) farm debt will probably continue to rise, but value of farm assets will increase even more in total dollars,

(11) land values will probably go up further,

(12) farm levels of living will increase, due in part to increased income from non-farm sources.

These judgments about the 1958 outlook are based upon two main assumptions, -- assumptions that now seem to us the most realistic, but neither of which is certain:

(a) that the domestic business situation will continue strong, with no substantial letdown in production, prices, or employment, and

(b) that the uncertain international situation will not touch off another burst of inflation.

Mail and other communications from farmers have been comparatively light by way of complaint or suggested changes in handling of the farm programs.

December 1957

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT PRICE SUPPORTS

Unfortunately, too many have the false impression that most agricultural prices and incomes are government supported and on an artificial basis. It is not so.

Only items from 13 crops are in government inventory, plus manufactured dairy products and a small amount of wool soon to be sold. Our farms and ranches produce some 250 commodities including cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and tremendous quantities of fluid milk.

There should be an understanding of the fact that over 80 percent of the price supports and stabilization costs are concentrated in just 3 crops and butter and manufactured dairy products. Nearly one-half -- 48 percent -- of the costs are incurred on the two crops of wheat and cotton. Most farm products are being sold competitively -- on free markets.

The major Federal costs of price supports and stabilization programs are concentrated in 3 crops and butter and manufactured dairy products. (Based on fiscal year 1956 and 1957)

	Percent	
Wheat	30.0	
Cotton	18.2	
Corn	13.8	
Dairy Products	20.2	
Sub-total		82.2
All other	17.8	
Total		100.0

This unequal distribution of price supports and stabilization programs and costs is the result of laws now in effect.

The total costs in fiscal 1956 were $1.9 billion and in 1957 were over $3 billion.

1956 and 1957 Price Support and Stabilization Costs
By size and class of farms

	Scale of farm product sales	Number of farms	Percent of U. S. Farm Marketings		Calculated portion of price support and stabilization costs 1957 - $3.3 bil.(est	
			% of Farms		Total	Per Farm
Large Scale Farms	Sales of $5,000 or more	1,290,000	27	79	$2,601,000,000	$2,021
Medium Scale Farms	Sales of $2500 - $4,999	811,000	17	12	396,000,000	488
Small Scale, Part-time and Residential Farms	Farms with less than $2,500 sales	2,681,000	56	9	297,000,000	111

Over one-half of the farms, 2.6 million, thus produced so very little for market -- only 9 percent -- that they got little benefits from the more than $5 billion of Federal costs in 1956 and 1957 for price supports and stabilization.

Most price supports thus go to the 1,290,000 large scale farms selling 79 percent of the farm marketings. The figures for fiscal year 1957 (based on costs of price support and stabilization programs) averaged about $2,000 per farm.

For small-scale, part-time and residential farms, selling only 9 percent of farm marketings, the costs of governmental programs for price supports and stabilization averaged only slightly over $100 per farm.

The price supports at major governmental costs have been a factor in the rapid decline of some one million low-production farms in the past 10 years -- and the shift to larger farms.

The larger commercial operators -- with a government guaranteed price -- have had the income to buy up the smaller less efficient farms.

The very system of price supports presumed to help small family farms may, therefore, have been an important factor in the rapidly declining number of families on small farms. Farmers have stated that prices of farm products guaranteed by the government have enabled the large operators to progressively buy up the smaller farms -- especially in the more productive areas.

The Rural Development Program is helping primarily the low-income farm families -- the ones most in need of help.

The cost per farm of price support and stabilization programs for fiscal year 1957 by crops (including all farms producing the crops) has been about as follows:

Wheat	$ 1,116
Cotton and cotton seed	877
Corn	687
Grain sorghums	365
Rice	14,667

There are of course wide extremes between small 15-acre wheat or 5 to 10-acre cotton farms -- and the large scale acreages per farm of 100 acres or more.

For example, -- (rough calculations based on averages)

Wheat

615,000 farms (66%) with less than 25 acres of wheat accounted for less than 14% of the governmental costs (fiscal 1957). This averages nearly $172 per farm.

46,000 farms (5%) with 200 acres and over, accounted for 48% of the governmental costs (fiscal 1957). This averages nearly $8,117 per farm.

Cotton

424,000 farms with less than 10 acres of cotton accounted for less than 11% of the governmental costs (fiscal 1957). This averages nearly $122 per farm.

32,000 farms with 100 acres or more of cotton accounted for 31% of the governmental costs (fiscal 1957). This averages about $4,632 per farm.

Rice

7,468 (64%) of the 11,567 rice farms have 100 acres or more of rice and account for about 92% of the governmental costs (fiscal 1957). This averages about $12,856 per farm.

Such figures have special meaning when it is realized there are nearly 1.5 million farm families with total incomes per year of $1,000 or less. Many of them get no benefits from price support and stabilization programs.

"Basic crops", which account for most of the governmental costs for price supports, bring farmers about 24 percent of their income. They are largely concentrated in about one-fourth of the states. They bring farmers 40 percent or more of their income in 11 states: North Carolina, 68%; Mississippi, 58; Arkansas, 53; South Carolina, 61; Kentucky, 50; Montana, 43; Louisiana, 44; Texas, 41; Tennessee, 40; Alabama, 44; and Georgia, 40.

Basic crops bring farmers 10 percent or less of their income in 16 states;
15 " " " " " " " 23 " :

0 - 1%	2 - 5%	6 - 10%	11 - 15%
Maine	New York	Pennsylvania	California
New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Wyoming	Iowa
Vermont	New Jersey	Utah	Michigan
Rhode Island	Delaware	Colorado	Oregon
Nevada	West Virginia		Minnesota
	Florida		Connecticut
	Wisconsin		Maryland

The inequities as between farmers and states, insofar as price support and stabilization costs are concerned, are the result of the laws now on the books.

LEGISLATION - (Pending in or Presented to Congress):

1. Free up agriculture by increasing the acreage allotments and extending the range of price supports from 60 to 90 percent of parity for cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, and tobacco.

   The eight guidelines of the Agricultural Act of 1949 now applied to most non-basic crops would be used for these basic crops.

   The present "escalator" tables would be eliminated.

   Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage allotments above the present formula in the law, using such criteria as

   (a) to protect farm income,

   (b) to avoid hardship to producers,

   (c) to meet potential market demand,

   (d) to avoid undue restrictions on marketing, and

   (e) to prevent disruption in the orderly marketing of the commodity.

   The change would apply to 1959 crops and thus reduce the budget for fiscal 1960.

2. Corn -- Eliminate acreage allotments and establish 60 to 90 percent of parity as range for price supports.

   The eight guidelines of the Agricultural Act of 1949 would be applicable.

   The change would be for the 1959 crop and thus reduce the budget for fiscal 1960.

3. Upland Cotton -- Base price supports on average grade and staple of the crop, the same as for other crops. The law now specifies Middling 7/8 -- only about 5 percent of the crop is now of this specification or lower.

   Support price would be reduced about 1.1 cents per pound.

   Would be effective for 1959 crop and reduce the 1960 budget.

4. Nonpayment for Equity Interest in crops not redeemed at or before maturity of non-recourse loans. S.2426 introduced at Department request.

   Would save administrative expenses and equity payments when the calculated value of the collateral exceeds the loan plus charges.

5. Wool Act of 1954 to be extended 3 years from March 31, 1959. S.2861 introduced by 44 Senators would extend for 4 years.

Funds from the 70 percent of wool duty collections used to finance the incentive payments will have been reduced from about $150 million available through the calendar year 1957 to around $8 million at the end of the 1958 marketing year (March 31, 1959). Provision will need to be made to finance any future shortage of funds from duties as compared with Wool Act costs.

Budget requirement may be down slightly in fiscal 1959 and thereafter. The last of the 150 million pounds of government-owned surplus will be sold before the spring wool clip and markets may be stronger and thus reduce the amount of incentive payment.

6. Require State Governments to share agricultural disaster aid.

S. 304 has passed the Senate requiring 25 to 50 percent participation by states. It can be made acceptable if amended by House action to postpone the effective date for certain states.

The change would become effective primarily in fiscal 1959.

7. Extend P. L. 480 for one year to June 30, 1959 and authorize an additional $1.5 billion for Title I. This is the authority to sell surplus farm commodities for foreign currencies. ([redacted].)

Net budget costs would be small for fiscal 1958 (Est. $28 million), with some increase in 1959 (Est. $95 million) and the balance in 1960 and future years.

8. Extend Special School Milk Program for two years from June 30, 1958, authorizing the present level of $75 million.

(The Department's General Counsel has again advised the Secretary that under the law the price support for dairy products must be set at the minimum of 75 percent unless there is need for a higher support to insure an adequate supply. If such action is taken effective April 1, the extension of this Special School Milk program takes on added importance.)

Budget would continue at the present level.

ITEMS WE ARE NOT PUSHING

9. H. R. 9020 would shift certain jurisdiction under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission. This is a compromise reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, which has the support of the Department. This is not legislation initiated by the Department but it would be desirable if it could be acted upon early in the next session.

Budget requirements would be similar -- regardless of where enforcement is provided.

10. Increased Industrial-Use Research of Farm Products. Numerous bills have been introduced to authorize increased appropriations.. Some bills would create an agency outside of the Department of Agriculture, which should be resisted.

There is danger that false hopes may be built up on the assumption that a "crash" research program will solve the surplus problems in agriculture. Such results are not probable.

Up to $25 million additional appropriations in fiscal 1959 is involved in pending bills. Some of the proposed legislation would rapidly expand this to $100 million. It may be possible to handle through the regular budgetary processes.

WHITE HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL MEETING

December 3, 1957

AGENDA

Minutes Planned	Speaker and Topic
5	The President: General Introduction
	NATO -- ATOMIC ENERGY
20	Secretary Dulles: 5 minutes on East-West Struggle 5-10 minutes on NATO Meeting Admiral Strauss: Atomic Energy Amendments (Stevenson, Herter, and Reinhardt from State will also attend on NATO Item)
	TRADE
15 10 mins	Secretary Dulles: 5 minutes General Statement Secretary Weeks: Trade agreements extension Deputy Under Secretary Dillon: Trade details
	DEFENSE
45	Secretary McElroy: 5 minutes General Statement General Twining: Force levels and military situation Deputy Secretary Quarles: Missiles and Cordiner Report
	MUTUAL SECURITY
45	Secretary Dulles: Brief Summary Deputy Under Secretary Dillon: General Plan of 1959 Program Assistant Secretary Sprague: Military Assistance General Twining: JCS Appraisal of Program Director Smith: Economic Program
	USIA
15	Vice President: Introduction of George Allen Director Allen: USIA Program

Footnote:
1) If Civil Defense comes up, President/Vice President will handle in general terms
2) If training of scientists comes up, Dr. Killian will handle in general terms

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By NLE, Date 11/29/77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

December 4, 1957

AGENDA

Item	Page
1958 Program - General	2 - 5
Tax Changes	5 - 6
Labor Legislation	6 - 7
Agriculture	7 - 10
Justice Program	10 - 11
Pay Raises	11 - 12
Postal Rates	12
HEW Program	
Social Security	12
Public Assistance	12 - 13
Impacted School Areas	13
Hill-Burton	13
Education	13 - 15
Commerce Program	15
Small Business	15 - 16
Interior Department	16
AEC	16 - 17
Veterans Legislation	17
Defense Mobilization	17

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/24/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

December 4, 1957

9:30 a.m. -- 5:51 p.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Knowland
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Dirksen (morning session only)
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Martin
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen

Sec. Seaton, Interior
Sec. Anderson, Treasury
Sec. Mitchell, Labor
  Mr. Walter Wallace
  Mr. Stuart Rothman
Sec. Benson, Agriculture
  Mr. True Morse
  Dr. Don Paarlberg
  Mr. Clyde Wheeler
  Mr. Martin Sorkin
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Folsom, HEW
  Mr. Elliott Richardson
Sec. Weeks, Commerce
  Mr. Louis Rothschild
  Mr. Frederick Mueller
  Mr. Bradley Nash

Mr. Brundage, BoB
  Mr. Maurice Stans
  Mr. Sam Hughes
  Mr. Robert Merriam
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Harris Ellsworth, CSC
Mr. Wendell Barnes, SBA
Mr. William Francis, Defense
Adm. Strauss, AEC
Mr. John S. Patterson, VA
Mr. Gordon Gray, ODM

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Chesney
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Gruenther
Dr. Killian
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Martin
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Minnich

The President opened the meeting with reference to the size of the gathering the preceeding day. Mr. Halleck added that it was inevitable that the opposition would say the program was too much or too little. The President added that the point was near where it would be unknown as to what could usefully be done with more money. The number of scientists is limited, some funds could be added for missiles ready to go into production, and a few more men could be added as the Adminis-

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tration had done in raising the total to 2,525,000. The most important thing, the President thought, was to improve the alert status of SAC, going into every phase of protecting it and increasing dispersal of B52s so that it could retaliate if required and thus insure the existence of the deterrent force. Reserve crews would need to be added.

The President then noted that research had been increased another $140 million over the $5.2 billion already in the FY '59 budget. He thought this an important addition though obviously not large in percentage. While some $2 billion would be added in augmentation programs, we would continue to seek all possible savings in the effort to stay below $40 billion. The rule should be, he said, to be alert to needs but not to panic. Sen. Dirksen noted that Dr. Von Braun had said more money could not be used effectively in the missile program. The President repeated that it was essential not to panic but rather to carry on a steady program.

Sen. Knowland inquired why there were so many advance stories on the Vanguard when it would seem better to wait for a successful firing before speaking out. The President stated his full concurrence in that view, adding that the problem of press relations in a democracy was extremely difficult to deal with satisfactorily.

Turning to pay increases, the President recalled that in vetoing the 1957 pay bill he had recognized that a question of equity was involved. He said it is apparent that there has been a 6% increase in living costs which would have justified that much of a pay raise, but instead an unreasonable proposal was pushed forward. At present it must be recognized that the sidewise movement in the economy suggests decreases in tax receipts even with increasing defense costs. The President thought the Cordiner Report must be implemented to assure the presence of highly skilled career people in the service. All of this presented something of a dilemma, the President concluded.

Sen. Saltonstall reported on the recent hearings on defense programs from which four main points seemed to emerge: the number of different missiles ought to be reduced from the present level of 38; production could be expedited by going from a five-day week to a seven-day week with double shifts; there is need for a "Czar" for missiles; and Defense officials seem overly complacent, especially in the light of the report by Allen Dulles to the Congressional Committee. The President cited the tendency he had always witnessed of G-2 people to present the most alarming picture as a form of insurance, and he recalled specifically the overestimate of the Soviet Bison program in recent years. He did not want, however, to underestimate the Soviets even while refusing to be panicked. Mr. Halleck thought that the present hubbub existed primarily in Washington, whereas the people in his part of the country wanted the Administration to maintain balance.

1958 Program - General - Mr. Brundage pointed out that estimates of receipts for FY '58 had fallen off by $600 million without being much noticed, given the concern over Sputnik. Defense expenditures were originally planned for both FY '58 and FY '59 at a level of $38 billion, but the Administration now was thinking of a figure a little higher.

The President stated that a program was being developed for some reorganization in Defense. He added that a group was working on this with a view to legislation which would centralize more authority in the Secretary. The President thought that one specific thing was to have more of the appropriation made to Defense rather than to the individual services.

Mr. Brundage hoped that increases for defense could be divided between a '58 supplemental and the '59 budget. He reported on a recently completed analysis of missile development to which $4.2 billion had been devoted in the last fiscal year; for all research and development the sum was much larger and would be still larger in '59.

Mr. Brundage then noted the impossible fiscal situation that resulted from the nature of present agricultural programs -- where insects and any number of other factors determined agricultural expenditures without real possibility of accurate advanced budgeting.

Rep. Martin wondered how estimates of receipts could be maintained at $73 billion if business should keep falling off. The President made a quick comment on the importance of not underestimating income at a time when the psychological factor of confidence was important. Secretary Anderson added that there was no possibility of being precise when one looked at the whole economic picture. All factors considered, he felt less optimistic than formerly. He noted the decline in corporation profits and the squeeze between wages and prices, the condition of our currencies and reserves abroad with gold continuing to flow out, and the slight increase in unemployment. He noted briefly some optimistic factors such as the demand for electric utility expansion, the high level of defense expenditures, and construction plans of municipalities. Rep. Martin recognized all this but continued to be concerned about the business situation in New England and elsewhere, particularly because of Japanese competition. Mr. Anderson saw some prospect that expansion of construction would provide job opportunities.

Sec. Anderson remarked on the periodic discussions with the Council of Economic Advisors and the Federal Reserve Board, keeping close touch on the economy. He made clear that this was not an effort to influence FRB policy, but rather to insure that the basic statistics used by the two groups were in agreement -- or at least both of them fully considered.

Sec. Anderson cautioned the Leadership against regarding the current economic situation in exactly the same terms as in 1953 when it was essentially a problem of inventory, whereas it is now a problem of capital. Other changes involved the fiscal situation of foreign countries and the matter of confidence among the United States people and business

CONFIDENTIAL

officials. He disavowed any ability to forecast receipts accurately in this situation.

Mr. Brundage still hoped that the FY '58 budget would stay in balance. For '59, to hold expenditures at the '58 level, both administrative and legislative action would be required on such things as the following:

For Defense, reduction of forces, bases, and conventional weapons.

For Agriculture, terminate the acreage reserve program, repeal school luncheon cash grants.

For Veterans, give effect to the Bradley Commission recommendations involving reductions.

For HEW, reduce the Federal share of old age assistance payments so as not to exceed 50%, terminate the anti-pollution grant program.

Increase user charges in a variety of activities.

In disaster relief, transfer some responsibilities to the States.

Terminate Federal direct loan programs where funds can be obtained elsewhere at a reasonable rate, also bring into line with Treasury borrowing the interest rate of particular programs like REA.

Restricting funds for urban renewal planning.

Sen. Dirksen ascertained that an $80 million supplemental would have to be obtained for Veterans Administration because of arbitrary Congressional reductions in the past year.

Rep. Martin questioned the advisability of endeavoring at this time to reduce Federal participation in the old age assistance program, since that would gratuitously provide an important election issue. Mr. Brundage stated that it was his purpose to initiate discussion of these items without implying that decision had already been made. Sen. Dirksen felt the South would sharply oppose this and he recalled the extensive discussion of the past in the Senate when the South wished to enlarge the program.

Mr. Halleck felt impelled to comment on the entire budget picture. He appreciated that this probably was not the time for a cut-rate, below $70 billion, but he recalled the great difficulty with the 1957 budget because of which he was subjected to very heavy pressures. He thought it might be better for the Administration to hold the budget down as much as possible, focusing responsibility on the Democratic Congress for any raises it felt impelled to make. Speaker Martin continued to feel that this was not the time, with the Republican Party at a very low ebb anyway, to press very sensitive things when there is no chance of securing action on them. The President wanted to talk in terms of specifics and inquired if Mr. Martin's comments meant that we should not even try to reduce the terribly large agricultural expenditures. Mr. Martin agreed that that would have to have careful consideration. The President noted the consideration being given to substituting a Defense Education Program for the previous school construction program. He thought Mr. Halleck's view of a total approach to the budget merited consideration. Mr. Halleck thought the Administration could without great risk propose a low budget, leaving Congress free to react as it desired. This would avoid the opportunities for exploitation that the Democrats seized in '57. Mr. Martin believed that the loss of the so-called conservative Republican support in November was not due entirely to the '57 budget problem. Mr. Brundage cited the specific example of the Corps of Engineers projects, saying that the Administration had about decided not to ask for any new starts for FY '59, even though Sen. Johnson was about ready to prosecute -- or persecute -- the Budget Bureau for holding up projects in the '58 budget. Even to hold to current levels of expenditure, he said, would require that some projects be halted pretty soon, and some of these are pets of the Majority Leader, Sen. Anderson and others. Sen. Dirksen thought that some projects could be put in mothballs with very little economic loss, and with less public reaction then a program such as school lunches. Mr. Arends hoped that the Bureau of the Budget would be very selective in any stopping of projects for he had some pet projects himself that were candidates for stopping -- not starting or saving.

The President wanted the Leadership to remember the importance of the level of NOA, as well as dealing with actual expenditures and receipts. He noted again Mr. McElroy's hope that some of the additional Defense NOA could be in a 1958 supplemental rather than being held for the '59 budget. Sen. Saltonstall thought that any new money might be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense as an extension of the discretionary fund already appropriated to him. The President quickly expressed approval of this because of his own desire for more and more streamlining of Defense, to be accomplished in part by appropriations to DoD rather than the separate services. That sort of thing could serve to bring reductions in the great number of missiles being developed among all the Services.

Mr. Brundage indicated that budget totals were not yet available since decisions remained as to Defense levels, pay bills, and other new legislation still being considered.

Tax Changes - Sec. Anderson discussed some desirable technical adjustments in the tax law involving depletion allowance on certain items such as sand or cement, with regard to their status as raw material or finished product. Also, in connection with the work of the Federal-State Task Force whereby the States would assume responsibility for vocational rehabilitation, practical nurse training programs, etc., action would be needed to turn back to the States at least a portion of the telephone excise now collected by the Federal government. Certain other taxes were still under discussion by the Task Force. For small business, the Administration would support the changes recommended last year, but not support the major income tax change which was the first recommendation of the Cabinet Committee.

Mr. Martin read a statement from Dan Reed to the effect that recent international developments have abated demands for lower taxes. Personally, Mr. Martin hoped the President would not rule out the possibility of a reduction, since there might be some merit in a tax adjustment to help the economy.

Sec. Anderson noted briefly the Treasury funding problems, stated that more of the debt needed to be funded on a long term basis, then hoped it would be possible to live within the existing debt limit.

Mr. Halleck referred to talk about education programs, then stated his preference for some sort of tax allowance for funds expended on the education of children. Mr. Anderson said this was being studied but there seemed to be insurmountable objections to it, particularly since it provided the most relief to those who need it least. Mr. Halleck also referred to the former 10% earned income allowance which would probably be raised this session.

(The President left the meeting at this point).

Labor Legislation - Sec. Mitchell first noted, in connection with the preceeding budget discussion, that unemployment figures had increased more rapidly and seriously than had been expected and that the Administration might soon have to face the fact of 4- or 5-million unemployed. Sec. Mitchell then, as at Cabinet on November 8th, presented charts showing proposals for requiring reports open to the public on certain union activities including welfare and pension funds, conflicts of interest, general union funds, and union organization and structure. The Department of Labor or other responsible agency, depending on the case, would be empowered to investigate the accuracy of reports, issue subpoenas, etc. Proposed legislation also would authorize establishment of a Commissioner of Reports.

Mr. Martin obtained Sec. Mitchell's view that labor unions generally would not like these requirements, but he thought they would have much public interest. Mr. Halleck agreed. In a series of technical questions, Mr. Mitchell pointed out among other things that the requirements would apply in effect to all unions, not just those specified in the NLRB act.

Regarding right-to-work, Sec. Mitchell said that there was much misunderstanding about this and that it should not really be expected to cure labor evils in, say, Indiana. Mr. Halleck agreed.

Sec. Mitchell then listed other proposals to be offered by the Department including -- (1) strengthening of the secondary boycott provisions of Taft-Hartley in certain instances; (2) banning "blackmail" picketing; (3) the 1952 Eisenhower proposal regarding economic strikes; (4) elimination of the proviso requiring non-Communist affidavits; (5) authorization for the Mediation Board to make recommendations for settlement of a strike without waiting 80 days; (6) allowing NLRB to permit unions in in the construction industry to certify bargaining agents without election; (7) affirm the right of parties to a contract to reject "reopening proposals"; (8) the free speech provision of the 1954 program; (9) eliminating the provision which allows an employer to discharge an individual who goes on strike, in certain specific circumstances; (10) authorize the President to designate an Acting Counsel for the NLRB in case of vacancy; and perhaps other items still under discussion. Still others in the 1957 program would be repeated.

Rep. Halleck hoped care would be taken not to interfere with labor's right to organize. Mr. Mitchell assured him that great care was being taken. He added that the "no man's land" problem would be covered by recommendation of an amendment which would authorize the States to act where the NLRB declined to exercise jurisdiction.

In connection with fact finding procedures, Rep. Halleck expressed his concern lest any finding should become binding in public opinion on the employer, especially since labor unions had long felt free to ignore such findings.

The Vice President inquired as to the mechanics of presenting these proposals. Sec. Mitchell thought that the Taft-Hartley amendments would be in one bill, the welfare and pension fund items would be in a second, and any other items might be in a third.

Rep. Halleck thought that except for the fact finding problem the program was a good one.

Agriculture - Sec. Benson first distributed statements on the current agricultural situation, the outlook for 1958, and a fact paper about price supports. He called particular attention to the large proportion of support payments (48%) that go to wheat and cotton alone, also to the fact that three-quarters of the $3.3 billion of support and stabilization costs go to large scale farms which constitute less than half the total farms in the nation, finally that basic crops get most of the supports whereas they represent only 25% of farm income and are concentrated in only one-fourth of the States, mostly the South.

Mr. Benson then took up the proposed legislative program, most of which had previously been presented to the Congress in some manner. The following were covered:

(1) Free up agriculture by increasing the acreage allotments and extending the range of price supports from 60 to 90 percent of parity for cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts and tobacco. Mr. Benson noted that the Department would be subject to basic guidelines such as are presently applicable for non-basic crops.

(2) Corn -- Eliminate acreage allotments and establish 60 to 90 percent of parity as range for price supports. Mr. Arends inquired what acreage total would be set. Mr. Benson thought it would remain roughly unchanged; he added that only 20% of corn growers participate

CONFIDENTIAL

in the program. In subsequent discussion, Mr. Halleck noted the low price at which corn is being sold in some areas. Mr. Arends indicated he would support the program as a whole but he wanted to emphasize the corn surplus in the mid-West and the necessity for having adequate storage lest even more farmers shift their political allegiance. Mr. Benson said the storage formerly used for wheat could be used, and noted that this Administration had not yet ever been caught short. Mr. Allen recalled the President's huge vote in Wisconsin despite the low price of corn in 1956. Mr. Halleck thought the answer to Wisconsin political problems is that two Republicans cannot beat one Democrat. Rep. Martin stressed the allied problem in New England where poultry raisers are in difficulty apparently because the great supermarkets are in the grain business and shape their policies to concentrate on profiting from grain while dumping the birds at cut rate. Under Secretary Morse saw this as essentially a problem of selling feed in large units. Mr. Arends concluded that pretty soon there would not be anyone wanting corn, that already corn is being grown for the sole purpose of selling to the government.

(3) Upland Cotton -- Base price supports on average grade and staple of the crop.

(4) Nonpayment for Equity Interest.

(5) Wool Act of 1954 to be extended three years. Mr. Benson felt this program had worked well. However, Mr. Halleck was concerned lest it become necessary to supplement with money from the general Treasury the funds used for this program from tariffs; this would cause the program to become completely "a Brannon plan". He thought it would be preferable to make available 80% of the tariff receipts rather than the present 70% to avoid tapping general funds. Mr. Benson noted some possibility that wool payments would not be so costly in the future.

(6) Require State Governments to share agricultural disaster aid. Mr. Benson repeated an earlier suggestion by the President that the effective date of this change might be postponed until State legislatures could meet. Mr. Arends commented on the tendency to try to classify as disasters things that were not really serious.

(7) Extend P.L. 480 for one year to June 30, 1959 and authorize an additional $1.5 billion for Title I. Mr. Benson urged opposition to any effort to make this permanent rather than temporary. Sen. Saltonstall thought that a 2-year extension might better be recommended because of the popularity of the program. Sen. Knowland felt it could be argued that if an annual review was good for P.L. 480, it would also be good for reciprocal trade. The Vice President saw this as an important argument which could be obviated profitably since P.L. 480 would be around for a while in any event. Rep. Martin felt that if more than one year was to be asked, three would be desirable.

(8) Extend Special School Milk Program.

Mr. Benson then noted two other pending items which the Department would not press: shifting certain jurisdiction under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the FTC, and increased research on industrial uses of farm products. On the latter, the Department was proposing to put in another $5 million and some foreign currencies, making a total of $27 million.

Rep. Martin asked how farm organisations would react to the program as a whole. Mr. Benson thought the Farm Bureau would give general support, the Grange limited support, and the Farmers Union would oppose. The 60-90% flexibility would be the sharpest issue. He thought the House Agricultural Committee would give some support to it since Rep. Cooley is unhappy with the old program. Mr. Halleck hoped it would be possible to make clear the Democratic responsibility for the troubles of farmers; should they not want to move our proposals it would be up to them to try to do better. Mr. Benson thought that if the Administration now emphasized termination of controls, great farm support would be forthcoming. Mr. Arends had some reservations because of the corn problems already discussed.

Sec. Benson then requested advice on the following:

(1) National school lunch program -- should consideration be given to eliminating the Federal cash contribution ($100 million) while continuing to make surpluses available; this would be discussed at the next Federal-State Task Force meeting. Sen. Knowland, Rep. Martin and Mr. Benson all agreed that this was a very popular program which would draw PTA fire should it be changed. The Vice President recalled that Democrats had always pressed this program, perhaps fishing for any Republican opposition. He saw this as one of the very sensitive programs which might be cut by the Administration for purposes of budget submission but which would be restored by the Congress with some Republicans participating; the question then became one of whether the Administration should be in a position of advocating things in the face of a contrary majority Republican vote. Sen. Saltonstall thought that if this were made an issue, funds might well be doubled rather than eliminated.

(2) Soil Bank -- whether to terminate this at the end of the 1958 crop year in view of the Congressional limitation on payments which caused a great drop in participation; if terminated, would it be advisable to expand the Conservation Reserve by $175 million in '59, increasing to $500 million subsequently. Rep. Martin asked whether Agriculture is now spending more than under Democratic Administrations. Mr. Benson replied that we are still liquidating the surpluses the Democrats accumulated under Democratic laws. Mr. Martin thought this should be discussed with Members of the House Agriculture Committee before being proposed, though he personally would eliminate the whole program.

The Vice President recalled the President's speech in Oklahoma City on the need for reducing domestic programs to offset new requirements, hence it seemed essential to decide upon several. He thought it might be possible to find these in the field of agriculture in instances where farm opinion is already sharply divided. And he concluded that this acreage reserve program might well be one to fulfill the President's objective. Mr. Martin despaired of selling the Congress any curtailment program, not even this one despite the fact that Democrats earlier had attacked it. Sen. Knowland thought this should be discussed with the Committee but also that the President could take a strong position on it.

(3) REA -- whether to reduce Federal funds for this in a move to substitute private capital or merely to rely on administrative action to keep some check on the program. Sen. Bridges stated his strong opposition to the whole program, especially where private companies stand ready to provide services. Sen. Knowland was interested in changing the interest rate to a level equal to what Treasury had to pay for borrowed money. Sen. Bridges wanted general legislation on interest rates, and Sec. Benson thought REA should not be singled out. Sen. Knowland concurred. Mr. Halleck felt that the low 2% rate just could not be justified, and he commented also adversely on the program as a whole. Sec. Benson favored pressing for general legislation on interest rates and looking to private capital to take second mortgages on REA projects. Mr. Brundage wanted to see the interest rate set at the market level, not just the Treasury level, but Sen. Knowland thought it could not be done all in one bite. Sec. Benson inquired whether the Budget request should be reduced instead of being maintained at $280 million. Mr. Brundage hoped it could be cut to $100 million; he noted that REA originally asked for $400 million. Sen. Bridges thought Mr. Hamil was conducting the program much too liberally.

(4) Agriculture Conservation Program -- whether to request the customary $250 million or merely half that amount. Mr. Benson noted earlier efforts to reduce this and how Congress had done so once but then subsequently increased it again. Mr. Halleck recalled his constant opposition to the program though his own county benefited. He would support a lower Presidential request. It was agreed that this should be discussed further with the Congressional Committee members.

The Vice President set forth the problem that would result if the Administration put in a package of farm reductions at this time. It might be well to show an increase in something like industrial research to prevent charges of a program completely hostile to farmers.

Justice Program - Mr. Rogers recalled the large program of the past year. He believed there should be no effort this year for further civil rights legislation since it would be better to gain experience with the new measure. He thought further effort should be made to obtain the immigration legislation already submitted but never acted upon, similarly the measure for speeding up the work of the courts.

Sen. Knowland inquired about Presidential disability legislation. Mr. Rogers said there would be continued support for the position already developed but that no radical change should be made. The Vice President noted that this couldn't be done prior to 1960 and Sen. Knowland asked if it had to be done by Constitutional Amendment rather than by legislation. Mr. Rogers stated the Administration's view that the gap was a constitutional one, hence the desirability of having it filled by Constitutional amendment. Mr. Halleck thought that a mere law could be more damaging than helpful but Sen. Knowland could not agree to that. Mr. Rogers thought some Congressional resolution might be helpful but from a legal point of view would not clarify the Constitution.

Rep. Martin noted Rep. Keating's list of things to be done, including actions necessary as a result of recent Supreme Court decisions. Mr. Rogers thought that the Administration should not take the lead on that. He referred to the Jencks case and the Mallory case, and thought there was room for Justice to respond to a request for advice. There was a brief interchange between Sen. Bridges and Mr. Rogers on the undesirability of disclosing valuable agents for the purpose of prosecution.

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There was a brief discussion of what could be said to the press. It was noted that Mr. Hagerty had already released the list of subjects discussed. Sen. Knowland was sure they would be asked if a balanced budget would be presented. The Vice President thought it could be said that a balanced budget was the purpose of the discussions, and Mr. Martin added that we could still be hopeful. The meeting then recessed for lunch.

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(The President was in attendance as the meeting resumed in the afternoon).

Pay Raises - Mr. Siciliano outlined the Administration proposal for classification act increases, including corrective action at the upper levels to a maximum of a 12-1/2% increase for GS 18s. Sen. Bridges thought any 12% increase would invite trouble and Sen. Saltonstall agreed that a range of from 6% to 12% would probably end up with 9% for all. The President cited the undesirable tendency toward mediocrity in government but thought it might be necessary to accept the present base as reasonable and give all an equal percentage increase as a means of avoiding a flat across-the-board dollar increase. Mr. Siciliano noted that the costs of the larger upper bracket increases would total very little compared to the cost of the bill as a whole, and he emphasized that the proposal he outlined was what had been considered objectively as the right thing to do. Sen. Bridges pointed out that a flat 6% increase for the top people would amount to approximately $1000, a very considerable raise. The Vice President commented on the downturn in the national economy, the resultant absence of pressure for pay increases, and the difficulty that would ensue should a pay increase make the difference between a balanced and unbalanced budget.

Regarding the Cordiner Report, Mr. Francis stated that the Defense Department had abandoned the 6% increase for everybody and had also taken out the provision regarding retired people. At present he would

CONFIDENTIAL

recommend only those parts of the Cordiner Report pointed at recruiting and keeping technicians and specialists.

The President wondered if it would not be best at this time to recommend a 6% increase for civilian employees (postal and classification act) and the Cordiner recommendations for the military. Mr. Halleck felt certain Congress would pass a pay increase in any event; he felt the Administration could then state its position on the maximum acceptable. Should the Administration recommend 6% now, Congress would then work toward an 8% compromise. The Postmaster General noted the status of postal pay discussions and expressed his opinion that the employee organizations would immediately settle for 6% rather than engage in another fight, otherwise they would advocate perhaps 7-1/2% if left to themselves. The Vice President thought the Post Office could afford to hold off a little bit and then be responsive to a friendly inquiry as to what would be acceptable. The Postmaster General concurred.

The President ascertained that the concensus was for restricting the Administration recommendation at the opening of Congress to the specialists aspects of the Cordiner Report, waiting until later in the session to set forth its position on other aspects.

Postal Rates - The Postmaster General asserted that the 1958 deficit would be approximately $700 million which would be increased to $724 million by increased payments to the railroads; this did not reflect either pay increase or rate increase. He pointed out to Senator Knowland that the larger the volume of mail handled by the Post Office, the greater the deficit, for it loses on everything it carries.

Mr. Summerfield hoped it would be possible to take the bill passed by the House last session and get the Senate to approve it with an amendment increasing to 5¢ the rate for all non-local first class mail. The bill would then cover the deficit with just a little to spare. The Postmaster General stated that an educational film recently prepared was being very widely shown and had not resulted in any objection to the general program it described.

Sen. Knowland felt it would be more difficult to go to 5¢ than to 4¢, that 5¢ would draw great resistance from various groups and would probably be defeated, though he would personally support it.

The Postmaster General mentioned only one other requirement for legislation, regarding a change in the excessive differential that had to be paid in Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

HEW Program

Social Security - Mr. Folsom noted a number of changes proposed in Democratic bills but felt that the Administration should maintain its position that this is not the year to change the law.

Public Assistance - Mr. Folsom set forth the proposal for decreasing the share of Federal participation, getting down eventually to a maximum of 50% in the area of supplementary grants for people also drawing social security. He raised a question of timing as to whether this should be made effective for FY '59 or to await another year in order to give the States time to take up the slack. The President was inclined to think the States should be given the additional time. Sen. Knowland felt that Congress would be inclined to increase this program under current economic conditions, that it would be impossible to get a reduction effective in 1958.

Impacted School Areas - Mr. Folsom noted that the current law expires July 1, 1959, that the Administration seeks to reduce the grants both for construction and operation of schools in these Federally impacted areas, and that the revised program could be put into partial effect July 1st, 1958. Mr. Richardson described the staged reduction plan, noting how some people advocate that the Federal government should eliminate completely the assistance given schools for these children whose parents either live or work (but not both) on Federal property. There was extensive discussion of the complicated status of the several kinds of cases. Mr. Folsom raised the question as to whether the reduction should be started immediately or delayed for a year in view of the national interest at this time in improving certain aspects of education programs. Sen. Knowland believed time should be allowed for readjustment. Mr. Richardson noted the first step that could be taken to save $30 million in FY '59 without an overly drastic effect, a step which the President approved. The Vice President remarked on the deep interest of the committees on the Hill in this field; he thought the Administration should be very hesitant about taking any arbitrary position. The President cited Mr. Folsom's need to settle on a budget figure. He thought a beginning could be made on a gradual elimination of most of this program though some might have to be made permanent.

Hill-Burton - Mr. Folsom pointed to the expiration of this Act scheduled for July 1, 1959. He stated his belief that the program should be extended with some modification. Rep. Martin felt that might await 1959; Mr. Folsom cited the need of advance planning and the fact that the level of funds requested for the coming year would depend in part on the question of extension. Rep. Martin made clear that he supported the Hill-Burton program.

Education - Mr. Folsom noted the commitments in the President's Oklahoma speech, then reviewed the discussions that had been accomplished, and outlined the program for improving science education through a variety of measures.

There was extensive discussion of pertinent factors and existing policies and activity in the schools, also of the gaps remaining to be filled. The President favored restricting scholarships to the fields in which there was a national defense requirement, since government activity here would tend to release other funds for scholarships in the social sciences and humanities. He felt, however, that such a distinction should not be applied as regards the Federal activities on behalf of improved teaching, which should be across-the-board. He stressed repeatedly the national security aspect of this requirement. Mr. Halleck stressed the need for caution in undertaking any program presumably on a temporary basis, especially in view of the preceeding discussions of the difficulties of eliminating "temporary" programs established long ago. He repeated his favor for some sort of a tax credit or exemption.

Sen. Saltonstall suggested the possibility of concentrating the Federal activity in the existing National Science Foundation program which could be expanded considerably. The President pointed out that the program outlined by Mr. Folsom had been developed on a much broader base and included Dr. Waterman's recommendations for something of this sort. Mr. Folsom made clear that the Science Foundation was limited in its dealings to scientists whereas this program was more broadly established.

In response to some of the questions and comments as to the need for this program, the President recalled the interest of yesterday's Bipartisan Meeting in depicting great urgency and the need for crash programs. He went on to point out that a highly qualified committee had identified the training of scientists as the most critical problem of this time, though shortage of scientists would not be felt critically for some 10 years. At that time, however, the United States could be irretrievably behind because of such a shortage. This seemed to make clear the desirability of starting to straighten out the matter now, not on a crash program but on a reasonable and timely basis. The problem could not be left to private institutions and State organisations, as witness present conditions. Rather the Administration had to undertake actions that would encourage everybody to get the job done.

Mr. Folsom noted criticisms already made that this program was inadequate to the national need and indications that Congress would want something much more radical. He felt that the nation could not afford to lose a year without starting on the program.

Mr. Anderson suggested that greater emphasis be put on a revolving fund for making loans to apt students to be repaid some time in later life. Mr. Killian thought that much could be done along this line.

Mr. Folsom briefly set forth the financial requirement of approximately $300 million in FY '59, rising to $394 million by FY '63.

The President commended the program as something developed by the most capable groups in the country and carefully reviewed by Dr. Killian who highly recommended it. He repeated that the nation needed to have a reasonable program at this time and that this program was devoted primarily to the dominating need for scientists. Dr. Killian added a word on his regard for this program as a temporary pump-priming operation needed to make up the existing deficiency. He stated that he would not be prepared to support any permanent program in this field. He concluded that it would require a very long time for the country to get out of the hole it is in unless action begins immediately.

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There was a brief recess during which the President departed finally from the meeting. On resuming, the Vice President suggested that information items be skipped because of the lateness of the hour.

Commerce Program - Sec. Weeks indicated that extension of export controls would be requested for two years. He noted that the major items of the transportation policy already developed had not been acted upon by Congress, hence the Administration would continue to push since the situation of the railroads is getting worse.

Mr. Rothchild stated a request would be made for extension of certain authorizations for the highway program in order that the States would have additional time to arrange matching funds.

Mr. Rothchild set forth the proposal for requesting authorization to apply the present aviation gasoline tax to all kinds of aviation fuel and to increase the tax from its present 2¢ per gallon to 3-1/2¢, rising over the years to 6-1/2¢, which would still be less than the combined Federal-State taxes on automobile fuels. This would provide over 80% of the funds necessary to operate the airways. He recognized the financial difficulties of the airlines which would have to be solved through CAB action on rate increases, and he stated that the airlines agree in principle with this user tax though they will contest the specific amount on the basis of arbitrary decisions as to the civilian percentage of use of the airways.

Mr. Weeks noted the Douglas bill for area assistance which was much too large. He did not now see any great need for any legislation in this regard.

Sen. Knowland referred to Sen. Potter's letter on administrative arrangements for the St. Lawrence Seaway. Gov. Adams pointed out that there had been some discussion of vesting the administrative responsibility in Commerce for the operation and maintenance of the Seaway after its construction is completed but that no change would occur prior to completion of construction.

Gov. Adams also noted the appeal made to the President by the heads of about a dozen railroads in view of the desperate situation confronting them.

Small Business - Mr. Barnes hoped that certain changes could be made in the pending bill for extension of the life of SBA: (1) to maintain the present structure of the Loan Policy Board, (2) to avoid imposition of any maximum interest rate on the government share of loans since this would hurt the agency's cooperative program with private banks, and (3) to modify the proposed new definition of "small business."

Regarding the Cabinet Committee recommendations, Mr. Barnes focused attention on the item for modifying the procedures as regards SEC and relatively small stock issues, also a bill for providing greater unity in government procurement.

Sen. Knowland inquired about making SBA permanent, and Mr. Barnes stated his own and the Administration's favor for permanency. Mr. Barnes indicated to Sen. Bridges that a 6% maximum interest rate would not to too bad if there had to be any maximum. Mr. Weeks noted the recent increase in the size of the SBA loan fund and the $650 million level proposed in the House bill which now approaches the loan authority that the RFC had. Mr. Weeks suggested the desirability of establishing a ceiling. Mr. Barnes indicated that the present burden on the fund is now only $125 million, thanks to the policy of participation loans whereby the Federal government takes only 20% of a loan. Mr. Brundage ascertained that a $500 million level would be sufficient to cover both small business and disaster loans.

Interior Department - Sec. Seaton noted the Administration's hope of establishing a "no new starts" policy for 1959 and of holding off on three projects scheduled for '58, all of this because of the very high level of activity already projected for 1962 and the fact that Interior already has all of the load it can now carry and still get projects completed within the economic time. He noted particularly the desirability of establishing partnership programs for the Trinity River and Central Valley projects. He mentioned also the need for pressing the Glen Canyon project since it must pay out in 39 years and time is now running. He summarized the reclamation program as adequate though it would not cause reclamation enthusiasts to rejoice. Sen. Knowland foresaw some difficulty in sticking to this program; he thought the greatest trouble would come with regard to flood control projects because inevitably some floods would occur even while the matter was under discussion.

Mr. Seaton mentioned briefly the legislation for statehood for Alaska and Hawaii and the possibility that repeal of the Klamath legislation might be needed should the Indians not go along with the proposal or unless Federal money is provided to buy the lands in question.

Regarding minerals, Mr. Seaton noted the extensive requests on the horizon, the fact that copper legislation expires in June, and the question as to whether the industry will seek new legislation or prefer to approach the Tariff Commission. In response to a question from Rep. Allen, Mr. Seaton noted that 11¢ is a good price for lead and zinc as far as efficient concerns are involved whereas not even 17¢ seems adequate for the marginal concerns.

AEC - Adm. Strauss recalled that the legislation pertaining to international activities had been discussed the preceding day, then went on to make a single request with regard to domestic legislation: to prevent the appropriation of $400 million which the Joint Committee and the Democratic opposition generally were trying to force on the AEC to

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involve the Federal government in atomic power production. Adm. Strauss spoke at length on the very promising development of atomic power being carried on by private industry. He cited the Euratom report that U.S. techniques thus far provide the best basis for development. He noted the unfounded criticism that the U.S. lags behind, and there was some discussion of the necessity of getting better publicity about our achievements.

Adm. Strauss noted that atomic power is still not competitive with conventional power (in Massachusetts the comparison is 11 mills vs 8 mills), that Staff reports indicate it will be fully competitive by 1968-69, but that he felt less pessimistic since atomic costs are declining whereas conventional power costs are increasing because of inflation, etc.

Senators Knowland and Bridges were somewhat concerned over reports that a Czechoslovakian communist had become Chairman of the Board of Governors of Euratom. Adm. Strauss drew a comparison to the United Nations and the impossibility of assuring that all officers of the organization be non-communist. He pointed out that it is our man, former Rep. Cole, who occupies the key spot and for a term of 4 years, whereas the term of the Chairman of the Board is merely one year. Adm. Strauss noted incidentally the difficulty experienced in securing free-world experts to staff the Agency.

Veterans Legislation - Mr. Merriam went over the conclusions of the Bradley Commission report, mentioning specifically the Administration proposal for increasing payments to very seriously disabled veterans. He stated the proposal for modification of programs for peacetime veterans so as to provide vocational rehabilitation (recently expired), to include them under State unemployment compensation programs, to limit to 5 years the application of veterans preferences, and to raise from 80% to 100%, as a matter of equity, the disability benefit rates. Sen. Bridges felt that the difference between wartime and peacetime rates should be maintained. Mr. Sam Hughes explained the efforts to coordinate veterans payments with social security by modification of the "other income" provisions, etc.

Although Rep. Martin, after some discussion, felt that Congress would refuse to touch any reductions of programs but would rush to accomplish increases, he was not opposed to the submission by the Administration of a proposal. Mr. Merriam stressed the importance of starting at least an educational campaign on these revisions, since large budgetary increases would soon be coming along. It was agreed that there should be further discussion of this at one of the weekly meetings.

Defense Mobilization - Mr. Gordon Gray said the Administration would request extension of the Defense Production Act which is due to expire in June. Rep. Martin replied that that would be no problem.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy ~~to:~~
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL MEETING

December 3, 1957

9:05 a.m. -- 2:00 p.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

- Sen. Bridges
- Sen. Dirksen
- Sen. Knowland
- Sen. Ed Martin
- Sen. Saltonstall
- Sen. Alexander Smith
- Sen. Wiley
- Sen. Anderson
- Sen. Byrd
- Sen. Fulbright
- Sen. Hayden
- Sen. Hennings
- Sen. Lyndon Johnson
- Sen. Russell

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- Rep. Allen
- Rep. Arends
- Rep. Chiperfield
- Rep. Halleck
- Rep. Joseph Martin
- Rep. Reed
- Rep. Taber
- Rep. Van Zandt
- Rep. Vorys
- Rep. Albert
- Rep. Cannon
- Rep. Cooper
- Rep. Durham
- Rep. McCormack
- Rep. Morgan
- Rep. Rayburn
- Rep. Vinson

- Sec. Dulles, State
  - Mr. Christian Herter
  - Mr. C. Douglas Dillon
  - Mr. Wm. B. Macomber
  - Mr. George Allen, USIA
- Sec. McElroy, Defense
  - Mr. Donald A. Quarles
  - Mr. John Sprague
  - Mr. William Francis
  - Mr. W. J. McNeil
  - Mr. William Holaday
- Sec. Weeks

- Mr. Brundage, BoB
- Gen. Twining, JCS
- Adm. Strauss, AEC
- Mr. Adlai Stevenson

- Gen. Persons
- Mr. Harlow
- Mr. Martin
- Dr. Killian
- Mr. Hagerty
- Gen. Goodpaster
- Mr. Minnich

The President opened the meeting by commenting that while he apparently had no physical defects as the result of his most recent illness, he still had a little difficulty articulating; hence he would leave the discussion mostly to others.

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The President indicated the meeting would have to do mostly with international matters, our defense posture, and what we have to do by way of accelerating certain things rather than merely substituting. He thought that at present there is great importance attached to the economic and spiritual values in the totality of our posture rather than merely to defense. He stressed the importance of improving our free world unity through economic and technical assistance, the Development Loan Fund, etc. -- all of these being more important than ever before. He then asked Sec. Dulles to begin the presentations.

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International Relationships - Russia - NATO - Sec. Dulles stated our increasing awareness of the character of the Soviet threat, based upon its increased capacity to produce both military and consumption items, and indeed to produce highly trained personnel. But the Russian forced development had the weakness of denying to individuals both intellectual and spiritual freedom, and a reasonable share of the fruits of their work. Hence, its ability to continue depends, he thought, to a large degree on its ability to gain external successes to cover internal defects. Already strains were apparent -- witness the internal policy controversy, the struggle for power and the delays in the five-year plan; also the increasingly evident class of intellectuals, the outbreaks in the Satellites and the flow of refugees to the West. He concluded that while Russia is extremely powerful, it is not completely irresistable, that if it does not win external success it cannot continue its internal policies.

In view of this, Sec. Dulles thought, the free world must deny Russia those external successes. Even doing this, it still would not be correct to assume imminent collapse, for the process was a long one involving five years, ten years, or a generation.

Sec. Dulles then discussed the Russian technique for winning external success, and the ensuing requirements on us. First of all, the Russians by having so great a military power could intimidate other nations; hence we must retain our deterrent power for the defense of the free world in conjunction with the various treaty groupings which involve 42 nations. We must resolve any doubts that our allies may have as to our power and determination. Secondly, communism could advance by "local nibblings"; hence the free world must have a capacity to resist locally, and we must help maintain local power through the military aspects of our mutual security program. Third, communism could advance through economic and political subversion, especially as Russia's economy can provide more economic assistance to other nations; our response must lie in improving our economic assistance program -- which presently is on a descending trend while the Russian program is increasing.

Sec. Dulles concluded that if we can deny external successes there will be a gradual channeling of Russian activities to internal development which in turn will stimulate internal forces for freedom. If we do not sustain our own effort, he said, we are bound in the long run to lose.

Regarding NATO, Mr. Dulles first expressed appreciation to Governor

Stevenson for his cooperation and constructive suggestions. He then stated that it has long been evident that NATO needs not only to review its military task but also to see its mission in terms broader than purely military. Through the "Three Wise Men", in which Sen. George had a part, new attention has been focused on the need for changes in strategy, for greater consultation among member nations, and for more attention to economic aid to the less developed countries. Out of this came the decision to have the Heads of Government attend the annual December meeting.

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Sec. Dulles stated that the United States will submit four specific programs at the December meeting:

(1) Creation of a NATO atomic stockpile to make available weapons for use by the common forces but under the control of SACEUR. This would not involve turning nuclear components over to other nations, but would require weapons to be turned over for training purposes. This does not now require a change in our laws; indeed, the JCS has worked out a formulation that meets legal and military necessities.

(2) A missile program, about which we would expect to tell NATO that we will be ready to deliver intermediate range missiles as soon as the NATO nations can make the extensive preparations for receiving them. In this connection, the U.S. and UK agreed at Bermuda for four squadrons of missiles to be deployed to the UK.

(3) A program for scientific research, education and training, which would pool the thinking and findings of scientists throughout NATO for the common benefit of all. This would be fostered by providing some 500 fellowships.

(4) A program for encouraging the European members to prepare to take over themselves the production of advanced weapons, but not the nuclear components. The U.S. would need to furnish some weapons blueprints.

Sec. Dulles emphasized that we would not expect to transmit any classified information where any risk of its security was involved except where we are convinced that the Russians already have the information.

Sec. Dulles concluded by stressing again that NATO must be more than a military organization, that it can do more to help underdeveloped countries as the UK has been doing through the Colombo Plan, and that we hope to get the full weight of NATO behind our disarmament proposal recently endorsed by the UN.

Mr. Dulles invited Mr. Stevenson to comment. He declined, stating that his views were contained in the memorandum he had furnished the Secretary and that unless those at the meeting wished further comment he would not use up any of their time.

Atomic Exchange - Adm. Strauss first noted that the combined resources of the U.S. and the UK are three or four times as great as Russia's, but we don't get the full effect because we permit our efforts to overlap and duplicate. He stated that following the Bermuda meeting there had been much consideration by State, Defense, and AEC to determine what can be done under existing laws. This law presently prevents us from discussing with our allies things that we know are already possessed by the Russians. The Administration, he said, now proposes to inform NATO that we are prepared to transmit information on nuclear weapons which would allow our allies to train troops in their operation and also to transmit production information. Such transmittals would be subject to DoD and AEC concurrence or Presidential authorization should the two disagree, to insure that there is no unreasonable risk to our common defense and security.

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Adm. Strauss emphasized that we would not be transmitting our most sensitive design secrets though in a limited respect we might request an amendment to the basic law to permit this. The Administration will seek legislation permitting the AEC to acquire plutonium with the view to making an arrangement with France which would serve to fulfill French interests without getting into weapons manufacture. It would be desirable to amend the law for the purpose of allowing closer cooperation with the UK and Canada -- the change would not be applied elsewhere. He summarized that the amendments would allow (1) acquisition of plutonium, (2) transfers for training purposes, (3) sharing of certain information for developing compatible weapons delivery systems, (4) transferring material for powering missiles and for weapons. All of this could be done without giving up our most sensitive design data, he repeated.

General Discussion - Sen. Wiley inquired how Algeria would affect the NATO meeting; Sec. Dulles doubted that it would come up, but he added that there is a slow evolution in French thinking and the U.S. and UK have been urging the French to move ahead more rapidly.

Sen. Knowland inquired if the new arrangement would give the NATO countries any veto on our use of atomic weapons. Sec. Dulles replied in the negative, stating that the U.S. would always have its own weapons that could be used on the authority of the President. Sen. Knowland asked if we could withdraw weapons from NATO if, for instance, the French government went communist. Sec. Dulles assured him that a French communist government would not have a veto power. He added that as regards NATO as a whole and while these weapons would technically be under our control and could be withdrawn, such action could be a catastrophic blow to NATO. Sen. Knowland recalled Mr. Dulles' remark about making clear our determination; he wondered if our allies expected us to do more than we are doing. Mr. Dulles replied that it was a matter of some officials wondering if we are so frightened by Russian developments that we would not fulfill our obligations.

Sen. H. A. Smith asked if we contemplated establishing additional bases on the continent for missiles. Sec. Dulles said they would be NATO bases.

Sen. Bridges, referring to the matter of closer cooperation with the UK, wondered what precautions would be taken against the possibility that Mr. Bevan might become Prime Minister -- in view of his known attitude toward Russia. Sec. Dulles replied that nothing is irrevocable and that even Mr. Bevan is anti-Russian and had favored fighting our way through at the time of the Berlin Blockade. Mr. Dulles added that while we don't propose to exchange anything we don't think the Russians already have, nevertheless we must always take the risk of a change of government in any democratic country.

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Sen. Anderson spoke at length on the matter of buying plutonium and on our domestic problem where there has been some agitation for expanding U.S. production. Adm. Strauss said that AEC needs authorization for making long term contracts and that while there is no present requirement for a larger supply, a use might be developed for it when power reactors are further developed. Sen. Anderson thought this would have to be discussed further another time. Sen. Anderson also wondered if we intended to transfer designs for a nuclear propelled aircraft. Adm. Strauss responded negatively, saying that what was involved was the information on fuel for atomic submarines.

Sen. Dirksen inquired about the $8 billion - $9-1/2 billion statistic Sec. Dulles had used regarding Russian economic programs. Sec. Dulles said it is not known how much of this had actually been delivered but that most of it has taken the form of long term loans at a very low rate of interest. Sen. Dirksen was also interested in what had become of German scientists after World War II. Mr. Quarles replied that many had come to this country -- we had done as well as the Russians in quality if not in numbers -- but currently we are not endeavoring to lure scientists from West Germany since we can benefit from their efforts there in any event. Mr. Dirksen asked about the jealousies of other countries over our "favoritism" toward the UK. Sec. Dulles said we are working to counteract this but that unfortunately there is some feeling that any nation to be a great power must have atomic weapons. Mr. Durham expressed his hope that this situation could be rectified.

Rep. Cannon asked about leadership in the peaceful use of atomic energy -- commercial power. Adm. Strauss was not ready to say that the UK had taken the lead; however, very little information was available as to Russian progress except for the model reactor they had shown in Geneva in 1955. He made it clear that he had long been opposed to underestimating Russian potentialities. Also, in replying to Rep. Cannon, Adm. Strauss said there was no evidence of any Russian planning to give nuclear weapons to their satellites.

Sen. Fulbright attempted to take Sec. Dulles to task for his statements about Russia's potential weakness whereas he felt Russia was strong and that the Administration had been playing down Russian strength, failing to see this as a serious challenge. Sec. Dulles replied forcefully that he had stated the great seriousness of the Russian challenge, still he would not say it is irresistable. The President added that recent developments could indeed mean that the Russians have a very powerful military machine but he felt, as did Sec. Dulles, that a powerful military machine wastes itself in the long run. We've got to defend freedom, the President said, as well as defend against missiles. Sen. Fulbright enlarged upon his view that the country needed to take a more serious view of developments, to stop thinking that there was any safety in having more automobiles than do the Russians. He went on to point to a weakness in our school system and lack of incentive for young Americans to do their best.

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(At Speaker Rayburn's suggestion, there was a ten-minute recess.)

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(The President did not attend for the next two items, the Vice President presiding in his stead.)

Reciprocal Trade - Sec. Dulles introduced the subject with a few remarks for emphasis on the importance of international trade in these times and the need felt by other countries for dependability of access to U.S. markets.

Sec. Weeks first cited Khrushchev's boast last fall -- declaring war upon us in the peaceful field of trade, promising to be relentless in this and proving thereby the superiority of the communist system.

Sec. Weeks then stated the need for renewing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act prior to its expiration on June 30th. He set forth the Administration's efforts to establish two-way trade without subjecting domestic industry to any serious damage. He stressed his own high evaluation of the trade act and the undesirability of returning to a system of Congressional rate making.

Using charts, Mr. Weeks developed statistics of U.S. exports and imports in recent years, stressing the excess of exports and pointing out that 4-1/2 million jobs are involved in production for, and handling of, export trade. He asserted that the United States had done better in its trading with those countries with which we have trade agreements than with others. Further, the United States buys more and more raw materials abroad, and exports are needed to pay for them.

Sec. Weeks then outlined the proposal for a five-year extension of the Act, including among other things authority for accomplishing reductions of 5% per year (within limits) and for carrying over the 5% of any one year to the next. He again stressed the Administration's intent to avoid breaking through peril-points, and also the basic interests of the Commerce Department in all trade -- foreign and domestic.

Sec. Weeks concluded by mentioning other legislative items, particularly OTC and the establishment of a new Trade Policy Committee.

Mr. Dillon described the new European Common Market which would take effect in January. He pointed out that in some aspects the new single tariff would cause our exports to suffer because of reductions within the Market. In every case of increased rates, however, there would be negotiations for equivalent decreases in other items, hence a great need for legislation that would provide the U.S. quickly with bargaining power. He pointed out, for instance, that Holland and Belgium wanted a lower tariff on trucks than do the French and Germans, hence the need for us to have something to offer the Belgians and Dutch as a means of strengthening their position. Also, since the negotiations would be extended through 1962, a five-year extension of our basic legislation is needed.

Speaker Rayburn cited his own devotion to the reciprocal trade program, then expressed his opinion that the action this year will be the toughest ever to be accomplished. He felt the Executive Branch would have to do a very extensive job with the Congress. He preferred to see this made into permanent legislation but would regard a five-year extension as better than a mere three if it could be had. He promised his own maximum help.

Sen. Dirksen spoke of the difficulty of getting relief expeditiously when needed, and he thought prompter action on relief cases would be of help to the legislation. Mr. Weeks thought the time required for action might be shortened somewhat but probably not to the 90 days that Sen. Dirksen suggested.

USIA - The Vice President introduced the new Director and noted the long experience he had had in this field.

Mr. Allen recounted some of the difficulties that had always faced the information program, then sketched his objective as follows:
(1) utilizing more fully the advantages we have in this field, (2) shifting somewhat the geographic focus, (3) shifting somewhat the relative use of radio, press, motion pictures and libraries, and (4) working on a long range basis. He compared in some detail the advantages that the Soviet Union has by virtue of its dictatorial controls, etc. To our own advantage, he said, are such things as the great number of escapees from behind the Iron Curtain, the great desire in many areas of the world to learn English, the quality of our overseas libraries, the desires of students from all over to study in the U.S., the basic principles of American life, and the impetus to be had from private efforts on a people-to-people basis. He spoke briefly of the need for increased attention to newly developing areas, like Ghana. He commented at considerable length on the great variety of languages and dialects that need to be used in our programs. He concluded his statement by promising to work in the closest possible cooperation with the Department of State.

Speaker Rayburn commented that in addition to the things he intended to do he had better have some public relations men on the Hill. Mr. Allen responded in terms of the U.S. need for a steady program rather than a lot of ups and downs. Lyndon Johnson concluded the discussion by commending the program Mr. Allen had outlined.

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Defense Program - (The President rejoined the meeting for this item.)

Mr. McElroy introduced his presentation with a personal statement of his own desire to cooperate closely with the Congress, especially as he looked upon investigating committees as being desirable and essential to an informed public opinion.

Mr. McElroy recounted how the FY '59 program was reassessed late in the year in the light of Sputnik, and how a number of high priority projects were added to the program previously developed. Co-ordinately, the program was reviewed for marginal items that could be dropped, but its total cost for the future is somewhat higher than this year's program. He noted that the reductions made would inevitably result in complaints from those affected, but Defense would endeavor to handle them in such a way as to minimise the impact. He noted especially that the new, more powerful, complex weapons were very expensive but would lead to a declining force level though improvement in quality.

Mr. McElroy said he was not asking the Leadership to concur in all of these, but rather to think about the problem along the lines that Defense had to consider and to remember that our defense posture is not based on force levels alone.

General Twining, with the aid of charts, went over the proposed arrangements for the various forces noting such things as the reduction of one division in the Army, the increase of missile battalions, the reduction of four tactical combat wings from the Air Force, etc. He pointed out the projected strength of the various services for the end of FY '59, showing particularly a 30,000 reduction for the Army. He then went over the proposed geographical location of forces, noting particularly that the number of Air Force squadrons earmarked for NATO would be maintained at 75 but more would be held in place in the United States than was originally programmed.

Mr. Quarles recounted the procedures followed in developing this budget. Starting with a $38 billion "guidelines" target, an exercise was conducted to see what could best be done at that level. The programs set forth by the Services were then reviewed both by DoD and JCS, with a resultant feeling that the "guidelines" budget was a close approximation to the best possible at that level. Then the Departments were asked to submit lists of augmentations they would welcome, and these became -- naturally -- very long and expensive. The JCS unanimously recommended that Defense emphasize eight of them: SAC alert and dispersal, ballistic missile detection, ballistic missile acceleration, satellite and outer space programs, anti-submarine warfare, research and development, pentomic division modernization, and implementation of the Cordiner Report in part.

Speaker Rayburn was interested in progress made in ballistic missile detection. Mr. Quarles said that the principles have been established and that we have an experimental unit already developed substantially like what would be achieved by the budget item for three of the new type installations.

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Re ballistic missiles, Mr. Quarles said that five long range ones were under development -- 2 intermediate, 2 intercontinental, and 1 ship-based (Polaris). Sen. Anderson asked about the Snark and was informed that it was not a ballistic-type; it would be discussed later. Mr. Quarles said that Titan was not being accelerated at present becsuse its development was more remote, but Polaris would be accelerated and the submarines were expected to be operational at the end of FY '61, two years earlier than heretofore expected.

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Mr. Quarles pointed out that the Secretary of Defense intends to set up a development agency within DoD for satellite and outer space programs.

Sen. Anderson inquired about a report, perhaps unfounded, that the new submarine would have less speed than the Nautilus. Mr. Quarles promised to check that out.

Mr. Quarles commented briefly on the increased funds for research and development, particularly for fundamental research activities. On the Cordiner Report, Mr. Quarles emphasized the importance of improving the technical ability of personnel, hence legislation would be proposed for some if not all of the most important specific recommendations. Sen. Russell commented at length on the need for going very carefully over any pay bill and recognizing the new character of the Armed Services. He thought it desirable to develop new ranks bearing new names, and to oppose any across-the-board increase.

In response to a query, Mr. Quarles pointed out that the eight augmentation items would require an additional $2 billion or more in authorizations for FY '59 and '60.

Rep. Cannon asked about activities dropped out. Mr. Quarles pointed to the reduction of the force level from 2.8 million to 2.5, also to the cutback in logistical support (bases, camps, posts, warehouses, etc.) made possible as the number of divisions and wings goes down.

Sen. Anderson thought it would be very difficult to drop posts and bases. He then returned to the subject of missiles and expressed a strong view that there were too many different kinds, involving much duplication, as witness the failure to make use in a new missile, like Polaris, of what had been done in connection with Thor and Jupiter. Mr. McElroy believed it not possible to use the same propellant in a submarine missile. He saw a possibility that Polaris might lead to having a successor type to the Thor and Jupiter. Sen. Anderson referred to what Sen. Byrd might be expected to say about this program which would require an increase in the debt limit; then he went on to cite Navajo as a perfect example of wasted effort, as was Falcon which has been under revision for three years, he said, with nothing but a little change in the paint job. Then he referred to an anti-tank missile which would probably never be needed. He thought perhaps a committee ought to survey the whole business and drastically eliminate duplicating items.

Mr. McElroy said he was in general agreement with the basic purpose of the Senator's argument though he could not agree on each of the specifics. Sen. Anderson thought that the cost of changing from Corporal to Sergeant went way beyond anything that could be tolerated in a business undertaking. The President turned to "Clinton" and said that he had had at least 30 full dress briefings on all of this and that the whole trouble lay in finding what made something truly effective tactically. He said that the development effort was going ahead on a dozen different tangents, something on which he had spoken with some bitterness, frankly, to Mr. Guy Holaday. The experts had argued however, that another $40 or $45 million might be just the difference needed to make Redstone a magnificent weapon. But, the President agreed, the matter of spending $5.2 billion without putting a single weapon in the arsenals seemed terrible -- yet the experts were of a different view and the question of what to take out was virtually insoluble; so the Administration policy had been to concentrate on those that looked the most likely and to go slow with those that seemed least likely to succeed. He invited Sen. Anderson to go over to the Defense Department where they would brief him for two solid days -- and leave him thoroughly confused!

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Mr. McElroy again noted the evolutionary stage of missile development, something that would not go on indefinitely. He mentioned that the Sergeant is a solid propellant missile, thus completely different from The Corporal. He said that Defense had cut out some of the missiles under study and more would be cut as time goes on.

Rep. McCormack noted the President's appointment of Dr. Killian, a man who commanded great admiration among Democrats as well as Republicans. Mr. McCormack hoped that the President would give him great support. The President responded that he would not otherwise have appointed Dr. Killian! He went on to say that Killian should be able to do a lot in straightening out these puzzles. Even though operating responsibility was delegated from the President to the Secretary of Defense and Killian had none of it, nevertheless he would be in a position to be very helpful to both.

Mutual Security - (President absent). Sec. Dulles made some introductory remarks on the urgency created by Russian political and economic offensives with resultant tenseness in many parts of the world. Hence it was important for us to help maintain the front line forces of our allies and to provide some economic support.

Mr. Dillon first recalled the Congressional interest in focusing in State Department the coordination of all mutual security policies. He reported a recent Presidential Executive Order which would allow State to coordinate even more fully than in the past. In connection with this, the Administration would ask for incorporation of the Development Loan Fund but would keep it closely tied in with the activities of ICA, the Export-Import Bank and the World Bank. No other organizational changes would be requested of the Congress, particularly not the matter of funding military assistance in the Defense budget, which Congress had rejected last year.

Mr. Dillon made special note of the Administration's desire to assist India, which could be done in the regular program without special legislation.

Mr. Dillon set forth the figures of the 1959 program which would total $3.9 billion as compared with the FY '58 request of $4.3 billion and the actual 1958 appropriation of $3.4 billion. Of the $3.9, $1.8 would go for military assistance, and $0.9 for defense support. He stressed that the pipeline could not be cut any further and that programming of these amounts was proceeding rapidly. He said that the funds for "special assistance" (for meeting contingencies) were terribly tight this year with very little margin for any emergency, and there would be need for increasing this somewhat. Regarding the Development Loan Fund, he pointed out that determinations were being made by a committee consisting of Mr. Waugh, Mr. James Smith and himself. Their operations were just getting underway and they had given preliminary approval for four projects totalling $45 million, had other good projects in sight totalling another $100 million, and were confident that all of the available funds would be well placed. He stated that the requested $625 million for the Fund was all that remained of the earlier drive to place greater emphasis on the economic field; but State hesitated to recommend a higher figure this year because it was still not possible to show a record of activity such as Congress had insisted upon last year.

On military assistance, Mr. Sprague quickly set forth statistics on 1958 expenditures and the 1959 request. He stated that the authorization request would be $400 million less than the anticipated $2.2 billion of expenditures, further reducing the unexpended balances, which would be down to $2 billion by the end of the year.

Mr. Sprague gave further statistics on allocation of the funds by geographical area and type of activity. He indicated that it might be necessary to request a supplemental for FY '58 should there be need for a NATO military program as a result of the impending NATO meeting.

Gen. Twining stated concisely that the security of this country depends greatly on the military assistance program, that the United States cannot by itself take on the defense of the free world, that some of our overseas bases are more important to us than bases at home, and that the Joint Chiefs are extremely interested and concerned in the success of the military assistance program. Mr. Smith (ICA) made a very brief statement on the continuing need for mutual security in the face of the Soviet challenge in the economic and cultural field.

In discussion, Sen. Saltonstall inquired about the outcome should there be a desire to provide missiles to our allies in the face of a military recommendation that the missiles could not be spared. Mr. Dulles replied that the determination would be made by the President. In response to a query, Mr. Smith stated that except for Egypt and Syria, non-communist countries receiving aid from Russia were also receiving aid from us. Sen. Russell was interested in further details of the Russian commitments, and Mr. Smith promised to provide them promptly. Sen. Russell questioned the reason for classifying figures about Russian commitments, and he urged that an effort be made to counter Russian propaganda where inflated figures were involved. Sec. Dulles said that that was under discussion already.

Sen. Knowland asked for a chart that would show the assistance being given by NATO countries, along with us, to countries receiving Russian aid. Mr. Smith agreed to provide as much as this as available on a declassified basis.

* * * * *

The Vice President read a little note from the President expressing again appreciation that the Leaders had come to Washington for this special meeting.

The Meeting was closed with a brief discussion of what might be said to the press. Mr. Rayburn thought it should be emphasized that no final conclusions were made. Sen. Lyndon Johnson favored some customary statement to the effect that there had been briefings on these various subjects and that no commitments had been asked or given. Sen. Knowland thought something should be said about the "full and frank discussion" given these items.

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LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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Mr. Minnich

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

December 2, 1957
2:30 P. M. - - 5:00 P. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Executive Session

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Amb. Lodge

Gov. Adams

Regular Session

Under Sec. Herter
Adm. Strauss, AEC
Mr. Stans, Budget
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Gov. Stassen

Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Rabb
Dr. Killian
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Larson
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Randall
Mr. Martin
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Education Program - Sec. Folsom reported on further discussions in the development of this program and set forth present thinking in detail. He stressed that the program was being designed with great flexibility so that basic responsibilities would remain with the States, and that the program would definitely be terminated at the end of five years. The specific provisions included such things as a limited scholarship program, matching grants for improved teaching of science, mathematics, and foreign languages, for equipment, and for improvement of teacher training at the graduate level. Total cost would be $300 million. He stressed the desirability of a well-rounded program like this as preferable to the many radical proposals certain to be introduced in the next session.

Sec. Folsom said it was contemplated that the Administration would not press its school construction assistance program even though the need for more school rooms continued, since science and related educational needs must take priority.

Dr. Killian believed this a very good program, especially since it was not confined merely to science. He pointed to the particular need for helping small colleges and graduate schools. He noted the existing program of the National Science Foundation with which there would have to be close coordination.

The President inquired as to the desirability of so broad a program which might not remedy the lag in science and mathematics. He was opposed to the 75 - 25 basis for matching grants, and Sec. Folsom said that could be changed. The President wondered if sufficient attention had been given to encouraging indirectly higher pay for teachers, thus to remedy the need. Mr. Folsom believed that would not have sufficiently quick effect.

Sec. Benson expressed his concern with getting into new Federal programs and hoped alternative methods could be explored. Mr. Stassen thought it a good program since it left much room for help from private funds. Sec. Anderson was somewhat hesitant and thought that if the Federal Government did enter the field it ought to do so in a way leaving room for maximum effort and control by the States. Mr. Gray expressed some misgiving but felt it could be justified in terms of filling a particular need for a particular time only.

The President recalled Dr. Burns' suggestion for remunerated summer advancement opportunities for teachers. Mr. Folsom said he had heard from school people that this probably could not compete with high wages offered by industry. Mr. Brundage assumed the proposal would be reviewed as usual with Budget and the President commented that some of the figures would probably have to be reduced.

(The President left the meeting at this point.)

Secretaries Mitchell and Folsom discussed the need for justifying the absence of a school construction program. The Vice President thought the President had provided this justification in the Oklahoma City speech, when he said some activities would have to be increased at the cost of deferring others.

Sec. Dulles wished to observe, without unnecessarily criticising, that any contest like this with the Russians always carried the danger of destroying what one really seeks to protect. Over-emphasis on science might cause neglect of other things which are fundamental to a free society. He was wary of warping the educational pattern for materialistic purposes of a government. Sec. Folsom responded in terms of remedying the recent drift away from science and mathematics and also of the broad features of the proposal. Mr. Stassen gave further support to the proposal and the Vice President concluded that close attention must be given to keeping presentation of it in proper balance.

State of the Union Message - In a rapid general discussion, there was unanimous agreement that the State of the Union Message should be much shorter this year and that detailed material should be reserved for special messages. It was felt that the President's emphasis should be reserved for the critical items of immediate interest to the Nation.

Stand-by Emergency Legislation - The Vice President noted that this subject might arise at the Leadership Meeting the next day and asked whether the Administration view remained the same as in 1955 when it would have been glad to have such authority but did not seek to press for it. Sec. Weeks hoped no hasty decision would be made to seek this legislation after all the careful thought previously given to it without any showing of necessity.

Pay Increases - The Vice President asked whether Sec. McElroy would be discussing the Cordiner proposals at the Legislative Meeting and whether an irrevocable decision had been reached. Sec. Anderson, noting the budget squeeze and somewhat increased unemployment, thought it might be preferable to leave the initiative with the Congress and to confine any Cordiner action to an area of strict military security need.

Sec. Mitchell thought it inevitable that Congress would increase salaries and that the real question was how could the Administration secure the most desirable action. He felt that military pay could not be increased while civilian pay was neglected. The Postmaster General pointed out that any rate increase must be accompanied by a pay increase, and that some pay increases would be desirable as an anti-cyclical measure. Mr. Folsom pointed to the urgent need for action with regard to highest grades. Mr. Seaton was concerned with the probable adverse public reaction to Government pay increases in the current situation. Mr. Rogers reaffirmed Mr. Seaton's views, as did also Mr. Benson. Gov. Stassen favored the increase for economic reasons and to correct existing inequities. Mr. Brundage thought this item might be the margin of a deficit budget. Mr. McElroy felt certain that Congress would increase salaries in any event and that previous Administration expressions of support for the work of the Cordiner Committee pretty well precluded a change of position now. Gov. Adams recalled the rationale of the

President's veto message and the need for looking at the equities of the situation in the light of recent increases in the cost of living.

The Vice President asked Governor Adams to relay this discussion to the President, who must make the decision. Governor Adams added that the proposal would be looked over very carefully prior to final decision, even though the Administration had already started to cross the bridge. And finally, the problem of retaining scientific and engineering personnel in government was one that somehow had to be done.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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Mr. Minnich

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U. S. Secret Service
January 3, 1958

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, December 27 - January 1, 1958

Friday, December 27, 1957

1:30 p.m.	The President accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, arriving at 3:30 p.m. Secretary James Hagerty and Dr. Tkach were in the motorcade accompaning the President to his farm.
3:45 p.m.	The President and David Eisenhower out hunting around the farm until 4:45 p.m.
3:47 p.m.	Secretary Hagerty departs main gate of farm.
4:45 p.m.	The President walked around barn and grounds with Chief West until 5:10 p.m. and then into the house.
5:15 p.m.	Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm
6:10 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, December 28, 1957

9:56 a.m.	Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:48 a.m.
10:50 a.m.	Mary Jean Eisenhower, with agent, entered main gate of farm.
11:05 a.m.	The President and Gen Nevins departed the Main House at 11:04 a.m. and motored on an inspection trip of the President's farm, returning to the main house at 11:58 a.m.
12:02 p.m.	Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower, with children departed main gate of farm.
12:04 p.m.	Gen. Nevins departed main gate of farm. (Gen. Nevins entered rear gate at 10:06 a.m.)
12:56 p.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 2:02 p.m.
3:06 p.m.	Mr. Hagerty and Mrs. Ann Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:22 p.m.
3:40 p.m.	Major John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.
3:52 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children with Capt. Richard Trefari entered main gate of farm. Mrs. Eisenhower departing at 5:00 p.m.

4:35 p.m.	The President, Major John Eisenhower and David to Skeet Range and back in house at 5:20 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower and children (three) departed main gate of farm.
5:05 p.m.	Capt. R. Trefari departed main gate of farm.
5:35 p.m.	Maj. John Eisenhower and David departed main gate of farm.
	No further activity this date.

Sunday, December 29, 1957

9:10 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:50 a.m.
10:34 a.m.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, arriving at 10:42. Upon arrival at the Church, the President was introduced to Prof. Paul Baird, Host Usher, who escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower into the Church.
11:42 a.m.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Church and motored to Maj. John Eisenhower's home, arriving at 11:53 a.m. They departed there at 12:07 and returned to their house, arriving at 12:09 p.m.
3:15 p.m.	Major John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and at 3:20 p.m. the President and Maj. John went to the putting green at the rear of the house, returning to the house at 4:05 p.m.
4:03 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower, with the four children, Capt. and Mrs. Trefari entered main gate of farm.
4:10 p.m.	The President, accompanied by Maj. John Eisenhower, David Eisenhower, Capt. Trefari, and John Moaney departed the farm in the Dodge station wagon for the skeet range, arriving at 4:12 p.m., shooting skeet until 4:58 p.m. when they motored back to the house, arriving at 5:00 p.m.
4:10 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower, Barbara Anne, Susan, Mary Jean, and Mrs. Trefari departed main gate of farm.
5:45 p.m.	Capt. Trefari, David Eisenhower, and Maj. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.
6:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mrs. Trefari entered main gate of farm and departed at 6:53 p.m.
6:10 p.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:10 p.m.

No further activity this date

Monday, December 30, 1957

9:05 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty and Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm; Mrs. Whitman departing at 10:55 a.m.
9:14 a.m.	Secretary Folsom and Mr. James F. Barrett entered main gate of farm and departed with Mr. Hagerty at 10:17 a.m.
9:35 a.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:15 a.m.
10:20 a.m.	Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:20 a.m.
10:36 a.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower, with two children, entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:15 a.m.
11:05 a.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm.
11:10 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower and Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.
11:21 a.m.	Maj. John Eisenhower and David entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:38 p.m.
11:45 a.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:10 p.m.
1:20 p.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.
1:40 p.m.	The President departed his house at 1:40 p.m. in station wagon and motored to Maj. John Eisenhower's residence, arriving at 1:42 p.m. The President departed at 1:54 p.m. and arrived back at his house at 1:56 p.m.
2:25 p.m.	The President, Major John Eisenhower and David practiced golf on east side of house and on putting green, discontinuing at 3:05 p.m. (Maj. John Eisenhower and David having entered at 2:20 p.m.)
3.00 p.m.	Dr. Howard Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:05 p.m.
3:10 p.m.	The President, Major John Eisenhower and David, and Sgt. Moaney rode to Skeet Range in station wagon, Dr. Snyder in front seat. They departed the skeet range at 4:35 p.m. and motored to the President's home, arriving at 4:37 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:20 p.m.
4:13 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower, with the three girls, entered main gate of farm and departed the farm with Maj. John and all the children at 5:53 p.m.
5:24 p.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:54 p.m.

5:50 p.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 6:30 p.m.
	No further activity this date

Tuesday, December 31, 1957

8:50 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm for Washington, D. C.
9:00 a.m.	Mr. Percival Brundage entered main gate of farm.
9:05 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:05 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Dr. James Killian and Mr. Maurice Stanz entered farm.
9:40 a.m.	Eight photographers and Mary Meade entered farm and departed at 10:01 a.m.
9:52 a.m.	Pictures were taken on the sun porch of the President, Director of the Budget Brundage, Deputy Director Maurice Stans, and Dr. James Killian to 10:00 a.m. Mr. Brundage, Mr. Maurice Stanz, and Dr. Killian departed (in White House car No. 117) at 11:40 a.m.
10:14 a.m.	Mary Jean Eisenhower entered farm, with agent, to remain a couple of days.
10:28 a.m.	Gen. Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 11:00 a.m.
12:15 p.m.	The President rode around the farm to inspect the barn and cattle and to the Feaster farm, returning at 1:05 p.m.
12:19 p.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 2:23 p.m.
1:22 p.m.	Col. Robt. Schulz and Capt. Aurand entered main gate of farm and departed at 2:21 p.m.
2:15 p.m.	Mr. Boris Timchenk, (landscape artist) entered rear gate of farm and at 2:30 p.m. the President and Mr. Timchenk toured the farm and area, returning to residence at 2:45 p.m. Mr. Timchenk departed the rear gate of farm at 3:41 p.m.
5:[illegible]5 p.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:58 p.m.
5:28 p.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.
6:01 p.m.	Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:25 a
6 ~~5~~:54 p.m.	Mrs. George Allen, Michael Allen, Mrs. Kane, and Mrs. Brewer entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:25 a.m.
6 ~~5~~:56 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:25 a
	No further activity this date.

10:10 am Mrs. Whitman and Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm, departing at 11:25 am.

2:30 pm Mrs. Whitman and Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:28 pm.

2:55 pm David Eisenhower, with SA, entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:08 pm.

5:03 pm Doctor and Mrs. Tkach and son entered main gate of farm, departing at 10:00 pm.

5:38 pm Major John Eisenhower and family entered main gate of farm and departed at 7:58 pm.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, January 2, 1958

9:50 am The President, accompanied by Secretary James Hagerty, departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 and motored to the White House, arriving at 11:42 am.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1957

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:14 am	Hon. Marion Folsom and Mr. James F. Barrett entered the main gate of the Farm. Secretary Folsom conferred with the President until 10:15 am.
1:40 pm	The President motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence, remained until 1:54 when he returned to his Farm.
2:25 - 3:05 pm	The President, Major John Eisenhower, and David Eisenhower practiced golf on the putting green.
3:10 - 4:35 pm	The President, Major John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower, with Sgt. Moaney went to the Skeet Range for shooting.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1957

9:52 - 11:40 am	Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. James R. Killian Hon. Maurice Stans (Conferred with the President - pictures were taken prior to the conference).
12:15 - 1:05 pm	The President rode around inspecting his Farm and the Feaster Farm.
2:30 - 2:45 pm	The President and Mr. Boris Timchenk (landscape artist) toured the grounds.
	During the evening - New Year's Eve - the President and Mrs. Eisenhower had the following guests: General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins Mr. and Mrs. George Allen Michael Allen Mrs. Michael Keane (Mrs. Allen's mother) Mrs. Helen Brewer (Mrs. Allen's sister)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1957

GETTYSBURG, PA.

11:05 - 11:58 am	The President and General Arthur Nevins motored on an inspection trip around the Farm.
4:35 - 5:20 pm	The President, Major John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower went to the Skeet Range for shooting.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1957

The D[illegible] Eisenhower Library

10:34 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.
10:42 am	Arrived at the Church.
	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were introduced to Professor Paul Baird, Host Usher, who escorted them into the Church.
11:42 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Church and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
11:53 am	Arrived at Major John Eisenhower's residence where they visited until 12:07 pm, then returned to their Farm at 12:09 pm.
4:03 pm	Mrs. John Eisenhower and their four children, with Captain and Mrs. Richard C. Trefry, entered the Farm.
4:10 - 4:58 pm	The President, Major John Eisenhower, David Eisenhower, and Captain Richard C. Trefry went to the Skeet Range for shooting.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1957

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:55 - 8:57 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:56 - 8:59 am	Mr. Arthur Minnich
9:00 - 10:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:46 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 - 9:45 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Edward McCabe
10:30 - 10:42 am	H. E. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne Ambassador of Norway and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps (The Ambassador is retiring after 23 years of service)
11:05 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:33 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to his Farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
3:30 pm	Arrived at the Farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1957

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:55 - 8:57 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:56 - 8:59 am	Mr. Arthur Minnich
9:00 - 10:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:46 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 - 9:45 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Edward McCabe
10:30 - 10:42 am	H. E. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne Ambassador of Norway and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps (The Ambassador is retiring after 23 years of service)
11:05 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:33 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to his Farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower and Mary Jean Eisenhower. (Hon. James Hagerty and Colonel Walter Tkach rode in another car).
3:30 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
3:45 - 4:45 pm	The President and David Eisenhower were out hunting around the Farm.
4:45 - 5:10 pm	The President and Chief West walked around the barn and grounds.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
DECEMBER 26 (THURSDAY) 1957

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 9:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:40 - 10:20 am	(Mr. Walter Ruschmeyer) (Mr. Frank Donahue) OFF THE RECORD (Of Haskins and Sells)
10:25 - 11:05 am	Mr. Clifford Roberts
11:05 - 11:50 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
12:15 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:25 - 12:43 pm	Mr. Clifford Roberts
12:43 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	Thw President returned to the office
2:37 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:00 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
3:42 - 3:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:47 - 4:03 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. I. Jack Martin Mr. Edward McCabe
3:45 - 3:47 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1957

9:20 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:35 - 9:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:35 - 9:37 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:12 - 10:29 am	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay
10:30 am	The President departed his office and walked to General Snyder's office in the Mansion.
10:30 am	Saw the dentist, Colonel Fairchild.
10:48 am	The President departed the dentist's office and went to his quarters in the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1957

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:26 - 8:29 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:30 - 8:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:06 - 9:30 am	Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
9:30 - 9:44 am	His Excellency U. Win Maung President of the Union of Burma His Excellency Ambassador U Win Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:54 - 10:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:01 - 10:31 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
10:10 - 10:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:31 - 10:42 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:43 - 12:30 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (349th Meeting) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Lewis E. Berry Hon. Walter Williams Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Gerard C. Smith

(continued)

10:43 - 12:30 pm	**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued)** General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Major General Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Harold Stassen Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
12:30 - 12:32 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President returned to his office - set up in the Cabinet Room e while his office was being readied for TV Broadcast during the evening.
4:05 pm	The President returned to the Mansion.
4:52 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Ellipse to participate in the Fourth Annual Christmas Pageant of Peace.
4:54 pm	Arrived at the stage of the Ellipse. Here they were greeted by: Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Fred A. Seaton Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Carr (Mr. Carr is the President and General Chairman of the Christmas Pageant). The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted through a small honor guard of District School Cadets and on to the stage.

5:14 pm Hon. Fred Seaton introduced the President, who then delivered his Christmas Message to the Nations (There was no live TV of the President's address).

(Before departing the Ellipse, the President met and shook hands with Mr. Robert J. George, Vice President and Manager of Santa's Sleighs, Inc., Columbus, Nebraska).

Following the President address, he pulled a toggle switch that lit the National Community Christmas Tree.

Lynn Torpy, Alexander Harrison Group, Camp Fire Girls of America and William R. Beall, Troop 460 Boy Scouts of America, extended greetings to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Miss Torpy then presented a bouquet of red roses to Mrs. Eisenhower.

5:30 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Ellipse and motored to the White House, arriving there at 5:32 pm.

8:30 pm The President and Hon. John Foster Dulles made a TV-Radio Report to the Nation on the NATO Conference - from the President's office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1957

10:50 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
10:55 am	Arrived at the Church and attended the 11:00 am Services.
	Upon completion of the Services, Dr. Edward L. R. Elson and Rev. John J. Rice accompanied the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to the church steps where photographs were taken.
12:05 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore, 3030 Klingle Road, N. W.
12:15 pm	Arrived at the Moore residence.
12:19 pm	Departed the Moore residence and motored to the residence of General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther at 2720 35th Place, N. W.
12:46 pm	Departed the Gruenther residence and motored to the White House.
12:56 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1957

8:12 am	The President arrived at the office.
8:15 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:37 - 9:00 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:04 - 9:07 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:03 - 10:04 am	Mr. Robert Gray
10:13 - 10:18 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:12 am	Mr. George A. Allen
11:14 am	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
11:58 am	Returned to the office.
11:58 - 12:00 Noon	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:22 - 12:26 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:27 - 12:36 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:42 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

11:53 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Sherman Adams
12:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1957

STEPHENSVILLE, NEWFOUNDLAND

4:27 am	The Columbine arrived at Stephensville, Newfoundland, for refueling - no one in the President's party deplaned.
5:07 am	Departed Stephensville for flight to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:33 am	The President and his party arrived at MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine, and were greeted by Cabinet Members.
9:39 am	The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, departed MATS TErminal, and motored to the White House.
9:50 am	Arrived at the White House.
10:25 am	The President arrived in the office.
10:46 - 10:58 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:00 - 11:03 am	Hon. Sumner G. Whittier was sworn in as Administrator of Veterans Affairs. The following attended the ceremony: Mrs. Sumner G. Whittier Miss Jaye Whittier, daughter Miss Janis Whittier, twin daughter Miss Judith Whittier, twin daughter Mrs. Edgar Whittier, mother Mrs. William Somerville, sister Mr. Robert M. Whittier, brother Mrs. Grover C. Johnston, mother-in-law Colonel and Mrs. Ronald Johnston brother-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnston, brother-in-law Mr. Ralph Bonnell Members of White House Staff
11:04 - 11:50 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon)
11:50 - 11:51 am	Mr. Robert Gray

PARIS, FRANCE

6:15 pm The President was airborne aboard the Columbine.
Accompanying were:

- General Howard McC. Snyder
- Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
- Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Mr. James Rowley
- Major John Eisenhower
- Captain Olive Marsh
- Mrs. Ann Whitman
- Sgt. John Moaney
- Agents Flohr, Godfrey, Mampel, Golden, and Dagg

D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

December 23, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thursday and Friday, December 19 and 20, 1957.

Thursday, December 19, 1957

9:30 am Pictures were taken of the President and his appointment, the Agricultural Society of France.

9:54 am Pictures were taken of the President and Ambassador Amory Houghton.

10:39 am The President, Major Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles departed the embassy residence and arrived at the Palais de Chaillot at 10:42 am, where they proceeded to Room 334, where the President and Secretary Dulles conferred with Prime Minister Macmillan and staff before participating in the final session of the NATO Meeting.

1:57 pm The President, Major Eisenhower and Secretary Hagerty departed the Palais de Chaillot and arrived at the embassy residence at 1:59 pm, at which point the President was introduced to Prefet Henri Castaing, Director, Judiciary Police, Surete Nationale; Emile Benhamou, Commissaire Principal, Chief, Counterfeiting Enforcement Bureau, Judiciary Police, Surete Nationale; and Charles Gillard, Commissaire Principal, Chief, Narcotic Enforcement Bureau, Judiciary Police, Surete Nationale.

5:18 pm The President, Major Eisenhower and Ambassador Burgess departed the embassy residence and motored to Orly Field, arriving there at 5:53 pm. For complete details see report of SA Mroz.

6:15 pm The President and party departed Paris, France, aboard the Columbine, arriving at Keflavik, Iceland at 10:03 pm. For complete details of the Iceland visit, see report of SA Slocum.

11:52 pm The President and party departed Keflavik, Iceland, aboard the Columbine. Enroute at midnight.

Friday, December 20, 1957

4:27 am The Columbine arrived at Stephensville, Newfoundland, for refueling.

5:07 am The Columbine departed Stephensville, Newfoundland. No persons deplaned at this stop.

9:33 am The President and party arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, DC. aboard the Columbine.

9:39 am The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, who greeted the President upon arrival at MATS along with the Vice President and members of the Cabinet, departed MATS Terminal, and motored to the White House, arriving at 9:50 am.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1957

PARIS, FRANCE

9:30 am The President met with the Agricultural Society of France, at the Embassy Residence, and posed for pictures with this group.

9:54 am The President and Ambassador Amory Houghton posed for pictures.

10:39 am The President, Hon. John Foster Dulles, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the Palais de Chaillot.

10:42 am Arrived at the Palais de Chaillot and proceeded to Room 331 where the President and Secretary Dulles conferred with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and his staff before participating in the final session of the NATO Meeting.

1:57 pm The President, Hon. John Foster Dulles and Major John Eisenhower departed the Palais de Chaillot and returned to the Embassy Residence.

Upon arrival at the Embassy Residence, the President was introduced to the following:

- Prefect Henri Castaing
  - Director, Judiciary Police, Surete Nationale
- Emile Benhamou
  - Judiciary Police, Surete Nationale
- Charles Gillard, Commissaire, Judiciary Police, Surete Nationale

5:18 pm The President, Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Embassy Residence and motored to Orly Field.

5:53 pm Arrived at Orly Field. The President was escorted to the Salon D'Honneur. Here he was greeted by President Rene Coty of France, Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO, and General Lauris Norstad. The President made a short speech - Colonel Vernon Walters translated the speech into French.

President Coty escorted the President to the Columbine.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
December 23, 1957

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Wednesday, December 18, 1957

9:27 am President Constantin Karamandis of Greece entered the residence for 9:30 am appointment with the President. Pictures were taken of the President and President Karamandis, who departed the residence at 10:22 am.

10:40 am President of the Council Adnan Menderes of Turkey entered the residence to see the President. Appropriate pictures were taken of the President and Mr. Menderes, who departed the residence at 11:43 am.

1:07 pm The President, Major Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles departed the residence and motored to the Elysee Palace for a luncheon given by President Coty of France, arriving at 1:13 pm.

2:57 pm The President and above named departed the Elysee Palace and motored to the embassy residence, arriving at 3:03 pm.

5:17 pm Ambassador Andvord of Norway arrived at the embassy to see the President, departing at 5:31 pm.

5:50 pm The President, Major Eisenhower and General Goodpaster departed the residence and motored to the Palais de Chaillot, arriving at 5:53 pm for the Heads of Government Plenary Session.

8:21 pm The President and above named departed the Palais de Chaillot, and arrived at the embassy residence at 8:24 pm.

9:00 pm The President, Secretary and Mrs. Dulles, Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton, Doctor Snyder, and General Goodpaster had dinner, which concluded at 10:00 pm.

10:55 pm The President retired.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman ✓
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1957

PARIS, FRANCE

9:27 - 10:22 am	President Constantin Karamandis of Greece (Conferred with the President at the Embassy Residence. Pictures were taken following the appointment).
10:40 - 11:43 am	President of the Council Adnan Menderes of Turkey (Conferred with the President at the Embassy Residence. Pictures were taken following the appointment).
1:07 pm	The President, Hon. John Foster Dulles, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the Elysee Palace to attend a luncheon given by President Coty of France.
1:13 - 2:57 pm	Luncheon given by President Coty at the Elysee Palace.
5:17 - 5:31 pm	Ambassador Andvord of Norway (Conferred with the President at the Embassy Residence)
5:50 pm	The President, Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the Palais de Chaillot to attend the Heads of Government Plenary Session.
8:21 pm	Departed the Palais de Chaillot and returned to the Embassy Residence.
9:00 - 10:00 pm	The President had dinner with the following: Hon. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles Ambassador and Mrs. Amory Houghton General Howard McC. Snyder Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:55 pm	The President retired for the evening.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

December 23, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Tuesday, December 17, 1957

8:55 am Foreign Minister Adone Zoli of Italy entered the residence to see the President. The President and Foreign Minister Zoli had pictures taken at 9:26 am. Foreign Minister Zoli departed at 9:30 am.

9:51 am Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany entered the residence to see the President. Pictures were taken of the President and Chancellor Adenauer before their 10:00 am appointment. Chancellor Adenauer departed at 10:19 am.

10:35 am Before the President departed the embassy residence, he was introduced to M. Armand Piton, Director of Police, Seine et Oise, Versailles. The President, General Goodpaster, Colonel Schulz and Major Eisenhower motored to Shape, arriving there at 11:00 am. His visit proceeded as outlined in the Protective Survey Report. The President and above named departed Shape at 11:45 am, arriving at the Embassy as 12:08 pm.

4:40 pm Before the President departed the embassy residence, he was introduced to Mr. James Ramsay Hunt, CIA Representative, Paris. The President, Major Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles then departed via automobile for the Palais de Chaillot, arriving at 4:45 pm for the Heads of Government Plenary Session.

7:19 pm The President and party departed the Palais de Chaillot following the Meeting, arriving at the Embassy at 7:24 pm.

8:29 pm The President departed the residence and motored to the Elysee Palace for a dinner given by President Coty of France, arriving at 8:35 pm.

10:45 pm The President departed the Elysee Palace, arriving at the Embassy Residence at 10:51 pm.

11:55 pm The President retired.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: ✓ Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1957

PARIS, FRANCE

8:55 - 9:26 am	Foreign Minister Adone Zoli of Italy (Conferred with the President at the Embassy Residence. Pictures were taken just prior to Foreign Minister Zoli's departure).
9:51 - 10:19 am	Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany (Conferred with the President at the Embassy Residence. Pictures were taken of the President and Chancellor Adenauer before their 10:00 am appointment).
10:33 am	The President was introduced to M. Armand Piton Director of Police, Seine et Oise, Versailles
10:35 am	The President departed the Embassy Residence and motored to SHAPE. He was accompanied by Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz Major John Eisenhower
11:45 am	Departed SHAPE and motored to the Embassy Residence.
12:08 pm	Arrived at the Embassy Residence.
1:00 pm	Lunch at the Embassy Residence.
4:36 pm	The President was introduced to Mr. James Ramsay Hunt, CIA Representative, Paris
4:40 pm	The President, Hon. John Foster Dulles, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the Palais de Chaillot to attend the Heads of Government Plenary Session.
7:19 pm	The President and party departed the Palais de Chaillot following the Meeting, and motored to the Embassy Residence, arriving there at 7:24 pm.

PARIS, FRANCE

8:29 pm	The President departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the Elysee Palace to attend a dinner given by President Coty of France.
10:45 pm	Departed the Elysee Palace and motored to the Embassy Residence.
10:51 pm	Arrived at the Embassy Residence.
11:55 pm	The President retired for the evening.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman December 18, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, December 16, 1957.

9:24 am Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain entered residence to confer with the President. At 10:25 am the President and Prime Minister Macmillan had pictures taken in the parlor. Prime Minister Macmillan departed the residence at 10:27 am.

* 11:46 am The President, Secretary of State Dulles and Major John Eisenhower departed the residence and motored to the Palais de Chaillot, arriving at 11:51 am for the Opening Session of Heads of Government Meeting.

12:38 pm The President and above named departed the Palais de Chaillot and motored to the residence, arriving at 12:44 pm.

3:20 pm The President, Secretary Dulles and Major John Eisenhower departed the residence and motored to the Palais de Chaillot, arriving at 3:25 pm for the Heads of Government Plenary Session.

7:55 pm The President, Secretary of State Dulles and Major John Eisenhower departed the Palais de Chaillot and motored to the residence, arriving at 8:00pm.

8:05 pm The President went to his room, returning to the Dining Room at 8:45 pm. The President had dinner with Mrs. Dulles, Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton and Major John Eisenhower from 9:00 pm to 10:00 pm.

10:45 pm The President retired.

No further activity.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

* Before the President departed for the Palais de Chaillot, he was introduced to M. Marcel Genestie, Principal Commissioner, Chief of Protective Service for Foreign Dignataries.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1957

PARIS, FRANCE

9:24 - 10:27 am	Prime Minister Harold Macmillan (Came to the American Embassy Residence to confer with the President. Pictures were taken of the President and the Prime Minister just prior to his departure).
11:46 am	The President, Hon. John Foster Dulles, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the Palais de Chaillot for the Opening Session of Heads of Government Meeting. Just before departing the Palais de Chaillot, the President was introduced to M. Marcel Genestie, Principal Commissioner, Chief of Protective Service for Foreign Dignataries.
12:38 pm	The President, Hon. John Foster Dulles, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Palais de Chaillot and motored to the Embassy Residence.
1:00 pm	Lunch at the Embassy Residence.
3:20 pm	The President, Hon. John Foster Dulles, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the Palais de Chaillot for the Heads of Government Plenary Session.
7:55 pm	The President, Hon. John Foster Dulles and Major John Eisenhower departed the Palais de Chaillot and motored to the Embassy Residence.
8:00 pm	Arrived at the Embassy Residence. The President went to his room.
8:45 pm	The President went to the Dining Room.
9:00 - 10:00 pm	The following had dinner with the President: Ambassador and Mrs. Amory Houghton Mrs. John Foster Dulles Major John Eisenhower
10:45 pm	The President retired for the evening.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman December 18, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, December 15, 1957.

9:16 am	General and Mrs. Norstad and General and Mrs. Schuyler entered main gate of residence.
10:40 am	The President, Ambassador Houghton and Secretary Hagerty departed residence and motored to the American Cathedral, arriving there at 10:45 am for services. General and Mrs. Norstad and Mrs. Houghton rode in a second car.
11:56 am	The President and party departed the American Cathedral and motored to the residence, arriving at 12:01 pm.
12:30 pm	The President had lunch with Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton, General and Mrs. Norstad, General and Mrs. Schuyler, General Goodpaster, Ambassador and Mrs. Burgess, who arrived at the embassy after church services, and Doctor Howard Snyder. Lunch was concluded at 1:30 pm.
1:35 pm	General and Mrs. Norstad, General and Mrs. Schuyler and Ambassador and Mrs. Burgess departed the residence.
5:00 pm	Prime Minister Gaillard of France entered residence with party. Photographs of the President and Prime Minister Gaillard were taken at 5:25 pm. The Prime Minister and party departed the residence at 6:06 pm.
5:17 pm	Secretary of Defense McElroy and wife entered the residence, departin at 7:35 pm.
6:00 pm	Secretary of Treasury Anderson entered residence, conferred with the President at 6:15 pm, and departed the residence at 6:50 pm.
8:10 pm	Secretary and Mrs. McElroy entered residence.
8:30 pm	The President dined with Secretary and Mrs. McElroy, Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton and Major John Eisenhower.
10:25 pm	Secretary and Mrs. McElroy departed residence.
10:35 pm	The President retired.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: ✓ Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1957

PARIS, FRANCE
(NATO MEETINGS)

10:35 am	The President, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Amory Houghton and Major John Eisenhower, Secretary and Mrs. John Foster Dulles, departed the Embassy Residence and motored to the American Cathedral.
10:40 am	Arrived at the American Cathedral where they attended the Services.
11:40 am	Departed the American Cathedral and motored to the Embassy Residence.
12:01 pm	Arrived at the Embassy Residence.
12:30 pm	The President had lunch with the following: Ambassador and Mrs. Amory Houghton General and Mrs. Lauris Norstad General and Mrs. Cortlandt Van R. Schuyler Ambassador and Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:00 pm	The President posed for pictures with Prime Minister Gaillard of France.
5:17 - 7:35 pm	Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy were guests at the Embassy Residence.
6:00 - 6:15 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson conferred with the President.
8:30 pm	The President had dinner with the following: Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy Ambassador and Mrs. Amory Houghton Major John Eisenhower
10:35 pm	The President retired for the evening.

Visit of the President to Paris, France, and attendance at NATO Summit Conference, December 14 through 19, 1957.

President's Itinerary:

Saturday, December 14, 1957

3:00 pm	President and party arrive at Orly Field, Paris.
3:30 pm	President departs Orly Field for U. S. Embassy Residence.
4:30 pm	President arrives at Embassy Residence, greeted by Mrs. Houghton.

Sunday, December 15, 1957

10:35 am	President, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton, Major John Eisenhower, and Secretary and Mrs. Dulles departs Embassy Residence and motors to the American Cathedral, arriving at 10:42 am for 10:45 am services.
11:40 am	President and party return to Embassy Residence.

Monday, December 16, 1957

10:00 am	Mr. Macmillan calls on the President at the U. S. Embassy Residence.
11:50 am	President departs Embassy Residence and motors to Palais de Chaillot for Opening public session of Heads of Government Meeting, arriving there at 11:55 am.
12:00 Noon	Opening Session of Heads of Government Meeting.
12:30 pm	Following Opening Session, President departs Palais de Chaillot and motors to U. S. Embassy Residence, arriving there at 12:35 pm.
3:20 pm	President departs Embassy Residence and motors to Palais de Chaillot, arriving at 3:25 pm.
3:30 pm	Heads of Government Plenary Session.
	President returns to Embassy.
8:25 pm	President departs U. S. Embassy Residence for Palais de Chaillot, arriving at 8:30 pm for dinner given by Mr. Spaak and NATO Permanent Representatives (black tie, stag).
10:30 pm (approx)	President departs Palais de Chaillot and motors to Embassy Residence, arriving there at 10:35 pm.

Tuesday, December 17, 1957

9:30 am	Chancellor Adenauer calls on the President at Embassy Residence. (to be confirmed).
AM	Hold open for Staff Meetings.
10:35AM	Depart for SHAPE.
11 AM	Arrive SHAPE

3:20 pm	President departs Embassy Residence and motors to Palais de Chaillot, arriving at 3:25 pm.
3:30 pm	Heads of Government Plenary Session.
	President returns to Embassy Residence following meeting.
8:20 pm	President departs Embassy Residence and motors to Elysee Palace, arriving there at 8:25 pm for dinner given by President Coty.
	President will be last dignatary to arrive at Elysee Palace, where upon arrival he will be greeted by President Coty. (SA Knight will furnish exact time of departure in order for the President to arrive at the proper time).
10:30 pm (approx)	President departs Elysee Palace and motors to Embassy Residence, arriving at 10:35 pm.

Wednesday, December 18, 1957

AM	Open for delegation and staff meetings.
12:55 pm	President departs Embassy Residence for Elysee Palace for luncheon given by President Coty, accompanied by Secretary of State Dulles and Major John Eisenhower, arriving there at 1:00 pm.
	President returns to Embassy Residence following luncheon.
3:25 pm	President departs Embassy Residence for Palais de Chaillot, arriving at 3:30 pm for Heads of Government Plenary Session.
	President returns to Embassy Residence following meeting.

Thursday, December 19, 1957

AM	Open for delegation and staff meetings.
PM	President may visit U. S. Chancellory.
PM	President departs Embassy Residence for Orly Field and will be airborne for Washington, D.C.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1957

PARIS, FRANCE

2:56 pm (Paris time) The President and his party arrived at Orly Airport, Paris, France. They were greeted by the following:

President Rene Coty
Prime Minister Henri Gaillard
Foreign Minister Christian Pineau
Ambassador de la Chauviniere, Chief of Protocol
General Jean Ganeval, Military Secretary-General of the Presidency
Hon. Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO
M. Andre Lahillonne, Prefect de Police

3:00 pm The President greeted the following:

Ambassador Amory Houghton
Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil McElroy
General Lauris Norstad
General Nathan Twining
Field Marshal Montgomery

Color and Honor Guard ceremonies.

Prime Minister Gaillard made a short speech in French and the President responded in English.

The President and his party were then escorted to the Salon d'Honneur. Here the President greeted the following:

General Henry I. Hodes
    Commander in Chief, American Army, Europe
Admiral Walter F. Boone
    Commander in Chief, U. S. Navy, East Atlantic and Mediterranean
General Frank F. Everett
    Commander in Chief, American Air Forces, Europe
General Williston Palmer
    Deputy Commander, U. S. Army, Europe

The President, Ambassador Amory Houghton, and Major John Eisenhower departed Orly Airport and motored to the U. S. Embassy Residence, arriving there at 4:30 pm. Mrs. Amory Houghton greeted them.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman
December 18, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President beginning Friday, December 13, 1957.

Friday, December 13, 1957

4:34 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Major John Eisenhower, departed the White House in White House Car #103 and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving there at 4:47 pm.

Before boarding the Columbine for the flight to Paris, the President exchanged greetings with Vice President Nixon, members of the Cabinet, and government officials.

4:53 pm The Columbine with the President, Major John Eisenhower, Doctor Howard Snyder, Dr. James R. Killian, General Andrew Goodpaster, Admiral Lewis Strauss, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Captain Olive Marsh, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley, SA's Flohr and Godfrey aboard departed Washington, DC for flight to Paris.

7:30 pm The Columbine landed at Loring Air Force Base, Maine, where the President deplaned and was met by Generals W. C. Sweeney and W. K. Martin.

7:34 pm The President, accompanied by Generals Sweeney and Martin riding in the rear seat, with Major John Eisenhower and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving departed the apron where the Columbine was spotted and toured the base via automobile, arriving at the NCO Club at 7:53 pm, where the President and party had dinner, and was entertained by the Loring Glee Club.

Following dinner, the President was briefed regarding SAC Operations and pictures of same were shown.

9:20 pm The President and party departed the NCO Club and motored to a large hangar to view and examine a B-52 and a KC-135 plane. The President spoke with crew members and went inside the KC-135, then toured the rest of the exhibits in the hangar - Dog Patrol, Survival Equipment, Jet Engines, and a Supply Exhibit.

9:47 pm The President and party departed the hangar and motored to the Columbine, arriving there at 9:50 pm.

10:00 pm The Columbine departed Loring Air Force Base, arriving at the civilian terminal, Orly Airport, at 2:56 pm, Paris time, Saturday, December 14, 1957.

Saturday, December 14, 1957

The President's itinerary upon arrival at Orly Field proceeded as outlined in Protective Survey Report.

4:05 pm The President, Major John Eisenhower and Ambassador Houghton arrived at the residence, and were greeted by Mrs. Houghton.

7:13 pm The President had dinner in the dining room, returning to his bedroom at 9:37 pm.

No further activity.

James J.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1957

8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
9:23 - 9:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:27 - 9:30 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
9:30 - 9:37 am	His Excellency Daniel Ahmling Chapman Newly appointed Ambassador of Ghana (To present his credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:40 - 9:45 am	The President went to the Broadcast Room to record his Christmas Message to the Armed Forces.
9:54 - 9:56 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:55 - 10:16 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:16 - 10:19 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Sherman Adams
10:19 - 10:51 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:31 - 10:34 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:42 - 10:59 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:10 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:10 - 11:38 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:44 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
4:03 pm	The President returned to the office.

4:03 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:03 - 4:13 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:34 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand and Major John Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
4:47 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal. Here the President exchanged greetings and farewells with Hon. Richard M. Nixon and members of the Cabinet, as well as other government officials.
4:53 pm	The President was airborne for Paris, France, aboard the Columbine. Those accompanying him to the NATO Meetings were: General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Admiral Lewis L. Strauss Major John Eisenhower Mrs. Ann Whitman Captain Olive Marsh Mr. James Rowley. Special Agent Deeter Flohr Special Agent Arthur Godfrey Sgt. John Moaney
7:30 pm	The President and his party arrived at the Loring Air Force Base, Maine.

LORING AIR FORCE BASE,
LIMESTONE, MAINE

7:30 pm	Upon arrival at the Loring Air Force Base, the President was greeted by Major General Walter C. Sweeney, Jr. General William K. Martin Colonel Gerard G. Wolke Colonel Donald E. Hillman Colonel Charles H. Seawell Colonel Don W. Bailey Major Richard T. Mattingly

LORING AIR FORCE BASE
LIMESTONE, MAINE

7:34 pm	The President, General Sweeney and General Martin departed the Columbine and toured the Loring Air Force Base, then went to the Non-Commissioned Officers' Club.
8:00 - 8:30 pm	Dinner at the Non-Commissioned Officers' Club, in the Chalet Room.
8:30 - 9:15 pm	The President and his party went to the lounge where General William K. Martin gave a talk on the work of the Strategic Air Command, and illustrated his talk with slides.
	Before leaving the Club, the President and his party signed the official guest book.
9:20 pm	The President and his party departed the Non-Commissioned Officers' Club and motored to the hangar to view and examine a B-52 and a KC-135 plane. The President spoke with crew members and went inside the KC-135, then toured the following exhibits: Dog Patrol, Survival Equipment, Jet Engines, and a Supply Exhibit.
9:47 pm	The President departed the hangar and motored to the Columbine.
10:00 pm	The Columbine departed Loring Air Force Base for flight to Paris, France.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1957

8:20 Pres. arrived in the office with Capt. Crittenberger
9:23-9:27 Gen. Goodpaster
9:27 - 9:30 Dr. Saulnier

9:30 - 9:37 - **His Excellency Daniel Ahmling Chapman, newly-appointed Ambassador of Ghana (To present credentials)**
Mr. Buchanan

(Saunders
Robt Mensah
Press attache
(will not go in)

9:40 - 9:45 **The President will record his Christmas Message to the Armed Forces**

9:54 - 9:56 - Gen. Goodpaster
9:55 - 10:16 - Gov Adams
10:16 - 10:19 - Gov Adams + Dr. Killian
10:19 - 10:58 - Gen. Goodpaster Capt. Aurand + Roemer McPhee \ out at 10:34
10:31 - 10:34 - Gov Adams
10:42 - 10:59 - Gen. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:38 - Gov Adams + Gen. Goodpaster
11:44 - To mansion \ out at 11:12
1:00 - (LUNCH)

4:03 - Returned to the office
4:03 - Gen. Goodpaster
4:03 - 4:13 - Mr. Hopkins
4:54 - The Pres. departed for Paris

4:35 - The President departs the White House for MATS Terminal for take-off for Paris where he will participate in NATO meetings

4:03 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:03 - 4:13 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:34 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for flight to Paris to participate in the NATO Meetings.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1957

9:30 - His Excellency Daniel Ahmling Chapman, ✓
newly-appointed Ambassador of Ghana
(To present credentials)

9:40 - The President will record his Christmas
Message to the Armed Forces

1:00 - (LUNCH)

4:35 - The President departs the White House for
MATS Terminal for take-off for Paris
where he will participate in NATO meetings

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1957

8:27 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:30 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Roswell B. Perkins, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Hon. L. G. Derthick, Commissioner of Education Hon. Elliot L. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare - for Legislation Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:13 - 10:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (348th Meeting) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Louis S. Rothschild Admiral Arleigh Bruke Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. John H. Ohly Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:06 - 10:17 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles

10:17 - 10:30 am	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
10:30 - 11:16 am	The President returned to the National Security Council Meeting.
11:16 - 11:18 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
11:18 - 11:22 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
11:22 - 11:28 am	Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Director, International Cooperation Administration
11:29 - 11:50 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:50 - 11:53 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:53 - 11:59 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:01 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:53 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:02 - 2:10 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower Hon. Kevin McCann
2:10 - 2:15 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
2:35 - 2:45 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:13 - 3:20 pm	Colonel John H. Carruth, USA (Retired) San Antonio, Texas (Army friend of the President's) Mr. Horace Wilkinson III, Port Allen, La. Hon. Gabriel Hauge
3:20 - 3:24 pm	Major John Eisenhower Hon. Kevin McCann
3:24 - 3:38 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
3:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Shelter to hit golf balls.
4:06 pm	Entered his quarters in the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1957

8:27 Pres. arrived in the office

8:30 - **The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare**
(See list attached) →

Under Secy Perkins, HEW
Asst Secy Richardson "
Dr. Derthick, Commr. of Education
Dr. Killian
Gov. Adams
Dr. Killian
Gen Persons

~~**8:45** - **Honorable James H. Smith, Jr.**
Director, International Cooperation Administration~~

9:13 10:00 - **National Security Council**
10:06 - 10:17 - Secy Dulles
10:17 - 10:30 - Dr. Milton Eisenhower
10:30 - 11:16 - Returned to NSC Meeting
11:16 - 11:18 - Gen. Cutler
11:18 - 11:22 - Secy Weeks
11:22 - 11:28 - ~~Hon.~~ James H. Smith, Jr., Dir., ICA
11:29 - 11:50 - Gov Adams
11:50 - 11:53 - Mr. Morgan
1:00 LUNCH
11:53 - 11:59 - Gen Goodpaster
12:01 - To the mansion
1:53 Pres. returned to the office
2:02 Dr. Milton Eisenhower -out 2:10 + Kevin McCann - out 2:45
2:35 - 2:45 Gov. Adams
3:13 - 3:20 - Col. John H. Carruth, USA (Ret)
San Antonio, Texas (Army friend of Pres)
Mr Horace Wilkinson III - Port Allen, La.
Dr Hauge
3:20 - 3:24 - Maj. Eisenhower & Mr. McCann
3:24 - 3:38 - Mr. McCann
3:38 - To Mansion
3:42 - To Shelter to hit golf balls
4:06 - To Mansion

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1957

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:27 - 8:37 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Sherman Adams
8:37 - 8:57 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:03 - 9:50 am	Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans
9:56 - 9:57 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:00 - 10:05 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:05 - 11:29 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Mr. Frederick Reinhardt Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Gerard Smith
10:38 - 11:29 am	Hon. C. Burke Elbrick joined meeting
11:29 - 11:53 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:54 - 12:06 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 - 2:45 pm	(Mr. Marion Kellogg) OFF THE RECORD (Saw the President in the Mansion. Mr. Kellogg trained the dog, Heidi)
2:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:55 - 3:05 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:05 - 3:10 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
3:39 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

4:04 - 4:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:23 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1957

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:27 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:35 - 8:43 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:57 - 9:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:48 - 10:04 am	His Excellency Senator Nuri Pasha al-Said (Former Prime Minister of Iraq) Hon. William Rountree Mr. Saleh Mahdi Charge and Counselor of the Embassy of Iraq
10:57 - 10:59 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:12 am	Colonel William Draper
11:20 - 11:22 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:24 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President underwent a physical examination in the Mansion and received an okay from the doctors to attend the NATO Conference in Paris.
2:52 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:07 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
3:25 - 3:28 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:28 - 3:50 pm	Mrs. John Eisenhower
3:50 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1957

1:43 pm	The President departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.
3:54 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered his office.
4:01 - 4:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:09 - 4:12 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1957

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President inspected the barns and cattle, and portions of his farm, accompanied by Mr. George Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen were guests of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower for dinner.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1957

10:50 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to Lowery's Country Store at Table Rock, Pa. where the President looked over some meat in the freezer.
11:30 am	Departed Table Rock, Pa. and motored back to the Farm. The President shot crows until 12:35 pm.
	Mr. and Mrs. George Allen were dinner guests of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1957

10:40 - 11:45 am	The President and Chief West walked around the farm, inspecting the horses and the shrubbery.
11:15 am	The President and Chief West motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower and looked over the grounds, etc.
12:00 Noon	Arrived back at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1957

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:59 - 8:02 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:17 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 8:56 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Donald R. Heath Newly appointed Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Hon. James Hagerty (out at 8:48 am)
9:00 - 11:06 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James R. Durfee Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Hon. J. Walter Yeagley General Maxwell D. Taylor Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Louis Rothschild Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr. Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Arthur Larson Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason Hon. Douglas Dillon Hon. Gerard Smith Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Mansfield Sprague

11:06 - 11:25 am	Hon. Neil McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:31 - 11:34 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:40 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:30 pm	(LUNCH)
1:34 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:35 - 1:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:47 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to his Gettysburg Farm.
4:07 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg, Pensylvania, Farm.

Mr. Nichols

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
December 10, 1957

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, December 5 - 9, 1957

Thursday, December 5, 1957

1:45 p.m. The President, accompanied by Secretary James Hagerty, Dr. Snyder, and SAIC Rowley, departed the White House and motored to his farm, arriving at 4:00 p.m.

4:13 p.m. Mr. Hagerty departed main gate of farm.

4:45 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the farm, having remained in Washington, after the President's departure, to attend a luncheon.

No further activity this date.

Friday, December 6, 1957

9:58 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:28 a.m.

2:30 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the house and drove to the barns on the Feaster farm, where he inspected his cattle. At 3:36 p.m. the President and Mr. Allen departed the Feaster farm and motored to the President's farm, arriving at 3:42 p.m.

3:15 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:51 p.m.

10:23 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed main gate of farm. They were dinner guests of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, December 7, 1957

8:26 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:50 a.m.

10:02 a.m. Mr. Allen entered main gate of farm.

10:50 a.m. The President, accompanied by Dr. Snyder and Mr. Allen, departed the farm in WH Car No. 100 and motored to the Country Store (Lowery's), Table Rock, Pa., arriving at 11:15 a.m., where the President looked over some meat in the freezer. The President was met by Mr. Grim. The President and his party departed Table Rock, Pa., at 11:30 a.m. and motored to his farm, arriving at 11:55 a.m. where he picked up his shot gun and motored slowly out the main gate, where he shot a crow. He continued looking for more crows to shoot around the farm, returning to the farm via the rear gate at 12:35 p.m.

1:05 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:24 p.m.

2.40 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:29 p.m.

2:50 p.m. Mr. George Allen departed main gate of farm.

3:50 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

5:05 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:51 p.m.

10:05 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Allen departed main gate of farm. They were dinner guests of President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Sunday, December 8, 1957

8:15 a.m. Mr. Allen entered main gate of farm.

9:30 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:14 a.m.

10:40 a.m. The President and Chief West walked around the farm until 11:15 a.m. looking at the horses and shrubbery, at which time they departed the farm in WH car No. 100 and motored to Major Eisenhower's house, arriving at 11:18 a.m. where they looked over the grounds, etc., until 11:55 a.m. and then motored back to the farm, arriving at 12:00 noon.

12:30 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:15 p.m.

12:32 p.m. Mrs. Allen entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:55 p.m.

3:07 p.m. Mr. Allen departed main gate of farm.

3.30 p.m. Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

Monday, December 9, 1957

9:25 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:57 a.m.

9:41 a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm and returned at 11:13 a.m.

1:15 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm.

1:42 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Dr. Snyder, Mr. Hagerty and SAIC Rowley, departed their farm and motored to the White House, Washington, D. C., arriving at 3:50 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1957

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:29 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:29 - 8:36 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
8:36 - 8:47 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:37 - 8:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:47 - 8:58 am	(Hon. William Rogers) (Judge Lawrence E. Walsh)
8:57 - 9:00 am	(Hon. William Rogers)
9:00 - 10:55 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator William F. Knowland Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr. Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Robert Merriam Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James P. Mitchell Mr. Walter Wallace, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Labor Mr. Stuart Rothman, Soliciter, Department of Labor Hon, Ezra Taft Benson Hon. True D. Morse Hon. Don Paarlberg. Mr. Clyde Wheeler, Department of Agriculture Mr. Martin Sorkin, Department of Agriculture Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield

(continued)

9:00 - 10:55 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Hon. Harris Ellsworth Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Elliott Richardson Mr. Robert D. Francis, Department of Defense Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Louis Rothschild Hon. Frederick H. Mueller Hon. Bradley D. Nash Hon. Wendall Barnes Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Gordon Gray Mr. Sam Hughes, Bureau of the Budget Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. Earle D. Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Jack Martin Hon. Rocco Siciliano
10:56 - 10:57 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:58 - 11:20 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:55 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:45 pm	Returned to the office.
2:00 - 4:15 pm	The President attended the Legislative Leaders Meeting.
4:27 - 4:33 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
5:13 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.

2:32 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:33 - 2:43 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:37 - 3:07 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
3:13 - 3:15 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:19 - 3:21 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:37 - 4:45 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
4:45 - 4:47 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:45 - 4:53 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:45 - 5:17 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:07 - 5:17 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1957

7:59 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 8:18 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:25 - 8:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:29 - 8:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:35 - 8:37 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:38 - 8:47 am	(Hon. Sherman Adams) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier)
8:54 - 9:05 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Governor Adlai Stevenson
9:05 - 10:45 am 10:55 - 2:00 pm	BIPARTISAN LEGISLATIVE MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Styles Bridges Senator William F. Knowland Senator Edward Martin Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator H. Alexander Smith Senator Alexander Wiley Congressman Leo Allen Congressman Leslie C. Arends Congressman Charles A. Halleck Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr. Congressman Daniel A. Reed Congressman John Taber Congressman James E. Van Zandt Congressman John M. Vorys Senator Clinton P. Anderson Senator Harry F. Byrd Senator J. William Fulbright Senator Carl Hayden Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson Senator Richard B. Russell

(continued)

9:05 - 2:00 pm	BIPARTISAN LEGISLATIVE MEETING (continued) Congressman Carl Albert Congressman Clarence Cannon Congressman Jere Cooper Congressman Carl T. Durham Congressman Sam Rayburn Congressman Carl Vinson Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Nathan Twining Admiral Lewis L. Strauss Hon. George Allen Gov. Adlai Stevenson Hon. Douglas Dillon Hon. Mansfield Sprague Hon. William Macomber Mr. James Smith Hon. W. Francis McNeil Hon. William Holaday Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. James Killian, Jr. Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gabriel Hauge (The President attended the above meeting 9:05 - 10:45 am 11:52 - 12:55 pm)
10:45 - 10:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:47 - 11:52 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:52 - 12:55 pm	The President re-entered the Bipartisan Legislative Meeting.
12:57 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1957

10:43 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mr. James Rowley, departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Farm. Others in the party, but in separate cars, were
General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty

GETTYSBURG, PA.

During the afternoon the President made an inspection tour of parts of his Farm.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1957

10:22 - 2:10 pm Mr. Clifford Roberts was a visitor at the Farm.

The President walked around parts of the Farm during the afternoon, and in the evening had dinner with Major John Eisenhower and family at the latter's home.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1957

11:30 am The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower and Mr. George Allen, departed the Farm and motored to Lowrey's Country Store, Table Rock, Pennsylvania. They made a tour of the store, ordered cutting of meat, then returned to the slaughter house with Mr. Clair R. Grim.

12:25 pm Departed Lowrey's Country Store and returned to the Farm.

The President spent the remainder of the day with his family at the Farm. Mr. George Allen visited with the President.

Mrs Whitman.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

December 4, 1957

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, November 29 - December 2, 1957

Friday, November 29, 1957

10:43 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by SA Rowley, departed the White House and motored to his farm, arriving at 12:54 p.m. The motorcade included General Snyder, Press Secretary Hagerty, and five press cars. Photographs were taken of the President and First Lady as they drove in the main gate of the farm.

1:10 p.m. The President inspected the work progress at the Tea House, returning to the house at 1:20 p.m.

3:15 p.m. The President and General Snyder departed the house and drove to the Feaster farm.

3:42 p.m. The President and General Snyder departed the Feaster farm and arrived at the "old" pig farm at 3:53 p.m. They departed at 4:03 p.m. and returned to the Feaster farm where they remained until 4:29 p.m. when they departed for the President's farm, arriving at 4:33 p.m.

4:00 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:43 p.m.

6:47 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 7:03 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, November 30, 1957

8:15 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:25 a.m.

9:45 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:18 p.m.

10:20a.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered main gate of farm and Mrs. Allen departed at 10:22 a.m.

10:22 a.m. Mr. Cliff Roberts entered main gate of farm and departed at 2:10 p.m.

10:25 a.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:40 a.m.

10:33 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed rear gate of farm.

11:23 a.m. The President and Cliff Roberts out on rear patio until 11:29 a.m.

11:47 a.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:25 p.m.

1:00 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower and David entered main gate of farm.

1:22 p.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:26 p.m.

1:50 p.m. The President, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and Maj. Eisenhower motored in the station wagon to the Major's house. They entered the Major's house at 1:53 p.m. and departed at 2:01 p.m., returning to the President's house at 2:10 p.m. after driving around the President's farm.

1:58 p.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 6:43 p.m.

2:14 p.m. The President and Major Eisenhower walked to the Major's residence. The President fired his shotgun at a rabbit in the field on the way. They immediately entered the President's station wagon and motored around the surrounding farms for a short period, arriving at the new "fitting barn" at 3:06 p.m. At the barn the President was met and accompanied by Herdsman Hartley. The President and the Major departed the barn at 3:20 p.m. and returned directly to the President's farmhouse, arriving at 3:25 p.m.

3:50 p.m. Major John Eisenhower departed the main gate.

4:05 p.m. David Eisenhower, with agent, departed the main gate of the farm.

4:25 p.m. Mrs. George Allen enters rear gate of farm.

5:20 p.m. Major John Eisenhower, David and Susie entered main gate of farm, and Major John Eisenhower departed the farm at 5:30 p.m.

6:10 p.m. General Snyder entered main gate of farm.

6:43 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Gen. Snyder departed the main gate of the farm and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower, where they had dinner. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen were also dinner guests. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to their house at 9:04 p.m. accompanied by Gen. Snyder.

8:07 p.m. Eisenhower grandchildren departed main gate of farm, accompanied by a special agent.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, December 1, 1957

8:56 a.m. Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:02 a.m.

10:08 a.m. Mr. George Allen and driver entered main gate of farm.

11:14 a.m. Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm.

11:21 a.m. Major John Eisenhower and driver entered main gate of farm.

11:30 a.m. The President, accompanied by Maj. John Eisenhower and Mr. George Allen, departed the farm and motored to Lower's Country Store, Table Rock, Pa., arriving at 11:50 a.m. They toured this store, ordered cutting of meat, and then returned to tour the slaughter house with Mr. Clair R. Grim. They departed at 12:25 p.m. and returned to the farm, arriving at 12:53 p.m. leaving Major Eisenhower off at his residence. Gen. Snyder and Mr. Hagerty were in the President's party on his return to the farm.

1:26 p.m. Mr. Hagerty departed main gate of farm.

1:50 p.m. Major John Eisenhower and family entered main gate of farm.

3:17 p.m. Barbara Anne Eisenhower and Secret Service agents departed main gate of farm and returned at 3:22 p.m.

3:38 p.m. Maj. John Eisenhower and family departed main gate of farm.

5:17 p.m. Mr. George Allen departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Monday, December 2, 1957

7:44 a.m. Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:27 a.m.

8:13 a.m. Mr. George Allen, with driver, entered main gate of farm.

9:07 a.m. Mr. Hagerty, with driver, entered main gate of farm.

10:12 a.m. The Presidential motorcade departed the farm enroute to Washington, D. C., and arrived at the White House at 12:17 p.m.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

D.D.E. Diary Dec. 1957

December 4, 1957.

EYES ONLY - PERSONAL

Dear Harold

My recovery from my sudden illness of ten days ago has apparently been steady and rapid. The earliest symptoms of my indisposition were sufficiently slight that the doctors did not class the difficulty as a "stroke." However, I did suffer a marked "word confusion," with, also, some loss of memory of words alone.

In all other respects, I was not aware of any physical impairment, and within twenty-four hours I began to improve. While I still speak a bit more slowly and will occasionally mispronounce a word, I am sure that the doctors are most optimistic of my complete recovery.

All this means, as of this moment, that I am planning to be at the NATO meeting in mid-month. It is possible that I will try to avoid any lengthy public addresses, but otherwise I see no reason for curtailing my normal activity.

All this I have told you in some detail so that you will not overstress whatever remaining difficulty that I may have when I see you.

We have been having a series of meetings preparing programs for the coming session of Congress, starting in early January. With these out of the way, Foster and I will be right busy in preparatory work for the NATO meeting.

I believe that the first meeting is to be Monday noon. In order that I may have a reasonable period of rest after my transatlantic trip, I may plan on reaching Paris about Saturday noon. I might use this interval not only for some rest and additional briefing, but I should like also,

EYES ONLY - PERSONAL

EYES ONLY - PERSONAL

if possible, to take a short visit to SHAPE just to see how my old headquarters has prospered. It would be fun to see the place once more.

Looking forward to seeing you in Paris, and with my warm regard,

As ever,
Ike

The Rt. Honorable Harold Macmillan, M. P.,
The Prime Minister,
London.

EYES ONLY - PERSONAL

[illegible] Calls Dec. 1957

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Phone Call~~	~~DDE to Nevins~~ Open on Re-Rev, AS 4/19/84	~~12/13/57~~	~~C~~
~~2. Phone Call~~	~~DDE to Dulles~~ 7/14/81 LCS	~~12/10/57~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 29
Folder: Telephone Calls Dec. 1957

RESTRICTION CODES

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TELEPHONE CALLS
December 31, 1957

12:05 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

3:30 The President called Arthur Larson

3:46 The President called Dr. Saulnier

6:04 The President called General Lucius Clay

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 30th, 1957

11:00 The President called George Humphrey who was out on the plantation; finally talked at 11:40.

11:51 The President called Secretary Anderson who was out of the city; call cancelled.

4:45 The President called Colonel Schulz.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 30, 1957

The President reported that he had talked to Dr. Saulnier, who will talk to Chairman Martin about doing something to get economy moving upward.

He wants me to come out tomorrow to work on State of the Union.

President talked to George Humphrey about economy - Mr. Humphrey sees general need for trying to do a little bolstering of economy and getting better going on the tracks. He feels time has come to reverse his previous stand.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 28, 1957

5:36 p.m. President called Secretary Dulles -- out of city, never mind.

5:40 President called George Humphrey -- no answer, never mind.

8:40 W. Alton Jones called the President from Miami, talked with Mrs. Whitman.

December 29th

9:32 W. Alton Jones called the President, talked okay.

6:00 The President called Mrs. Hagerty, talked okay.

TELEPHONE CALLS

December 27, 1957

9:44 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 26, 1957

7:56 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

8:30 Secretary Dulles called The President

6:42 The President called Colonel Schulz

7:45 Sid Richardson called the President from Fort Worth, Texas (Spoke to Mrs. Eisenhower - call then transferred to The President.)

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 24, 1957

10:31 The President called Sgt Moaney who was out walking dog -- call cancelled.

10:45 President called acw

10:47 President called Sgt. Moaney

11:53 General Goodpaster called the President

11:54 President called Sgt Moaney

12:38 President called the Usher -- talked with West

4:15 The President called the Attorney General

December 25, 1957

Clear

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 23, 1957

10:00 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

6:28 The President called Mrs. Perle Mesta

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 21, 1957

9:17 a.m.	The President called Secretary Treasury -- want not in, cancelled call.
9:31	The President called Governor Adams
6:47	The President called Secretary Dulles

Sunday
December 22, 1957

10:40	The President called acw
2:45	The President called acw
4:45	Secretary Dulles called the President
4:47	The President called Usher Carter
6:33	Colonel Boots, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., called the President (Did not talk))

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 21, 1957

The President called Governor Adams and told him, one little thing he had neglected, Jim Mitchell whom he admired very much, had sent him a memorandum which the Governor said he had already ready. The President said he thought the Governor should let Saulnier know how much this (the memorandum) represents his kind of thinking. The Governor assured the President he would take care of it.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 20, 1957

10:46 The President called Governor Adams.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 13th, 1957

8:51	The President called General Nevins
2:47	Senator Lyndon Johnson called the President at the Mansion
3:54	General Goodpaster called the President at the Mansion

December 13, 1957

The President called General Nevins with regard to accepting some Landrace pigs. General Nevins was all for it and it was decided the President would accept a boar and gilt. (See corres to Edmund Howard, this date)

The President and General Nevins also discussed the care of the pigs, size of litters on farm, and the movement of "pig house" each year in order to have fresh ground.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 12, 1957

2:06	The First Lady called the President
2;40	Senator Wiley called the President
5:11	The President called acw
9:00	The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALL
December 12th, 1957

Senator Alex Wiley called the President at the urging of Senator John Sparkman to ask the President re renewal of invitation to Governor Stevenson to accompany the President to the Paris NATO meeting. Sparkman told Senator Wiley it was his own personal feeling that if the President asked Governor Stevenson to accompany him to Paris he "would be more than willing to go." Sparkman feels it would be a wonderful thing if the two men would appear in Paris together, now -- sort of a ~~revivication of the situation~~ revivification of the situation. Senator Wiley told the President he had tried to contact Dulles but he has already left for Paris.

The President replied to Senator Wiley that this is an ~~exg~~ extraordinary request; that he had invited Stevenson to go; that Stevenson in return without giving the President an answer ~~himself~~ announced publicly he was not going. "How often does the President of the United States have to ask a man, do you get down on your knees?"

Senator Wiley replied no and the President siad he would suggest a reply to the effect-part of the Presidential delegation was gone, that he (the President) was leaving tomorrow; that he had invited Stevenson who had publicly stated no he did not believe wise to go unless some compelling reason demanded his presence. The President said he did not believe there was anything else he could do. He said, "tell Sparkman I like him, but under these circumstances there is nothing further I can do."

Senator Wiley assured the President he understood and said "John feels strongly so I said I would try. Then wished the President a safe trip, "God Bless you" and success.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 11, 1957

1:45	The President called Mrs. Whitman
2:00	The President called Secretary Dulles
2:04	The President called Major John Eisenhower finally talked at 2:15
2:07	The President called W. Alton Jones
3:33	The President called Secretary Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 11, 1957

The President called the Secretary of State to suggest that a cable go to Bulganin acknowledging his long letter and saying that as soon as possible President would answer him. The President said it would keep the door open. He said the letter had a more satisfactory tone than others.

DECEMBER 10, 1957

The President called the Secretary of State about his talk at Orly. The Secretary likes the present draft and is making a few minor changes. Thinks it may be a little long.

They discussed the visit of His Excellency Nuri Al-Said to the President's office. He was formerly Prime Minister of Iraq. The President said he liked everything about him. Dulles said that he had two planks in his platform: first, we should divide up Israel; second, we should use our Air Power to knock out Syria. But Dulles said this man had a modern sort of approach, was willing to be definite rather than vague. The President said the former Prime Minister had advocated adherence to Report of Commission of 1949 -- only way we can live with Israel is to have commerce and trade and friendly communion with people of the area. We have got to recognize their right to existence. The President said he did not know how drastic were the changes advocated -- Dulles said not very much.

The President went on to say that personally he feels fine, but that he is still troubled by words -- that he says "desk" when he means "chair" etc., but that that seemed to be improving. He said it was sort of "laughable". Said he would not be bothered speaking from notes.

They talked about John going to NATO. Dulles thinks a fine idea.

The President called John to inquire what progress he had made on his clothes for NATO. Told him if he needed more money to ask for it.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 10, 1957

10:05	The President called Secretary Dulles
10:55	The President called Major John Eisenhower
6:50	Secretary Humphrey called the President
6:55	The President called Mrs. Whitman
7:15	The President called Usher West.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 9th, 1957

4:00	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
4:15	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
5:10	The President called acw
5!14	The President called acw
6:05	The President called General Goodpaster
8:30	The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
Gettysburg

December 7

12:18 Secretary Dulles called the President

5:30 President called acw to dictate part of Orly talk

5:153 President called Secretary Dulles

- -- - - -

December 8

President tried to reach acw to dictate balance of Orly talk; finally Jim Hagerty dictated.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 5, 1957

9:08 President called Mrs. Eisenhower, about going to farm, etc.

1:27 President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

4:42 Called acw

5:05 Called acw

5:20 Called acw

Above calls were about farm matters such as hedge, holly trees, and about Xmas presents

TELEPHONE CALLS

The President called C. D. Jackson to ask if he and Emmet Hughes could work up something frankly sentimental that he could give when he arrives in Orly on the 13th or 14th. Wants something that will express his veneration for France, its greatness in times of crisis, its honor, etc. C. D. promised to pull out all the stops.

The President called Foster Dulles -- partially about letter to Stevenson. Dulles suggested two, not one letter, one to thank him for services and one to comment on his memorandum to the Secretary.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 3, 1957

7:39 President called General Snyder's Office -- no answer.

*3:33 President called Secretary McElroy.

*4:35 Secretary Dulles called The President

6:18 President called Mrs. Whitman

7:28 President called Major John -- not in, cancelled.

7:29 President called Chief West.

* see paper attached.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 3, 1957

10:45	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
4:23	The President called Secretary Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS
12/3/57

The President called Secretary of Defense McElroy.

He initiated the conversation by saying that the Secretary and Deputy Secretary Quarles did a fine job in the Defense presentation at the bipartisan meeting this morning. Mr. McElroy said that they had to let people know there are disagreeable factors in the business.

The President said that Senator Anderson had a "good juicy bone" and was hanging on to it. The President had tried to defend the proposition but the fact is that there is a lot of work to do. The President has just talked to Dr. Killian and had talked to him about outline of Defense establishment reorganization. (The President had given Dr. Killian a paper prepared by Mr. Brundage on the subject). The President does not mean just missile operation -- he believes we are outmoded in this business of having operation plans for the Navy, operation plans for the Air and operation plans for Army. We have got to get a unified plan. He referred to his own, similar, troubles in '42.

The Secretary said that he had a group that he is going to sit with regularly until this business lets up; they hope to come up with something that could be available later in the session. The President asked Mr. McElroy to get together with Dr. Killian and McElroy said he would.

The Secretary said the Defense Department was not going to order any more of the domestic surface to air missiles until the Joint Chiefs have finished their study.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION - Secy Dulles to the President

12/3/57

D: Adlai Stevenson sent me a proposed statement which he intends to release to the Press. (The Secretary then read the statement)**

P I'd give him a polite answer.

D I don't think there is any use in arguing with him.

P No! I'm trying to think if there is any good Democrat we can pick up.

D I don't know -- He has made it difficult for any Democrat to pcik up on the basis of what he has said in his statement.

P Well I'm trying to think, even a fellow like David Bruce if he didn't already have an official positionbe good. But I'd just give him a polite answer

D Statement by Hagerty?

P Yes ----- Is he making it read to you

D No just a statement -- he's giving out. Sent copy to me.

P He said I have not been invited, but I've been asked to go. What the hell does that mean? I think the man is fuzzy. In any event I would just give him a nice statement -- the President has asked me to -- you know, thank him for service etc.

D Yes sir.

** copy attached

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Statement by Governor Stevenson

As I have said before I expect to complete my consultation on the United States proposal for the NATO meeting in about a week. I undertook this task as a patriotic duty, and I will consider my assignment completed after I have stuided all the proposals, expressed my views and made my recommendations to Secretary Dulles.

Unless there are compelling ~~complicating~~ developments I will not attend the Paris meeting. I would be without authority and necessarily identified with decisions I might not always agree with and cannot publicly oppose. I do not wish thereby to inhibit or mislead my friends here or abroad. While of course there are differences between us I do not wish to leave the impression of extensive disagreemetn with our proposed positions at the meeting. On the contrary I agree with most of them.

I am grateful to the President and the Secretary of State for this opportunity to be of service and for the further confidence implicit in the President's suggestion that I attend the NATO meeting in Paris.

TELEPHONE CALLS
December 1, 1957

5:17 The President called Mrs. Whitman.

[redacted] Dec. 1957

SIGNATURES
December 31, 1957
Gettysburg

1. Hon Wm Hamilton, re cooperation between US and Canadian Postal Services -- special credit to PMG Summervield

2. Bernard M. Shanley, Happy New Year

3. Admiral Arthur W. Radford, appreciation of services

4. Maj Gen Edward P. Curtis, appreciation of services

5. Mr. R. V. Downing, thanks for Season Pass for Radio City Music Hall for 1958

6. Mr. Wm. Sharpe, re illness of Sgt Barr, an admirer of the President's.

7. Ernest L. Sherman, thanks for Xmas tree fm Vermont-New Hampshire area

8. Hon Wm B. Hartsfield, regret unable to receive Atlanta Boy Choir

9. Walter Kaseberg, thanks for Christmas bread) Bread sent with
) compliments both

10. Allan M. Sprankle, thanks for Christmas bread) Kaseberg&Sprank

11. Dwight Strausbaugh, thanks for apples and English walnuts

12. Chief Millard H. Sutton, thanks for services by Fire Dept

13. Dr. Kevin McCann, thanks for services and loyalty

14. Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, thanks for services and loyalty

15. Dr. Milton Eisenhower, thank you for help during year

16. John Foster Dulles, re possibility trip to South America

17. Madame Henri Bonnet, thanks for gift

18. Gov Steve McNichols, thanks for Gym Master trampolin for David

19. C. Paul Lucas, thanks for apples fm Washington State

20. Hon Thomas E. Stephens, thank you for all done in past year

21. Maj John Eisenhower, thanks for help throughout the year

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 31, 1957
Gettysburg

22. Mr. B. M. Birla, thank you for tea and cashew nuts

23. Chief Robert V. Murray, thank you for services throughout the year by DC Police Focre.

24. Mr. Henry Ford II, thanks for help throughout the year; especially transportation provided for WH staff regardless of where.

25. Chief Harold S. Stewart, thanks to Park Police for services throughout the year.

26. Mr. Norman A. Palmer, re application for full-time position as golf pro at new Florida Club -- apprec of svcs at Newport

27. Mr. Max Levand, thanks for carton of Colorado peaces (written acw

28. Susan Elaine Eisenhower- Happy 6th birthday

29. Hon George M. Humphrey, thanks for services -- even in private life.

30. Hon Herbert Brownell, Jr., thanks for services -- even in private life

31. Hon Arthur Flemming, thanks for continued interest and help even though no longer on WH staff

32. Emmet Hughes, Congratulations on job at Time-Life, appreciation of continued help

33. C. D. Jackson, thanks for help in private capacity; appreciate able to call and respond so generously and cheerfully

34. Hon James C. Auchincloss, thanks for ltr of 27th and enclosure re need to do something rather than fear.

35. Hon Robert B. Meyner, re appt

36. Gov Milward L. Simpson, re Colorado River Storage Project

37. Mother M. T. Guevara, thanks for prayers of 85 yr old mother of Mother M. T. Guevara and also for prayers of Relgious members of Newton College of Sacred Heart in Massachusetts.

38. The Hon & Mrs. Elwood Case, thanks for carton of Christmas organes.

SIGNATURES
December 30, 1957
Gettysburg

1. Roy W. Howard, happy birthday, invite for breakfast or lunch sometime
2. Robert M. Feemster, invitation to address Board of The Advertising Federation of America in Dallas, June 9, 1958. (regret)
3. Bill Miller, invitation to visit Georgia Institute of Technology during annual Interfraternity Council Greek Weekk (regret)
4. Edwin D. Harrison, official invitation fm Pres Geogia Tech for annual Interfraternity Council Greek Week visit (regret)
5. Gordon Moore, happy birthday
6. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, request for one of President's paintings for his collection.
7. Hon Wm. Phillips, thanks for note commending DDE for participation in NATO meeting
8. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, thanks for note re participation at NATO and for Xmas greetings
9. Memo for Dr. Saulnier, re Economic Report
10. Sherman Adams, Letter of Appreciation for services to Administration
11. Gordon Gray, ditto
12. Hon True D. Morse, ditto
13. Hon Walter Williams, ditto
14. Col Walter R. Tkach, ditto
15. Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, ditto
16. Hon Donald A. Quarles, ditto
17. Hon Christian A. Herter, ditto
18. Col Robert L. Schulz, ditto
19. Hon Gerlad D. Morgan, ditto
20. Hon Howard Pyle, ditto

SIGNATURES (cont)
Dec 30, 1957 - Gettysburg

Following received letters of appreciation for service fm DDE

21. General Randolph McC. Pate
22. Hon Arthur Larson
23. Hon Maxwell M. Rabb
24. Hon Clarence B. Randall
25. Lt Gen Elwood R. Quesada
26. Hon I. Jack Martin
27. Hon Meyer Kestnbaum
28. Hon Gabriel Hauge
29. Hon Bryce N. Harlow
30. Mr. Robert K. Gray
31. Brig Gen Andrew J. Goodpaster
32. Col Wm G. Draper
33. Admiral Arleigh A. Burke
34. Hon Raymond J. Saulnier
35. Hon Allen W. Dulles
36. Gen Thomas D. White
37. Gen Nathan F. Twining
38. Hon Percival F. Brundage
39. Hon Maurice H. Stans
40. Hon James H. Smith, Jr
41. Hon Jack Z. Anderson
42. Capt E. P. Aurand
43. Hon Edward A. McCabe

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 30, 1957
Gettysburg

DDE letters of appreciation for services to Administration:

44. Albert P. Toner
45. Hon Rocco C. Siciliano
46. Hon James H. Douglas
47. Hon Thomas S. Gates, Jr
48. Hon Wilber M. Brucker
49. Mrs. Anne W. Wheaton
50. Hon Harold E. Stassen
51. Hon James R. Killian, Jr.
52. Hon Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr.
53. Hon George V. Allen
54. Hon Henry Cabot Lodge
55. Hon Lewis L. Strauss
56. Maj ~~Wx~~ Gen Wilton B. Persons
57. dHon Richard M. Nixon
58. Maj Gen Howard McC. Snyder
59. Hon Arthur E. Summerfield
60. Hon Neil H. McElroy
61. Hon Wm P. Rogers
62 Hon Clarence Francis
63 Hon James C. Hagerty
64 Hon Ezra Taft Benson
65 Hon John Foster Dulles
66 Maj Gen John S. Bragdon

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 30, 1957
Gettysburg

DDE letters of appreciation for services to Administration:

67	Hon Fred A Seaton
68	Hon Robert B Anderson
69	Hon Marion B Folsom
70	Hon Robert Cutler
71	Hon Sinclair Weeks
72	Hon James P. Mitchell

SIGNATURES
December 27, 1957
Gettysburg

1. Mr. and Mrs. Wm P. Hobby, thanks for red roses.

2. D. Paul Reed, thanks for writing full report on CARE, and ack of subscription by Bob Montgomery to Nat'l Info Bureau.

3. Louis A. Benoist, thanks for case of Almaden Sherry delivered to farm.

4. Frank J. Donohue, re disposition of Presidential gifts.

5. Mr. Olaf Wieghorst, thanks for Xmas greeting and sketch fm notebook.

6. Gen Lauris Norstad, thanks for Xmas greeting fm SHAPE personnel

7. e. H. Heckett, thanks for letter and sentiments re DDE's trip to NATO.

8. Mrs. G. Philip Morgan, Jr., thanks for statuette of "Libra"

9. Samuel Schwartz, thanks for set of hand-colored prints of American soldiers with uniform fm 1775 thru 1880.

10. Robert G. Baker, thanks for "The Rohdes Reader"

11. Ellis D. Slater, thanks for pastel of Mary Jean Eisenhower and for "Golf Pills"

12. Grant Keehn, thanks for sharing in gift of pastel of Mary Jean Eisenhower.

13. Thomas W. MacLeod, thanks for selection of ties.

14. Gov Orville L. Freeman, thanks for blue Xmas tree with lights

15. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas M. Schenck, thanks for christmas greeting

16. General Hugh J. Casey, thanks for gift basket

17. His Excellency Celal Bayar, thanks for vase and special products fm Turkey.

18. Ambassador Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, thanks for call prior to retirement as Norway's Ambassador to US.

19. Jinx and Tex McCrary, thanks for "test pilot's" memorandum pad

20. Lou and Idella Marx, thanks for engraving of scene at St. Andrews and for Operation Toy of 1957.

SIGNATURES - Gettysburg
December 27, 1957 (cont)

21. W. A. Moncrief, thanks for fishing rods in canvas carrying cases.

22. Hon and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon, thanks for breakfast tray.

23. Message to R. H. Macy

24. Message for 4-H Clubs

25. Edwin F. Russell, thanks for arranging to have daily newspapers delivered to farm during DDE's stay there during Holiday Season.

26. Dr. Daniel Poling, tanks for comments concerning TV report to nation on NATO meeting.

~~27. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.~~

27. Dr. Royal Schaaf, thanks for message re NATO participation.

28. Albert P. Stewart, thanks (also Purdue Glee Club) for sending crystal goblet.

29. Joseph W. Henderson (Mrs) thanks for silver and tile trzy

30. Hon Livingston T. Merchant, thanks for report of Summit Conference. and comments re NATO participation.

31. Marshall F. Norling, thanks for gkx gold nugget cuff links.

32. Paul Heinecke, thanks for record albums.

33. Bob Montgomery, thanks for subscription to "American Heritage" and National Information Bureau membership.

34. Henry Gouse, thanks for gavel made fm beams used in original construction of Independence Hall and for documents supporting history of the wood.

35. Henry A. Hurst, thanks for 3 doz handkerchiefs embroidered with Ike

36. John W. Powless, thanks for invitation to attend 58 Pa State Jaycee Jr Golf Tournament at Carlisle, Pa.

37. Wallis E. Howe, thanks for scale drawing of certain historic buildings of Bristol, RI and framed to match similar drawing of Newport bldgs.

38. Mrs. Oran L. Richardson, thanks for bound volumes compliled on genealogy of Eisenhower Family.

SIGNATURES - Gettysburg
December 27, 1957 (cont)

391 Eugene C. Pulliam, thanks for wire of congratulations on NATO Report (TV) to Nation

40. Douglas M. Black, thanks for note re TV Report on NATO mtgs; and understand delay in publishing bound copies of "Crusade

41. Ralph McGill, thanks for "A Treasury of American Anecdtoes"

42. Hon Edmund P. Radwan, thanks for ltr with enclosures re Taft-Hartley Act. Also re additional action by DDE to Congress re same Act.

SIGNATURES
Dec ~~26~~, 1957
#2c

1. Members of the 1624th Support Squadron, thank you for Xmas card

2. Mr. J. Donald Adams, thank you for book, "Triumph Over Odds"

3. Steve Coleman, thanks for ceramic elephant fm Am-Cer-Co.

5. Leslie C. Stratton, thanks for copy of Theodore Roosevelt Treasury

4. Hon Oleg Yadoff, thanks for Christmas wishes to members of Assn Nationale des Croix de Gueerre of France

6. Fred M. Manning, thanks for oranges and applies

7. Walter W. McAllister, thanks for Texas pralines and pecans

8. Frank Stanton, thanks for 1958 calendar

9. Theodore E. Stein, thanks for letter, commendation of performance at NATO

10. Ward M. Canady, thanks for Xmas letter and good wishes

11. Herbert Bayard Swope, thanks for World Almanac for 1958

12. His Excellency U Win Maung, Pres of Burma, thanks for silver bowl presented on occasion of visit to WH.

13. Bill Robinson, thanks for book of drawings and wire re broadcast

14. Geo Allen, thanks for canvasses.

15. Mrs. Catharine B. Thibeau, thanks for Xmas gift - handknit golf club covers

16. Harlow H. Curtice, thanks for paperweight commemorating GM's 50th Golden Milestone

17. Ambassador of Tunisia Mongi Slim, thanks for Tunisian dates

18. Robert Ten Broeck Stevens, thanks for telegram of good wishes prior to NATO Conference

19. Harold C. Parsons, thanks for get well card

20. Hon A. Willis Robertson, thanks for comments on DDE's leadership at NATO Conference, especially re mutual defense.

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 26, 1957
~~27~~ 26

21. Mr. Fountain, thank you for card when I was ill

22. Mr. Albert Morehead, thanks for "The Fireside Book of Cards"

23. B. G. Byars, thanks for money clip

24. Harry A. Bullis, thanks for message while I was in Paris

25. K. K. Bechtel, thanks for good wishes on behalf~~ of Boy Scouts of~~
of Boy Scouts of America and for information re Arthur Schuck

26. Oveta Culp Hobby, thanks for red roses

27. St. Petersburg Republican Club, thanks for box of Flordia fruit

28. Jack L. Warner, thanks for enthusiastic and encouraging
telegram re DDE participation in NATO Conference

29. John V. Banks, condolences on death of father, member of
Klamath River Commission

30. Sherman Billingsley, thanks for assortment of ties

31. Charles A. O'Toole, thanks for Colorado steaks

32. Clarence Francis, re food surplus and good wishes for 1958

33. Archbishop Michael, thanks for Xmas and New Year wishes on
behalf of Greek Orthodox Church of No and So America.

34. Wm Paley, thanks for still life by Mr. LaRoche

35. Frank T. Gartside, commendation of services upon retirement
as Asst Supt, National Capital Parks

36. Sgt & Mrs. Moaney, thanks for Christmas gift - water mug

37. Walter C. Skuce, thanks for work on Mutual Aid Comm.

38. ~~Mr~~ Forrest Murden, thanks for work on Mutual Aid Comm.

39. Richard Gill, thanks for ceramic jug

40. Sgt Lennard D. Dry, thanks for Christmas gift

41. Ann and Chippy Cannon, thanks for Christmas gift

42. Enrique Aflague, thanks for belt (Xmas gift)

SIGNATURES (CONT)
December ~~26~~, 1957
~~27~~ 22

43. Mr. Edward C. Sweeney, thanks for Xmas good wishes

44. Joel E. Carlson, thanks for lounging pajamas

45. Thomas A. Pappas, thanks for telegram of good wishes for NATO

46. Dr. Kenneth Maxwell, thanks for message sent to Paris

47. Joyce C. Hall, thanks for commendation re NATO Meetings

48. H. D. Collier, thanks for golf balls

49. Edward M. Burnham, thanks for golf balls

50. Mrs. Perle Mesta, thanks for Christmas gift

51. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Boehm, thanks for porcelains

52. Rev John P. Markoe, thanks for note - personal

53. Hon and Mrs. Amory Houghton, thanks for handkerchiefs

54. Michael Gill, thanks for bottle of Napolean brandy

55. For: Walter L. Benton, Jr., with deep appreciation of long
and efficient service at the White House and with best wishes DDE
8x10 Begley

56. David Eisenhower, thanks for 5 year diary

57. Barbara Anne Eisenhower, thanks for pen

58. Susan Eisenhower, tanks for bookmark

59. Mary Jean Eisenhower, thanks for towels

SIGNATURES 25
December ~~26~~, 1957.

1. Dr. Styliano s Yamalakis, thanks you for "good luck" ring

2. Mr. Douglas Sloane, thank you for note at Chri stmas

3. Mr. James Cunard Black, thank you for ties

4. Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Anholt, thank you for antique farm implements

5. Dr. Paul Dudley White, thank you for bringing ring fm Dr. Yamalakis

6. Lt Gen Lewis B. Hershey, thank you and members of Selective Service System for good wishes at this holiday season

7. Hon Arthur S. Felmming, re application of spiritual values and their relationship toprograms for assistance, i.e., mutual aid etc

8. Dr. Kevin McCann, thank you for drafting little speech made at Christmas tree lighting ceremony.

9. Owen Robertson Cheatham, Offers to show the President the Redemption Window at Reid Memorial Church in Augusta when President next visits there. Window dedicated to the President.

10. Malcolm S. Forbes, re recent loss in gubernatorial race, state of New Jersey

11. Mr. S. A. Schwartz, thanks for good wishes and "key" of admihsion to RKO Theaters for 1958.

12. Mr. August A. Busch, Jr., thank you for holiday greetings

13. Mr. Henry Kfoury, thanks for beautiful Egyptian tapesty

14. General Nathan F. Twining, hank you for Christmas greetings

15. Mr. Charles Perry McCormick, thank you for silver nutmeg grinder

16. Hon Ivy Baker Priest, thank you for Christmas greetings.

SIGNATURES 25
December ~~26~~, 1957
(continued)

17. Major Hobart W. Francis, re retirement and wishes for future happiness. (Ltrs done Dec 24th)

18. Hon Frank H. Higgins, thanks for christmas wishes and sentiments re President's leadership.

19. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, thanks for sending cy of servmon "Men and the Stars."

20. Samuel Goldwyn, thanks for message of congratulations re NATO Conference.

21. Mr. Michael L. Benedum, thanks for Christmas letter & prayers

22. Hon Robert Anderson, thanks for sorghum

32. Hon Charles W. Vursell, re funds for construction of multiple-purpose dam on Kaskaskia River.

24. Mr. del E. Webb, thanks for Christmas ltr, in particular thought of confirming words by deeds.

25. Gen Geo C. Marshall, birthday greetings

26. Tom B. Butler, Christmas note exchange

27. Walter & Helen Tkach, thanks for golf balls and book

28. Miss Ellen Moore, thanks for tie

29. Lt Col & Mrs. G. Gordon Moore, thanks for Christmas gift

30. Howard Young, thanks for Western

31. Admiral Arleight A. Burke, thanks for 'provision by Navy of guard ships along route of Columbine enroute and return fm Paris

32. Mrs. Alice Snyder, thanks for guava jelly

33. Mrs. Russell Stover, thanks for box of candy

34. Reba and Pell Miller, thanks for ties

35. Mr. J. E. Broyhill, exchange of Christmas notes

SIGNATURES 25
December ~~26~~, 1957
(continued)

36. General George C. Marshall, thanks for two copies of pamphlets re Normandy and Sicily-Rome American Cemeteries and Memorials

37. Edward V. Rickenbacker, thanks for Christmas note

38. Henry and Jessie Sayler, thanks for thermometer

39. John E. McClure, thanks for golf balls -- also for John & David

40. Harold Titus, Jr., thanks for tie

41. backdated ltr to Hon Otto K. Olesen thanks for sending souvenir program and Official Convention Program booklet of the 53rd Annual Convention of the National Assn of Postmasters. (backdated Nov 27 -- see corres for reason)

42. DDE only on photo of DDE meeting NY baseball players last spring at opening game for Andy Carey, NY player.

43. DDE only on photograph of President with Gov McKeldin at Annapolis football game (little Army & Navy teams played) for the Governor.

44. Hon Kevin McCann, re area conference on teaching of science and mathematics.

45. Gen Alfred M. Gruenther, thanks for Christmas gift

SIGNATURES
December 24, 1957

1. Mr. Thomas L. Currey, thanks for painting

2. Ben Freeman, thanks for vicuna coat

3. Alex Frieder, thanks for cigars and neckties

4. Elmer H. Bobst, thanks for traveling kit.

5. Gov Ernest W. McFarland, thanks for volume of Arizona Hwys, Jan 57.

6. Frank B. Sohl, thanks for dedicating Christmas message to DDE

7. Hon Philip M. Talbott, thanks for telegram of good wishes on NATO mtg in behalf of members of Chamber of Commerce of USA

8. Elmer F. Pierson, thanks for Kansas City steaks fm the American Royal

9. Owen R. Cheatham, thanks for Christmas wreath

10. Mrs. Lucille V. Wilkins, thanks for copy of "The Tree of Liberty"

11. Robert A. Uihlein, thanks for gifts when I returned form Paris

12. Joseph E. Maddy, thanks for long playing record of American music to you and members of Natl High School Orchestra

13. Major Omar W. Clark, thanks (alos Disabled American Vets) for memorandum book and diary.

14. Arthur K. Atkinson, thanks for handsome cigarette box

15. John K. Herbert, thanks for book "A Certain Star"

16. Palmer Hoyt, thanks for "Denver's Historic Mansions"

17. Mabel M. Taggart, thanks for book "Commonsense Fitting and Showing of Steers"

SIGNATURES
Dec 24, 1957 (cont)

Reverend Thoms Barry, thanks for special mass of exposition during recent illness.

19. Edward J. Bermingham, get well message

20. Ed Dudley, thanks for basket of grapefruit and oranges and assorted products

21. Carl W. Christiansen, thanks for pair of Rhode Island ring-neck pheasants

22. B. F. Swan, thanks for 1958 membership card in Sportsmen's Fishing Club at Buffalo Creek

23. Robert L. Johnson, thanks for sending note fm Garfield Merner expressing his sentiments about the "goodness" of the President.

24. Lt Col Vernon A. Walters, thanks for superb interpreting job at NATO meetings (gift of ties also accompanied ltr)

25. His Majesty King Olav V, thanks for ltr -- personal

26. Hon Joseph W. Martin, Jr., thanks for endorsement of John Teeter for appt to National Science Board, Natl Science Foundation

27/ Mr. and Mrs. Fred Manning, thanks for crate of avocados

28. Hon and Mrs. Dan Thornton, thanks for hickory smoked rainbow trout

29. Hon Arthur Summerfield, thanks for souvenir albums of US postage stamps distributed at recent Universal Postal Union Cong.

30. Frank M. Wood, thanks for subscription to Fruit of the Month Club and for batch of knives

31. Charles R. Hook, thanks for pocket diary

32. Nicholas Di Tieri, thanks for silk bow ties

33. Willet Weeks, Jr., thanks for sending specially imprinted copies of Paris edition of NY Herald Trib during visit to Paris

34. Hon Philip Young, thanks for Edam cheese

35. Cabot Lodge, thanks for report of 12th Gen Assembly of UN

SIGNATURES (cont)
Dec 24, 1957

36. Hon Chester R. Davis, thanks for wicker basket containing selection of goods

37. B. G. Byars, thanks for frozen quail

38. Amon G. Carter, Jr., thanks for Texas grapefruit

93. Students at Wilson High School, tha President sends Christmas greetings to all in answer to a request.

40. Spyros P. Skouras, thanks for note prior to departure for Paris meeting.

41. Norman Chandler, re service on President's Committee for Education Beyond the High School - now retiring.

42. General H. Dunat, thanks for sentiments expressed in note piror to departure fm Paris

43. Jean Monnet, thanks for fine champagne cognac

44. Colonel Robert T. Gants, get well message

45. Sidney J. Weinberg, thanks for contribution to Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation in name of DDE and Mrs. Eisenhower (Christmas gift)

46. John J. Conlon, thanks for good wishes for holiday season and also fm Gettysburg Tankers Post #715

47. Dr. Wm. Jansen, greetings on 70th birthday

48. For Majel Cleavenger with appreciation of efficient services in the White House Office, and best wishes, DDE

49 For Mrs. Charles H. Thomsen with aprpreciation of services at the White House and with best wishes, DDE

50. To our friends Alice and Don Branson with affectionate regard MDE and DDE

51 DDE only on glossy for Bertha Adkins

52 For James Moniz with best wishes DDE

53 For Major Hobart W. Francis with deep appreciation of long and efficient servie at the WH and with best wishes, Christmas 57 DDE

(Ltr done Dec 26.)

SIGNATURES (cont) Dec 24, 1957

54. For Mrs. Victoria Gainey with best wishes MDE and DDE

SIGNATURES
December 23, 1957

1. W. Alton Jones, thanks for box of Alex Rogan tying flies

2. Lt Colonel Craig Cannon, get well message (at Walter Reed)

3. Willard Cox, thanks for golf balls

4. Clifford Roberts, thanks for case of peaches

5. 11x14 photo encased in silver frame, presidential seal

   To His Excellency U Win Maung, President of the Union of Burma, with best wishes and high esteem, Dwight D. Eisenhower

6. Dwight D. Eisenhower sgd on photo of Pug Isney and DDE for Lord Coleridge.

SIGNATURES
December 21, 1957

1. Mary Jean Eisenhower, birthday greets (handdelivered)

2. On Green Room print -- For: Jeanette Lee - with best wishes for a fine holiday season - and appreciation of ~~the~~ her many couftesies to us Dwight D. Eisenhower

3. To Donald F. Hall with best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and with deep appreciation of his many courtesies to us. Dwight D. Eisenhower

4. For: Joyce and Elizabeth Hall with best wishes for a fine holiday season and grateful appreciation of their many courtesies to us. From their friends, Dwight D. Eisenhower

5. Christmas card inscription for Geo Allen - Dear George Hit them long, Hit them straight sgd Ike.

6. Martin W. Clement, thanks for letters of confidence and support

7. Wm. D. Simmons, thanks for box of Christmas cookies.

8. R. Glenn Hale (Mrs.) thanks for telegram of good wishes prior to Paris trip.

9. Mr. Jean Minaud, thanks for invitation to visit Marnes-la-Coquette (Mayor of city)

10. Gen Carl A. Spaatz, regret dinner by members of Natl Board of Civil Air Patrol Mar 6, 58

11. Asgeir Asgeirsson, President of Iceland, thanks for coming to airport during brief stopover on way home fm Paris.

12. Miss Patricia Nalley, thanks for letter in connection with presentation of turkey on bhelf of St. Mary's County Development Committee

13. Brig Gen Henry G. Thorne, Jr., thanks for courtesies shown on brief stopover at Keflavik airport in Iceland.

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 21, 1957

14. Mr. Arthur Briscoe, thanks for presenting turkey and gallon of Maryland Oysters as Xmas gift on behalf of St. Mary's County Development Committee of Leonardtown.

15. Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, thanks for note of Xmas greetings fm men and women of the Army.

16. Mr. Ray T. Adams, thanks for renewal of invitation to visit Whalehead Club on Currituck Sound.

17. Hon Scott W. Lucas, thanks for Christmas note.

18. Gen Lionel C. McGarr, thanks for note and prayers and good wishes of personnel of Usarmy Command and General Staff College.

19. Gen W. Anders, thanks for note of holiday greetings.

20. Ed Dudley, re clipping fm Dec issue "The National Golfer" on use of light clubs.

21. Jim Mitchell, re mdmorandum on budgetary and economic situation

22. John Merrill Olin, personal note on health and thanks for good wishes for Paris trip.

23. Mrs. Leonard D. Heaton, thanks for roll of fresh sausage meat.

24. Mrs. Royce Jones, condolences on death of brother, Congressman Jere Cooper.

25. Mrs. S.F.B. Morse, comends President on handling of job; urges delegation of more work to subordinates.

26. Lt Gen Thomad D. White C/S, USAF, thanks for Xmas greetings fm men and women of AF.

SIGNATURES
December 20

1. Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and agencies, subject: American Red Cross Campaign

SIGNATURES
(Sometime during NATO Meetingin Paris, December 57)

1. General Pierre Koenig, thanks for welcome to Paris

2. Monsieur Andre Lahillonne, Prefect de Police, Paris, thanks for services and courtesies extended DDE while in Paris

3. Mrs. Amory Houghton, thanks for hospitality - DDE stayed at the Embassy during Paris trip

4. Hon Amory Houghton, appreciation of fine assistance given by personnel of American Embassy in Paris

5. Mr. Arthus Bertrand, thanks for sending Rosette of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor

6. Dr. Konrad Adenauer, pleasure at seeing Dr. A looking so well, compliments him on speech before NATO Council.

7. Monsier Roger Pierre Genebrier, Prefect de Police prior to President's arrival in Paris -- thanks for spade work done in preparation for trip

8. Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, expresses value of opportunity to talk with Mr. Spaak and thanks him for his courtesies

9. Monsieur Lalou, thanks for gift (does not specify what)

10. Mr. Francis E. Meloy, Jr., appreciation of Meloy's assistance to staff.

11. Monsieur Jules Moch, thank you for remembrance for Mrs. E from Madame Moch and delight at hearing from him

12. Count de la Chauviniere, thanks for arrangements made for DDE's comfort, convenience and well-being

13. Miss Marcelle Lecomte, thanks for arranging details for visitors especially for help to members of WH staff during NATO mtg.

14. His Excellency Felix Gaillard, expression of gratitude for courtesies shown during NATO meetings and comments on good relations as result of meetings.

15. Monsieur Etienne Bouloch, Thanks for courtesies extended by staff of Hotel Pierre to WH staff

SIGNATURES - Paris (cont)

16. Sir Winston Churchill, thanks for note of welcome to European Continent.

17. Very Rev Sturgis Lee Riddle, enjoyed opportunity to attend services at American Cathedral conductd for NATO Heads.

18. M. Jean Dupuy, thanks for lovely azalea plant sent to Embassy. for President

19. Monsieur Pierre Schneiter, thanks for message of welcome and expression of confidence sent to DDE in mame of City of Reims

20. Miss Helen D. Rosebery, thanks for flowers sent to AmEmbassy for DDE

21 Hon Randolph Burgess, thanks for assistance to American delegation to NATO Heads of Government meeting.

22 Gen Lauris Norstad, re plelsure at trip to SHAPE and congratulations on fine and efficient organization. Thanks for courtesies and cooperation extended by SHAPE personnel to WH Personnel

23. Hon Amory Houghton, thanks for generosity ;and hospitality in opening home to DDE and John and members of WH staff.

24. Members of 9th grade of Fontainebleu American School, thanks for greeting at Orly Field.

25. M. Jean Verdier, expression of appreciation of courtesies extended to members of WH staff by M. Verdier and associates in Surete Nationale.

26. Monsieur Vincent Auriol, thanks for greetings

27. Mr. Willard Cox, thanks for message of greeting fm home.

28. Dr. Charles Munch, thank you for album of recordings of Boston Symphony Orchestra which you left for me at WH.

29. His Excellency Jean Monnet, thanks for message of welcome to Paris

30 Maj Gen Walter C. Sweeney, thanks for greeting at Loring AFB when Columbine stoped.

31. Brig Gen Wm K. Martin, thanks for courtesies extended at Loring AFB on stop enroute to Paris

SIGNATURES - Paris (cont)

32. Maj Gen Henry Sayler, thanks for good wishes for successful trip to Paris

33. Maj C. Berkeley Ormerod, thanks for book, "British Golf"

34. q Mrs. G. Philip Morgan, Jr., thanks to Mrs. Morgan and Diane for telegram of good wishes prior to departure for Paris

35. Hon L. W. Douglas, re declination of appt as Civil Rights Commission chairman

36 Wm W. Flenniken, thanks for Canadian bacon (Xmas gift)

37 Mr. Joyce Hall, thanks for Christmas card and print made by Hallmark

38 Mr. Carl M. Fishel, thanks for cashmere sweater

39 Jock Whitney, thanks for greeting to European Continent

40 His Excellency Rolf Andvord, thanks for morning call at AmEmb Paris, sorry did not see.

41 T. Richard Garlington, get well wishes

42 Col and Mrs. Lee V. Harris, thanks for handknit socks-Xmas gift

43. Mr. Edmund B. Howard, thanks for Headley Inn Farm ham and bacon. Thanks for telling of Ohio Landrace Hog Assn's suggestion they send boar and gilft for Gettysburg farm.

44. M. Alexandre Bertrand, thanks for note of welcome on behalf of members of St. Germain Golf Club and for invitation to visit Club.

45. M. Raymond Haas-Picadr, thanks for arrangements made in event necessary due to weather to land at Marseilles.

46 His Excellency Rene Coty, thank you for warm welcome, courtesies and evidence of friendship; comments on talks being beneficial, re-issues invitation to visit Washington and bring daughter with him

47 Miss Odette Dawavrin, thanks for excellent care given by staff of Ambassador Houghton (residence) to the WH staff.

PHOTO INSCRIPTIONS
(During Paris trip for NATO Meeting -
December 1957)

1. For M. Andre Roche, (Director Paris Municipal Police) with best wishes from DDE

2. For M. Marcel Genestie, (Chief of Protective Service) with best wishes from DDE

3. For: Glenn G. Wolfe with best wishes from DDE (Mr. Wolfe is Counselor of American Embassy)

4. For Colonel Avenard (interpreter at Coty luncheon) with best wishes from his old comrade at SHAPE from Dwight D. Eisenhower, Paris 1957 -- small

5. For His Excellency Christian Pineau, with best wishes and high esteem, from Dwight D. Eisenhower, Paris 1957 -- large

6. For General Jean Gaveval, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower, Paris 1957 (At Coty luncheon) -- large

7. For His Excellency Felix Gaillard, with best wishes and high esteem from Dwight D. Eisenhower, Paris 1957 -- large

8. For His Excellency Rene Coty, President of the Republic of France, with best wishes and high esteem from Dwight D. Eisenhower, Paris 1957 -- large

9. For Maurice Begard, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower, Paris 1957 -- small

10. For Louis Duclos with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower, Paris 1957 -- small

11. For Monsieur Rene Bazangette with best wishes from DDE -- small

12. For Gerald S. Bushell, (Administrative office, Embassy) with best wishes from DDE, Paris 1957 -- small

13. For G. Frederick Reinhardt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, portfolio of reproductions

14. For Colonel Edwin S. Leland, SHAPE, with best wishes from DDE Paris, 1957 -- small

PHOTO INSCRIPTIONS
(cont)

15. Theresa Welzel, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (small)

16. John Law, with best wishes from DDE (small)

17. For Francis E. Meloy, Jr., with appreciation of his helpfulness to my party and to me at the Paris conference, and with best wishes, DDE. Paris 1957

18. For Monsieur Charles Merveilleux du Vignaux with best wishes from DDE. (Civil Secrtary-General of the Presidency -- was at Coty luncheon.) -- large

19. For Monsieur Paul Carour with best wishes, DDE (Comdr Orly Airport) requested by State

20. For Robert Bollard with best wishes DDE. (Mrs. Houghton's chef -- Ambassador's residence in Paris)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SIGNATURES
December 13, 1957

1. Hon Gerald D. Morgan, happy birthday

2. Mrs. Mabel S. Nash, condolences on death of husband, Frank Nash

3. Mrs. Edmund M. Dill, happy 100th birthday, requested by Sirgurd Larmon.

4. Hon Theodore R. McKeldin, re invitation to dinner of American-Israel Society, Apr 23, 1958.

5. R. W. Woodruff, thanks for guideposts magainze

6. Michael D. Gill, happy birthday

7. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Manning, thanks for Christmas greetings and avocados.

8. Lt Comdr Herman M. Seldin, thanks for endorsement of Administrations program of National Defense by Exec Comm, Dept of NY, Reserve Officers Assn of US

9. Mrs. Jerauld Wright, thanks to SACLANT wives for book "The Best of Taste."

10. Harry M. Warner, happy birthday

11. Maj Gen Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., happy birthday

12. Mary Jean Eisenhower (for delivery on 21st Dec) happy birthday

13. Marion Kellogg, thanks for caring for Heidi (orig typing 11th -- retyped and mailed this date)

14. Mrs. Louis S. Rothschild, thanks for signing note of confidence fm members of Capitol Hill Club. a

15. Ditto Mrs. Culbertson a

16. Mrs. Vernon E. Prichard, a -- ditto

17. Mrs. William P. Rogers, a -- ditto

18. Ditto Mrs. Richard M. Simpson, a

19. Mrs. Sidney L. Wardwell, a -- ditto

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 13, 1957

20. ditto Mrs. Charles D. Sager, a

21. Ditto Mrs. Robert C. Watson, a

22. Ditto Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, a

23: Ditto Mrs. Frank G. Millard, a

24. Ditto Mrs. Alfred Goldstein, a

25. Mrs. McCook Knox, a -- ditto

26. Ditto Miss Louise Gore, a

27. Ditto Mrs. Stuart G. Fries, a

28. Ditto Mrs. Agatha Fries Robinson, a

29. Ditto Mrs. J. S. Gray, a

30. Ditto Mrs. Edward C. Sweeney, a

31. Ditto Mrs. Elizabeth K. Weeks, a

32. Ditto Mrs. Robert F. Shawan a

33. Ditto Mrs. Stanley D. Pace, a

34. Ditto Mrs. Joseph Leopold, a

35. Ditto Mrs. Frederick C. Nash, a

36. Ditto Mrs. Perry W. Morton, a

37. Ditto Mrs. J. Lee Rankin, a

38. Ditto Mrs. James C. Auchincloss, a

39. Ditto Mrs. Everett M. Dirkesn, a

40. Mrs. Dallas S. Townsend, ditto a

41 Senator Jenner, recommending reappt Marvin J. Briggs to Federal Farm Credit Board, a

42. Ditto Senator Capehart, a

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 13, 1957

43. Hon Edith Nourse Rogers, thanks for suggestions on science and education needs, a

44. Hon John Sherman Cooper, thanks for endorsement of Mr. Christenberry for Administrator of Veterans Affairs, a

45. Hon John Marshall Butler, thanks for suggestion including in State of Union Message statement concerning importance of Maritime Industry to national economy and security, a

46. Hon Edward H. Rees, thanks for commendation of DDE's handling fo daily problems, a

47. Rev J. O. Percy, thanks for prayers and good wishes of members of Interdenominational Foreign Mission Assn, a

48. Dr. Arnold A. Hutschnecker, thanks for book "The Will To Live" a

49. Mr. Austin E. Anson, thanks for Texas avocados and grapefruit, a

50. Mr. Leo G. Hessler, thanks for copy of photo of DDE and Mrs. Eisenhower taken in 1956. a

51. Earl Schaefer, thanks for telegram wishing well on trip to NATO mtg, a

52. Abraham Pilicer, ditto 51, a

53. Renah Rietzke, thanks for angel to guard DDE on trip to Paris, a

SIGNATURES
December 12, 1957

1. Montgomery, Field Marshal re Cyprus

2. Jerry Foster, re kidney transplant operation n also inscribed photo as follows: "For Jerry Foster with best wishes for a courageous American boy, Dwight D. Eisenhower

3. Vernon Stouffer, thanks for supply of frozen foods

4. Earl D. Eisenhower, personal note re cinversation with Tom Stephens re ltr written by Earl to DDE

5. Miss Diane Hull, birthday greets

6. Charles P. Taft, thanks for invitation on behalf of sisiter-in-law to attend performance of Ballet Theatre when they come to Washington March 58.

7. Brig Gen Jesse A. Ladd, get well

8. Senator Holland, get well

9. C. D. Jackson, thanks for help on Orly talk.

10. John L. Sullivan, thanks for Ambassador Brigg's book on hunting

11. Henry R. Luce, thanks for books.

12. Dr. Arthur Hauck, tribute to Dr. Hauck in Univ of Maine's campus newspaper

13. Mr. Vaux Owen, Seasons greetings - Nat'l Federation of Federal Employees

14. C. R. Black, thanks for calendar refill for 1958 - Seasons Greetings.

15. Hon Winston L. Prouty, re spring clothes-pin industry tariff

16. Hon Margaret Chase Smith, re Spring clothespin imports tariff

17. Mrs. J. H. Good, thank you for prayers

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 12, 1957

18. Hon Price Daniel, thanks for signing copy of Resolution #26 State of Texas, wish for a speedy and complete recovery.

19. Ditto Hon Waggoner Carr

20. Ditto Hon Ben Ramsey

21 Dr. Elson re attending services at American Church in Paris while attending NATO meeting (decline)

22 Dr. Clayton Williams, re attendance at special service in American Cathedral in Paris for NATO Heads of Government. (accept)

23. Archie Hourdas, get well note

24. Mr. James W. Reid, thank you for trout flies forwarded to me by Sen Potter.

25. Mrs. A. H. Drees, kthank you and members of Arizona Federation of Republican Women for prayers for recovery.

26. Mr. Joel E. Carlson, thanks for recommendation of John Hull for Natl Labor Relations Board

27. Mr. David Marx, thanks for everything for Xmas.

28. Brig Gen and Mrs. Howard F. Smith, thanks for luncheon set sent to Mamie and for Christmas greeting.

29. PattyCramer, thank you for letter to Santa Claus stating all she wanted for Christmas was good health for the President. Patty is 11 years old.

SIGNATURES
December 11, 1957

1. Ward M. Canaday, re scholarships in engineering being offered to high school graduates in NW Ohio area by industries in the area.

2. Rev Eugene Carson Blake, thank you for Presidential message sent to General Assembly of the National Council of Churches and get well essage.

3. Mr. John M. Budinger, thank you fror carved set of "monkeys playing bridge."

4. Joel E. Carlson, personal note re Mrs. Doud's health.

5. Boys and Girls of Navajo 4th Grade, thanks for telegram of get well wishes.

6. Mr. Charles McLean, thanks for copy of 1915 Howitzer, delcine acceptance of lithograph of Gettysburg Battle Field.

7. Theodore S. Ryan, congratulations on Maximilian's placing 1st at International Livestock Exposition in ~~NY~~ Chicago.

8. ~~Hon Gerald R~~ Hon Gerald R. Ford, thanks for song written by Mr. R. E. Ritzema dedicated to Pres and Mrs. Eisenhower, entitled "I've loaned my boy to the USA"

9. Hon John J. Rhodes, thanks for endorsement of Timothy J. Murphy for appt to ICC.

10. Hon John F. Baldwin, re $300,000 for new construction funds gor deepening entrance to SanFrancisco Harbor.

11. Hon Jack Westland, endorsement of Robert F. Caldwell for Alaska International Rail and Hwy Commission.

12. Hon Steven B. Derounian, greetings fm the Antarctic.

13. James P. Richards (signed today but not dispatched) acceptance of resignation. Dispatched Dec 23d.

SIGNATURES
December 11, 1957
(cont)

14. → retyped - mailed the 13th
Mr. Marion Kellogg, thank you for caring for Heidi

15. Hon Fred Seaton, birthday greetings

16. Mrs. Elivera Doud, Christmas greetings and gift (vase)

SIGNATURES
December 10, 1957

1. Hon John C. Vivian, get well wishes and suggestions for delegation of duties.

2. Robert E. Barbour, thanks for gallon of Adirondacks maple syrup.

3. Mrs. Lillian S. Mickel, thanks for prayers.

4. Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Rishel, thanks for red roses and note.

5. Mr. Bing Crosby, thanks for money clip.

6. Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg, III, re invitation to give Graduation Address and present diplomas to 1958 Naval Academy Class.

7. Mr. Clarence J. Schoo, thank you for calling and get well wishes.

8. George C. Hannaway, thanks for note and hope he (Hannaway) will be well soon.

9. R. Douglas Stuart, Congratulations on acceptance of National Chairmanship of Republican dinners to be held Jan 20, 1958.

10. Maj Gen John S. Wood, thanks for note of get well wishes

11. Mrs. K. S. Lynch, thanks for get well card.

~~[illegible]~~ 12. Maj Gen Frank E. Fraser, thanks for get well note.

13. Hon Luis Munoz Marin, re excessive land holdings (Puerto Rican) by US military personnel stationed in Puerto Rico.

14. Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, condolences on death of Mother.

15. Mr. Robert V. New, thank you for Christmas gift (personal brand bourbo

16. Reverend Charles H. Gibboney, D. D., thanks for prayers (minister at Augusta, Reid Presbyterian Church)

17. Mr. W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., thanks for coin of Tyre (relates to biblical times) and for get well wishes.

18. Hon Ben West, thanks for sending views of Urban Renewal Committee of the American Municpal Association.

SIGNATURES (cont)
December 10, 1957

19. His Excellency Mohammed Ali, Ambssador of Pakistan, thanks for letter wishing speedy recovery and for telling personal experience.

20. Mr. and Mrs. John McCone, thanks for sending appointment calendar for 1958.

21. Augustus O. Reitan (Rev), thanks for enrolling as Perpetual Member in the Pontifical Assn of the Holy Childhood.

22. Mr. George M. Trautman, Wishes for success for Winter League program of the Natl Assn of Professional Baseball Leagues -- work done with leagues operating in So and Central America.

23. To George J. Allen with best wishes to a comrade xxxEx of the ETO in WW II, Dwight D. Eisenhower - inscribed in copy of Crusade in Europe.

24. For Abad Juan, SD3, USN with appreciation of services at the White House and best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

25. For Faustino Poquiz, SD3, USN, with appreciation of services at the White House and with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

26. For A. J. Whitehurst with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower requested by John Campion.

27. For Stanley Draper As a memnto of visit to Oklahoma on Nov 13, 1957 - and with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

28. For General Thomas D. White with best wishes and warm regard from his friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower

29. For Colonel Justin W. Stoll with best wishes and warm regard, Dwight D. Eisenhower (requested by Col Draper)

30. For Senator and Mrs. Jack Thompson with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower

31. For Marjorie Grant with affectionate regard from her old friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower

32. For Dr. John William Schaefer with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

33. For Dr. Norman Vincent Peale with best wishes and high esteem
Dwight D. Eisenhower

34. Mr. Carl Petri, thanks for beutiful swedish jar (glass) sent by members of Town Council and people of Vaexioe, Sweden.

SIGNATURES
December 10, 1957

35. Dwight D. Eisenhower -- only on proxy on Turnpike Land Company -- sent to Aksel Nielsen

36. Hon Joseph P. O'Hara, M.C., re invitation to attend ceremonies to be held May 11, 1958 at Univ of Minnesota, commemorating Centennial of that State.

37. Clifford Roberts, thanks for shipping hedge shoots, and thanks for copy of "Spectacle of Sport."

38. Mr. Murray Alvey, Seasons greetings and thanks to members of WH News Photographers Assn fm President and First Lady.

39. Owen Robertson Cheatham, re "unveiling" of Redemption Window containing 1953 Inaugural Prayer at the Redi Memorial Church in Augusta, Ga.

40. Mr. D. C. Corkran, thanks for sending putter.

41. Mrs. Arthur Nevins, thanks for sending "Mary Ann's" comments on reaction in England to President's illness.

42. Hon Frank J. Becker, get well message

43. Louis A. Johnson, thanks for key ring music box, combined with watch.

44. Gen Nevins, re butchering of steers for President and George Allen

45. Mrs. P. A. Hodgson, re possibility of appt to service academy ofr Jimmy Seltzer.

SIGNATURES
December 9, 1957

1. Mr. Jackie Robinson, get well message, a.

2. Mr. Thomas A. Yawkey, good wishes for continuing recovery, a.

3. Mayor Kaname Sato, thanks for vase sent to express thanks for friendliness of members of Yokohama Engineering Supply Center (Armed Services) to people of Uenohara Town, Japan; special appreciation for good relations between Japanese and American children., a

4. Douglas M. Black, thanks for Charles Russell book; delight at dinner honoring Bill Robinson

5. Sigurd S. Larmon, thanks for cartoon presented to Sidney Weinberg at recent dinner honoring him.

SIGNATURES
December 7, 1957

1. Rev Billy Graham; re President's illness, toughening up of American people to meet crises of today; need for spiritual values. a

2. James F. Brownlee, re speedy recovery, a.

3. Greg Kelly, thanks for prayers, a.

4. Senator Chapman Revercomb, delight in speedy recovery of Prs. a.

5. J. Willard Marriott, delight in speedy recovery of Pres., a

6. Gene Gregory, delight in speedy recovery of Pres., personal news, a

7. Rabbi Samuel A. Turk, thanks for prayers members of Rabbinical Alliance, a.

8. Dr. George F. Lull, Congratulations on rapid recovery fm members of AMA., a

9. Wilbur A. Dexheimer, pleasure at news of speedy recovery, a

10. Mary E. Case, thanks for card of special prayer, a

11. Bishop Donald H. Tippett, thanks for prayers offered in Taiwan on occasion of President's recent illness, a

12. George V. Cooper, expresses pleasure at President's rapid recovery, a

13. Major Josephine M. Ognibene, thanks for card, prayers and good wishes on recent illness, a.

14. Lee S. Johnson, thanks for model of Marine Corps helicopter, a

15. Rev John Bruere, thanks for copy of Invocation he planned to use at meeting President was to attend Nov 26th. Regret illness cancelled appearance. a

16. Sen Edward J. Thye, thanks for endorsement Robert E. Conn, Jr, for position Administrator of VA., a

17. Albert E. Eberman, thanks for personalized copy of Proceedings of Electoral College of Pa., a

SIGNATURES
December 7, 1957 (2)

18. Hon Frank C. Osmers, Jr., thaks for good wishes during illness; for telling of early morning prayer service in behalf of President by No Bergen Post #393, Jewish War Veterans, a

p9. Rabbi Ephraim E. Yolles, thanks for Blessing of the Priest. a

20. Richard Tedder, thanks for nice note., a

21. Mrs. Andree Ruyffelaere, thanks for get well wishes, a

22. Hon Olin E. Teague, commendation of Harvey V. Higley who is resigning as Administrator of VA., a

23. Mrs. Dewell E. Kapp, thanks for cy of program of observance of 94th anniversary of dedication of Nat'l Cemetery at Gettysburg, a

24. George O. Strecker, pleasure at news of President's recovery; thanks for cy of prayer for Pres., a

25. W lliam M. Leonard, thanks for Resolution 185 adopted by Board of Supervisors of Schenectady County, NY re Pres' illness., a

26. MajGen Hugh J. Knerr, thanks for note of Thanksgiving Day. a

27. Commander Richard B. Laning, USN, thanks for plague fm Cmdr and crew of SEAWOLF to commemorate Pres' visit aboard ship, a

28. Carl H. Hansen, thanks for get well message sent on behalf of Amateur Athletic Union. a

29. Drusilla Staton, Denver YR League, thanks for get well wishes, a

30. John M. Budinger, thanks for ltrs,(personal note) , a

31. Col George Warden, O.B.E., M.A., thanksfor note re illness, a

32. Rev Archbishop Hryhorij, thanks for prayers of Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in US., a

33. Oscar I. Koke, thanks for note with paper entitled The Character of America, Premises of Self-Government, Relations of Nation to Natio
(a)

34.

SIGNATURES
Dec 5, 1957

1. Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, thanks for prayer during recent illness

2. Emanuel Goldman, thanks for copy prayer delivered Rabbi Goldstein

3. Admiral Ferrante Capponi, thanks for get well message

4. "Several Yale Students" thanks for Saybrook Banner of Arms

5. His Majesty
Sisavang Vong,
King of Laos,
Luang Prabang. ack of get well message - dispatched by State.

6. Ditto, His Excellency
Tengku Abdul Rahman Putera,
Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur.

7. Ditto, The Right Honorable
K. J. Holyoake,
Prime Minister of New Zealand,
Wellington

8. Ditto, His Excellency
Senor Dr. Arturo Lezama,
President of the National Council of Government
of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay,
Montevideo.

9. Ditto, His Excellency
Major General Pedro E. Aramburu,
Provisional President of the Argentine Republic,
Buenos Aires

10. Ditto, His Excellency
Senor Ing. Don Luis A. Somoza Debayle,
President of the Republic of Nicaragua,
Managua.

11. For Ambassador Donald R. Health with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished American, Dwight D. Eisenhower (photo in President's office: The President, Secretary Dulles and The Ambassador.)

SIGNATURES
Continued.
December 5, 1957

12. His Majesty King Saud re disucssion of Middle East affairs at NATO meeting.

13. His Excellency General Carlos Ibanez del Camp, Chile, regret visit postponed due to DDE's illness

14. Hon John Marshall Harlan, thanks get well message

15. Mr. J. T. Pratt, thanks get well message.

16. Meade Alcorn, hope you get well (Aisatic Flu)

17. Mr. Floyd B. Odlum, regret invitation to recuperate at Odlum's ranch in So California

18. Ben Jones, thanks for Gettysburg High Football team invite to a game; and for Season's Greetings (a)

19 Mr. and Mrs. John C. Boyer, Sr., thanks for get well card. (a)

20. Arthur B. Carlson, thanks for get well wishes (a)

21. Spencer H. Over, thanks for gt well wishes (a)

22. Warren J. Ashley, Pres, Notre Dame Club of Rome; thanks for prayers to be offered at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome and get well wishes (a)

23. Edwin S. Howell, Thaks for get well wishes fm City Council and Citizens of Richmond, California. (a)

24. Ambassador Gallman, Iran, and American community in Iraq; thanks for get well wishes (a)

25. David Lichine, thanks for get well message (a)

27. Eyes Only ltr to Prime Minister Macmillan

26. Robert Duffus, thank you for editorial re DDE and illness

28. Preston Hotchkis, thank you for framed copy "Cattle Brands

29. Hon Thomas C. Hennings, get well

SIGNATURES
Continued,
December 5, 1957

30. Chief Justice Warren, re acceptance Chairmanship Committee for Creation of "The Armed Forces Institute"

31. Allan A. Ryan, thanks for get well message

32. Mr. Richard Carroll, thank you for assortment of Westerns.

33. Ack of get well message sent by State:
His Majesty
Baudouin I,
King of the Belgians,
Brussels.

34. Ditto, His Majesty
Frederik IX,
King of Denmark,
Copenhagen

35. His Excellency
Sean T. O. Ceallaigh,
President of Ireland,
Dublin.

36. His Serene Highness
Rainier III,
Sovereign Prince of Monaco
Monte Carlo

37. Her Majesty
Juliana,
Queen of the Neterlands
The Hague

38. His Excellency
Paul-Henri Spaak,
Secretary General of the
North Atlantic Treaty Organization,
Paris

39. His Excellency
Willem Drees
Prime Minister of the Netherlands
The Hague

SIGNATURES
Continued.
December 5, 1957

40. Hon Henry C. Wilkinson, thanks for wishes for speedy recovery (a)

SIGNATURES
December 4, 1957

1. Mr. Linclau Wood, thank you for bicycle sent for David.

2. Mr. Theodore S. Ryan, felicitations on his Mole's Hill Bull winning the International Championship.

3. Hon. H. J. Porter, re Tidelands and court action thereto

4. Bob Woodruff, birthday greetings

5. Hon Styles Bridges, thanks for coming to Legislative-Executive Leaders meeting Dec 3rd.

6. Ditto Hon Carl Vinson

7. Ditto Hon Sam Rayburn

8. Ditto Hon Thomas E. Morgan

9. Ditto Hon John W. McCormack

10. Ditto Hon Carl T. Durham

11. Ditto Hon Jere Cooper

12. Ditto Hon Clarence Cannon

13. Ditto Hon Carl Albert

14. Ditto Hon John M. Vorys

15. Ditto Hon James E. Van Zandt

16. Ditto Hon John Taber

17. Ditto Hon Daniel A. Reed

18. Ditto Hon Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

19. Ditto Hon Charles A. Halleck

20. Ditto Hon Robert B. Chiperfield

21. Ditto Hon Leslie C. Arends

22. Ditto Hon Leo E. Allen

23. Ditto Hon Richard B. Russell

SIGNATURES

December 4, 1957 (cont)

24. Ditto Hon Lyndon B. Johnson

25. Ditto Hon Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.

26. Ditto Hon Carl Hayden

27. Ditto Hon J. William Fulbright

28. Ditto Hon Harry B. Byrd

29. Ditto Hon Alexander Wiley

30. Ditto Hon H. Alexander Smith

31. Ditto Hon Leverett Saltonstall

32. Ditto Hon William F. Knowland

33. Ditto Hon Edward Martin

34. Ditto Hon Everett McKinley Dirksen

35. Hon George A. Smathers, thanks for grapefruit

36. Hon Ezra Taft Benson, thanks for ltr with quotations fm Book Mormor

37. Hon Hubert H. Humphrey, re release to DisarmamentSubcomittee eight Task Force studies on international inspection and control prepared as basis for policy decisions in field disarmament.

38. Hon John Sherman Cooper, thanks for good wishes for speedy recovery and Happy Thanksgiving.

39. Ditto Hon Strom Thurmond

40. Ditto Hon Fred Schwengel

41. Clinton P. Anderson, thanks for coming to Executive-Legislative leaders meeting Dec 3d

42. Mr. Murray Alvey, thanks good wishes for speedy recovery; also to WH News Photographers Assn

SIGNATURES
December 4th, 1957 (cont)

43. Dr. Arthur F. Burns, thanks for recent letter giving views on certain Administration problems.

44. Miss Bertha Cox, thanks for roses and get well wishes (a)

45. Mr. W. A. Ruhmann, thanks for PawPaw Knee Pony, (a)

46. Bill Bangert, thanks for record "The Life of Christ" (a)

47. Alexis Lichine, thanks for Limoges China Ash Tray (xmas gift) (a)

48. Mrs. John Hamilton Chew Williams, thanks for get well wishes (a)

49. Hon John Hay Whitney, congratulations birth of grandson; thanks for telephone call Thanksgiving Day.

50. Mr. Clair R. Grim, thanks for scrapple, and instructions re butchering beef. (a)

51. His Royal Highness
Prince Faisal ibn Abd al-Aziz Al Saud,
Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia,
Jidda.
Ack of get well msg - dispatched by State.

52. His Majesty
Mohammed Zahir Shah,
King of Afghanistan,
Kabul.
" "

SIGNATURES
December 3, 1957

The following were sent to the Department of State this date for acknowledgment of get well messages to the President:

1. His Excellency
David Ben Gurion,
Prime Minister of Israel,
Jerusalem.

2. His Excellency
General Hector B. Trujillo Molina,
President of the Dominican Republic,
Ciudad ~~Trujillo~~ Trujillo.

3. His Excellency
Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

4. His Excellency
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan,
Vice President of India,
New Delhi.

5. King of Morocco, regret illness precluded joining in talks; thanks for flowers with note and for gifts to President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

6. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, get well message

7. Walter Kirschner, thank you for get well message -- personal note.

8. His Excellency
Nobusuke Kishi,
Prime Minister of Japan,
Tokyo.

Follwing 4 are ack of get
well messages dispatched
thru State Dept.

9. His Excellency
U Win Maung,
President of the Union of Burma,
Rangoon.

10. His Excellency Sir Leslie Munro,
President of the Twelfth Session of the General Assembly of the UN
United Nations, New York

SIGNATUES
December 3, 1957

11. His Excellency
Dag Hammarskjold,
Secretary General of the United Nations,
United Nations, New York.

12. Hon Philip Young transmitting ltr of appreciation to students of Prinses Juliana School in Amsterdam for album presented to DDE in connection with International Letter Writing Week; thank you for get well message; referral to State Lev Saltonstall's comments on Philadelphia exhibit. a

13. Mr. G. Braam, thank you for album of photographs of Holland presented to DDE by students of Prinses Juliana-School in connection with International Letter Writing Week.

14. Mr. and Mrs. William F. C. Ewing, thanks for get well msg., a

15 Hon L. W. Douglas, Ditto, a

16 Ditto John D. Ames, a

17. Ditto Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, a

18. Ditto Hon J. Edgar Hoover, a

19. Ditto, Mr. Ernest R. Lee, a

20. Ditto, Hon James F. Byrnes, a

21. Ditto, Gen Alfred Gruenther, a

22. Dr. Francis M. Forster, thank you for coming for consultation with Gen Snyder during recent illness.

23. Mr. John L. Steele, thank you for copy of "Three Hundred Years of American Painting"

24. Lt Col Roy E. Clausen, Jr., thank you for acting as consultant during recent illness.

25. Dr. Houston H. Merritt, thank you for consulting with Gen Snyder during recent illness.

SIGNATURES
December 3, 1957

26. Mr. Wilson T. Sweat, thanks for prayers and good wishes of former Tank Corps comrades during recent illness. (a)

27. Hon William G. Weaver, Burgess of Gettysburg offers service and wishes for speedy recovery (a)

28. Miss Katherine Cornell, thank you for good wishes and get well message.

29. Congressman Eugene Siler, Ditto

30. Ditto Senator Theodore Francis Green

31. Ditto Mrs. William Hays and thanks for chrysanthemums (former nurse at WRAH, McCabe, during ileitis operation)

32. Senator Arthur V. Watkins, thanks for good wishes and get well message.

33. Ditto Senator George D. Aiken

34. Ditto Archbishop Michael, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of N. and S Americ

35. Mr. and Mrs. George Lazos, thank you for gift of carafe, cups and tray.

36. Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg, III, thank you for copy of "The New Navy - Mobile Power for Peace." Also congratulations to Navy Squad on winning football game against Army.

37. Mr. Jerry Giesler, thanks for get well message and relating your experiences which were similar but more severe.

38. Rev James G. Patton, Jr., thank you for get well message (a)

39. Ditto Mr. Charles F. Wood and members of Int.Cong of Actuaries (a)

40. Ditto Mr. Vaux Owen and Natl Federation of Federal Employees (a)

41. Ditto Hon Bernard M. Baruch (a)

42. Ditto Hon Benjamin B. Dowell (a)

43. Ditto Hon James D. Zellerbach (a)

44. Ditto Dr. Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (a)

SIGNATURES
December 2, 1957

1. Henry B. Cabot, invitation to attend Boston Symphony Orchestra Concert in D.C. on Dec 12th -- regretted. a

2. Hazel Markel, get well wishes, a

3. Keith Dyer, ditto, a

4. Master Mark Eisenhower Loomis - named after the President old family tradition, a.

5. Hon Joseph B. Johnson, get well wishes, a

6. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Nininger, ltr to be presented to the parents of young hero, Lt Nininger, killed WWII at 20th Annual Key Club Convention (young Kiwanians), a

7. Hon Henry Cabot Lodge, get well wishes, a

8. Maj Gen Anthony J.D. Biddle, Jr., get well wishes, a

9. Ellsworth C. Alvord, get well wishes, a.

10. George M. Mardikian, get well wishes, a.

11. Capt Edward L. Beach, get well wishes, a.

12. Robert K. Christenberry, get well wishes, a.

13. Hon and Mrs. John A. McCone, get well wishes, a.

14. Mrs. Paul V. Webster, get well wishes and thanks for chrysanthemum plant., a.

15. Mrs. Tom Abernethy, get well wishes; sorry Washington mtg cancelled., a.

16. Hon Louis C. Miriani, get well wishes, a.

17. Hon Preston Hotchkis, get well wishes, thanks for framed copy of "Texas and SW Brands.", a.

18. John A. Roosevelt, get well wishes and thanks for book "Atom"., a

SIGNATURES
December 2, 1957

19. Arthur K. Watson, get well wishes, a.

20. Gov Harold W. Handley, get well wishes, a.

21. Maj Gen C. W. Christenberry, get well wishes, a.,

22. Gov Ernest W. McFarland, get well wishes, a.

23 Reverend John P. Markoe, S. J., get well and regret invitation to speak at Creighton University on Dec 8th Founders' Day celebration. a

24. Reverend Robert Cleveland Holland, greetings to members of First Presbyterian Church of Bath - sesquicentennial. a

25. Mr. Robert W. Dowling, ack of invitation to address NY Board of Trade -- will contact later. a

26. Hon Orville L. Freeman, ack of invitation to Minnesota at time of World Health Organization meeting May 58. a

27. Hon Nelson A. Rockerfeller, get well wishes a

28. Ditto Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby a

29. Ditto Mrs. Emery C. Johnson a

30 Ditto Mr. Douglass M. Boone a

31 Ditto Mr. Thor M. Smith a

32 Ditto Tex and Jinx McCrary a

33 Ditto Hon Spencer Miller Jr a

34 Ditto Hon Millard Cass a

35 Ditto Paul L. Roy plus thanks for red roses a

36 Ditto M. C. Jitjanok Kritakara and Washington Association of Military Attaches a

37 Ditto Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Scharf and thanks for chrysanthemum a

SIGNATURES)cont.)
December 2, 1957

Ack of get well messages:

38 Mr. Peter J. Hopkins and membrs Catholic War Veterans of US, a

39 Governor Frank G. Clement, a

40 Honorable Eugene Black, a

41 Harry A. Bullis, a

42 Victor Emanuel, a

43 Herbert Bayard Swope, a

44 Colonel A. P. Kitson, a

45 Dr. Mollie Allensworth Combes, a

46 Maj Gen and Mrs. George A. Horkan, a

47 Hon Orie L. Phillips, a

48 Chaplain William Golder and Military Chaplians Assn of US, a

1957

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

1957

The Year of Warm Water and Southern Fish

(Resumé)

Climatically 1957 was an extraordinary year. Hawaii had its first hurricane, Peru was again afflicted with the fish-killing El Nino, the ice went out at Pt. Barrow, Alaska at the earliest time in history, and on the western edge of the Pacific the tropical rainy season lasted almost six weeks beyond its usual term.

Oceanographically the unusual year along our Pacific coast was expressed in higher ocean temperatures. An average temperature of 63.2 degrees, the highest in 16 years, was recorded. The all time high annual average being 65.0 degrees for the year 1931. The warm waters seem to reflect a general condition prevailing over most of the eastern Pacific. Surface temperature charts from Honolulu show considerable warming for the months of September, October, and November.

For the first time in several years some sardine spawning occurred north of Pt. Conception reaching at least as far as Monterey Bay. More bonito and yellowtail have been taken by party boat anglers than in any previously recorded year. Many species of game fish have been taken much farther north than in recent years; white seabass have been taken off the Golden Gate, and skipjack, dolphinfish and bonito were taken 30 to 80 miles off the Farallon Islands, and bluefin tuna have been taken off Cape Flattery.

Though warming began in the south and shifted northward in time, there is no indication that southern water moved northward.

We may summarize by saying that the water was warmer, the northerly winds reduced, and that the warm water did not seem to come from the south, but at present the combination of oceanographic and meteorological mechanisms by which these changes took place are not understood.

Submitted by: Gordon G. Lill
Head, Geophysics Branch
Office of Naval Research

~~SECRET~~ Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 268

December 31, 1957

State 1. Canada - India

[illegible]

...(C)

State 2. India

...(C)

State. 3. Indonesia

...(C)

Note: Carbon No. 1 not sent to V.P. (only item 4 clipped for V.P. on 1/6/58) → retd 1/9/58 + destroyed.
→ + destroyed 1/9/58. ~~SECRET~~ However, attachments A & B sent to V.P. — retd. by V.P. [illegible] + destroyed

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4. Berlin

state

state 5. Spain

... (C)

... (S)

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~~SECRET~~

December 28, 1957

STAFF NOTES NO. 267

Aware W.H.

1. Far East

...(S)

State 2. Australia-Indonesia

... (S)

State 3. Japan

...(C)

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~~SECRET~~

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4. Japan

State

(C)

Treasury

5. **UK to Defer Loan Payments** -- Great Britain has notified Treasury that it intends to defer the annual installments of principal payments (approximately $56.3 million) and interest ($80.4 million) due December 31 under the Anglo-American Financial Agreement. Deferment was authorized by the amending agreement which Congress approved last spring. Installments on a loan from Canada also are being deferred. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 266

December 26, 1957

1. SEATO

State

...(C)

2. Iceland

State

...(S)

3. Germany - USSR

state

...(S)

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

4. US-USSR

State

...(C)

USIA

5. **Yugoslavia Book Exhibit** -- USIA's exhibit of a typical American book store stocked with 5,000 books far outdrew all other countries, including the Soviet bloc, represented at Belgrade's Annual Book Fair and attracted 40,000 visitors in 5 days. The impact on the information-starved Yugoslavs was considered so great that USIS Belgrade has asked to keep the exhibit for a year. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

6. U.S. Army Alaska Communications System -- According to Defense, Army considers that its responsibility (imposed by Congress in 1900) for maintaining military and commercial communications for Alaska is an undesirable burden; Army is seeking legislative action early in 1958 to dispose of the system. Because there is no commercial long-line communications service, the facilities are essential to Defense in wartime; however Army operation is not required except for those facilities which provide a segment of the world-wide Army Command and Administrative Net. Pending final action, Army will continue to operate the system within its current capability. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. Bragdon

7. Highway Program -- Attached are tables submitted by General Bragdon giving (A) ~~the~~ November progress report for the Interstate Highway System and (B) the cumulative status of the program's funds. (U)

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~~SECRET~~

note: Carbon No. 3 & thermofax of attach. A & B ret'd by Goodpaster & destroyed 1/21/58.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

PROGRESS REPORT

As of November 30, 1957

	THIS MONTH			CUMULATIVE TO DATE		
	Schedule	Actual	%	Schedule	Actual	%
1. Contracts advertised and funds obligated[1]						
Federal funds (millions)	$137	$107	78	$2,045[2]	$1,999	98
2. Construction contracts						
Awarded						
Federal funds (millions)		$95			$1,099	
Miles...		204			2,488	
3. Construction started						
Miles...		134			2,126	
4. Construction completed						
Miles...		99[3]			1,209[3]	

---

[1] Includes preliminary engineering and acquisition of right-of-way.

[2] $1.383 billion actual during F. Y. 1957 plus 5 months at revised monthly distribution of annual rate of $1.665 billion (F. Y. 1958).

[3] Figures include all mileage completed since June 30, 1956. Completed mileages for only those projects advertised since June 30, 1956, were: this month - 58 miles; cumulative to date - 295 miles.

Attachment A

November 30, 1957

FUND STATUS

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Accumulative from July 1, 1957

	Dollars (000)	Percent		
Apportioned	5, 357, 736	100		
Unprogrammed	1, 922, 722	35. 9		
Programmed	3, 435, 014	64. 1	100%	
Obligated	2, 418, 282	45. 1	70. 4	100%
Obligated for Engineering - Rights of way	954, 118	17. 8	27. 8	39. 5
Obligated for Construction	1, 464, 164	27. 3	42. 6	60. 5
Programmed - Unobligated	1, 016, 732	19. 0	29. 6	-

Attachment B

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 265

December 24, 1957

Commerce

1. **Undersea Tanker** - The Maritime Administration is considering a contract with General Dynamics, for a feasibility study of a nuclear powered submarine tanker. There has been considerable interest here and abroad in the economic potentialities of such a vessel because of the suitability of nuclear power for underwater propulsion, reduced resistance of submerged bodies at high speeds compared with surface vessels, and the ability to maintain scheduled speeds despite surface conditions. (Adm. Conf.)

Labor

2. **Strike Idleness** -- Labor reports that about 16 million man-days of idleness resulted from strikes in 1957, less than half the corresponding figure of 33 million man-days for 1956. Strike activity, measured both by workers involved and time lost was lower in 1957 than in any post-war year. The number of new strikes dropped from 3,825 in 1956 to about 3,600 in 1957 and the workers involved totaled 1.9 million in 1956 compared to 1.4 million in 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Missiles

... (C)

ICA

4. **Soviets In Indonesia** -- ICA reports that the rise in Soviet and Satellite personnel in Indonesia has brought an increase in local comparisons of Soviet versus American technicians. The Indonesians are very much impressed by the Russians' language preparation as a sign of courtesy and consideration, and regard them as technically excellent, well-trained and up-to-the-minute in their fields. They also point out that the Soviet technicians and Embassy representatives are relatively young and vigorous men. (Admin. Conf.)

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State 5. Poland

...(C)

State 6. East Germany

...(S)

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Carbon No. 4

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STAFF NOTES NO. 264

December 23, 1957

Ⓒ ut

White House (Randall)

1. Barter of Food Grains for India -- Clarence Randall reports unanimous agreement at Friday's CFEP meeting that the U.S. should supply the one million tons of food grains which India needs by next June over and above everything now planned. However, there was not a consensus favoring Agriculture's proposal to barter the grain for 1 1/2 million tons of manganese ore or its ferromanganese equivalent. Agriculture will prepare other alternatives for interagency consideration, such as a PL 480 Title II grant, substitution of half the required grain for cotton under an existing Title I arrangement, or a different barter deal. (Admin. Conf.)

FCDA

2. Regional Civil Defense Cooperation -- Governor Hoegh reports that the January 1958 meetings between the staffs at FCDA's Regional Headquarters and their counterpart Army Area staffs will emphasize improved military and civil defense relationships at State and local levels. The initial series last year stressed relations at the regional level. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Improved Enlistee Screening -- Current mental tests have not screened out all enlistees who do not meet minimum training standards in the more technical skills. Accordingly Air Force, with Defense approval, has developed skill aptitude tests to become effective next April, and Army is field testing a similar procedure for use as an additional device for screening lower quality inductees in the event that the pending UMTS Act amendment (HR 8850) is enacted. Defense will consider extending the new screening procedure to the Navy and Marine Corps after results are evaluated. (U)

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Defense 4. Missiles

...(S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

State 5. Japan

...(C)

State 6. Berlin

...(C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 263

December 21, 1957

Defense

1. Missiles

...(S)

FCDA

2. Possible Pilot Shelters In New York -- Governor Hoegh reports that FCDA officials recently discussed with Nelson Rockefeller and associates the possible provision of shelter in the new Time-Life and Chase-Manhattan National Bank buildings in New York. Plans of these structures are now being studied prior to continuing the discussion on what would amount to pilot installations of one type of shelter. (Admin. Conf.)

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HEW

3. Social Security Planning -- The 1956 Amendments to the Social Security Act established the Advisory Council on Social Security Financing to review the long-term commitment aspects of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. At its first meeting last month the Council named subcommittees to consider the assumptions and methodology of the actuarial cost estimates, and investment policies. The Council meets again late next month and must make its final report to Secretary Folsom by January 1, 1959. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 26

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State 4. Asian-African Conference

... (S)

Treasury 5. **Libyan International Financial Quotas** -- Treasury reports that the National Advisory Council has approved increasing the Libyan IMF quota from $3 million to $5 million and Libya's IBRD subscription in the same amount. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DZ

STAFF NOTES NO. 262

December 19, 1957

1. Review of Railroad Problem. -- Commerce reports that at a meeting yesterday in Dr. Hauge's office, it was generally agreed that the railroad representatives' December 6 proposals to the White House were directed primarily at immediate relief and did not come to grips with the fundamental problems of the industry, and that many of the railroad ills were highly individual and unique, and would have to be appraised accordingly. Commerce is undertaking to define the problem more precisely for future discussion with a representative railroad group, including some at the December 6 meeting, but broadened to include other outstanding railroad executives. (Adm. Conf.)

2. NAAC Meeting December 16-17 -- Agriculture reports that at its recent meeting the National Agricultural Advisory Commission approved: (a) the Administration's legislative program, including a recommendation on expanding the current support range of dairy products (from 75 -90 percent of parity to 60-90 percent); (b) the recommended action reducing price supports for dairy products to 75 percent of parity; and (c) the appointment of a CCC bipartisan advisory board to recommend support levels to the Secretary. ... The Commission also recommended that the acreage reserve program be dropped for the 1959 crop and greater emphasis placed on the conservation reserve program in future years. After considering the supply situation for feed grains and oilseeds, there was unanimous agreement that these should be reduced in 1958. There was also agreement that while there should be no "crash" program in industrial utilization research, this research should be strengthened within Agriculture and provided for in the Department's budget, with P. L. 480 counterpart funds being used for this purpose under contracts abroad. Discussion of the proposed Country Life Commission was inconclusive. (Adm. Conf.)

3. FCDA Exercise. -- Governor Hoegh reports that FCDA's "Operation Sentinel II" on the post-attack food problem, recently

conducted as one of a series of staff exercises designed to bring Federal, State, and city considerations to bear on non-military defense problems, particularly showed the value of cooperative thinking among different government levels and professional groups. Six FCDA Regions had previously completed exercises on more local aspects of this same problem. (Adm. Conf.)

ICA

4. Canadian Wheat Export Credit Plans. -- According to ICA, Canada is beginning discussions this week with Indian representatives on possible exports of one million tons of wheat to India under a ten-year loan agreement. Canada also plans to discuss wheat sales on credit with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Spain, Egypt, and Israel. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Israel

State

... (S)

6. Germany-USSR

State

... (C)

7. US-USSR

State

Despite

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~~SECRET~~

(7. Cont.)

...(C)

8. Missiles -

Defense

...(S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 261

December 18, 1957

W. H. — Saulnier

1. GNP Declines. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that Commerce estimates of Gross National Product for the 4th quarter of 1957 show a decline to $435 billions (annual rate) from the $439 billion registered for the 3rd quarter of this year. This is the first decline since the sharp drop of nearly $10 billion in the 4th quarter of 1953. A reduction in business inventories accounts for three-fourths of the total decline. (Adm. Conf.)

W. H. — Saulnier

2. Consumer Prices. -- The Consumer Price Index for November will be released Friday. It will be 121.6, which is 0.4% above October. The major factor in the rise was new automobiles, representing partly an increase in basic new model prices and partly the temporary disappearance of discounts as the trade switched during November, from 1957 to 1958 models. Food prices were down 0.3% and used car prices by 0.5%. All other major categories were up. (Adm. Conf.)

Treasury

3. National Advisory Council Activities. -- Treasury reports that the NAC has recently concurred in a $6.7 million EX-IM Bank credit to a Japanese power company for generating equipment, and in the IMF's one-year renewal of its existing stand-by arrangement with Britain whereby the latter can draw up to $739 million. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. Indonesia

State

...(C)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

5. Italy

State

...(S)

6. Iran

State

(P. int)

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...(S)

7. US-UK

State

(P. it)

...(S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 260

December 16, 1957

1. Japanese-Saudi Oil Agreement. -- Embassy Jidda reports that a Japanese-Saudi Arabian agreement on an off-shore neutral zone oil concession was finally signed on December 10 and will become effective upon the publication of a royal decree. The Japanese negotiators are now going to Kuwait to negotiate a similar concession. The British are concerned that the Saudi share of the profits, reported to be 56%, will have repercussions on the 50-50 principle previously maintained. We have agreed to consult with them after details of the agreement are known and when we have determined the views of the US oil industry. ~~(C)~~

2. [redacted]

3. Guatemalan Efforts Against Communists Ineffective. -- We consider that Guatemalan President Flores' recent speech and his statements to our Ambassador clearly indicate a lack of understanding of the Communist threat and tactics, and even suggest his own possible leftist involvement. In our view, the buildup of the Revolutionary Party with known Communist support is a most important factor in the present grave political situation. We would consider the election of this party and of Mendez Montenegro (who appears vulnerable to Communist

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MR 81-178 #23
BY DJH DATE 10/18/83

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)-(5)
NSC letter 9/12/83
NLE DATE 10/18/83

influence and probably would become more so once in office) most harmful to Guatemala's interests, US interests in Guatemala, and to US-Guatemalan relations. (S)

4. Agricultural Exports. -- According to Agriculture, exports have been holding up surprisingly well; in the first four months of this fiscal year they were $1.3 billion, only 3% less than the same period in 1956-57 when exports were at an all-time peak of $4.7 billion for the year. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Adult Education Test Survey. -- In its October sample survey of 35,000 households, the Census Bureau asked questions designed to permit the Office of Education to obtain the first "head count" of adults pursuing education outside regular schools. If results prove worthwhile, the questions may be made recurring and be included in the 1960 general census. (Adm. Conf.)

6. MISSILE MASTER. -- At a recent public demonstration at Fort Meade Army Secretary Brucker formally accepted the first operational MISSILE MASTER system from the Martin Company. Fully operational since December 1, this is now an integral part of the point defense system for the Washington-Baltimore complex. (U)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 259

December 14, 1957

1. Germany.

Defense

...(S)

2. Korea

Defense

... (C)

Agriculture

3. **Barter with India.** -- Agriculture is now considering the barter of one to three million tons of wheat and/or grain sorghums in exchange for Indian magnesium ore, and is negotiating with ODM on the acceptability of the ore, which appears to be of slightly lower grade than ODM desires. (Adm. Conf.)

checked w/ Agric 23/12 — then error should be manganese

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4. Bonin Islanders

State

...(C)

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5. Okinawa

State

...(C)

6. Yemen

ICA

...(C)

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STAFF NOTES NO: 258

December 13, 1957

1. Yugoslavia

State

... (S)

2. European Institutions

State

... (C)

3. **Turkish "Progress" Exhibit.** -- USIS Ankara reports that the Turkish-sponsored Decade of Progress Exhibit commemorating the tenth anniversary of US aid to Turkey attracted over 550,000 visitors and received good press and radio coverage. While its theme was Turkish economic development, low-keyed treatment was given to the role of American aid. (Adm. Conf.)

USIA

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4. NATO

State

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Staff Notes # 258 - 2 -

(4. cont.)

...(S)

State

5. UK-Egypt

...(C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 257

December 12, 1957

1. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

2. Turkey

Defense

...(S)

ICA

3. **People-to-People Program Proposed for Tunisia.** --- ICA reports that the Country Team in Tunis considers Tunisia a particularly fruitful place for application of the President's people-to-people program, particularly since French-Tunisian relations are likely to remain in the doldrums for some time. Such a program would tie in well with the Tunisian desire to show that national dignity and equality with other Western nations has been established. The Country Team strongly recommends that a qualified representative be sent to Tunis to survey possibilities and assist in planning. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. Germany - USSR

State

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(4. Cont.)

...(S)

5. Poland

State.

...(S)

6. Egypt- Tunisia

State

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... (C)

Agri

7. Barter Program Announcement. -- In view of Canadian criticism of our barter program before the recent revision, Agriculture, in coordination with State, is now clearing with the Canadians a press release on barter. (Adm. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 256

December 11, 1957

1. Exhibit in USSR

State

...(C)

2. India

State

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...(S)

3. Japan

State

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(3. Cont.)

...(C)

W. H. Randall

4. International Travel. -- Clarence Randall reports that the interagency study group on international travel (Staff Notes # 232) met for the first time today and grasped the problem with interest. However, he anticipates coordination difficulties between State and Justice. He hopes to have a report ready around April 1. (Adm. Conf.)

W. H. — Quesada

5. Airways Modernization. -- General Quesada reports that Commerce and Defense have agreed on maximum joint use of our air defense and traffic control systems. The objective of this mutual agreement is avoidance of duplicating facilities and equipment, overlapping functions and a common air traffic control system immediately convertible from peacetime operations to wartime use. His draft statement formalizing the agreement is now undergoing legal scrutiny in the White House and interested Departments. When approved, it could provide an effective public announcement. This agreement has to some extent resulted in--and justified--a substantial difference between what the CAA requested and what Budget is suggesting for Presidential approval for the 1959 budget. (Adm. Conf.)

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WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

December 10, 1957

From Agriculture:

Conservation Reserve Contracts Experiment. -- Agriculture plans to solicit Conservation Reserve contracts on a bid and acceptance basis in Illinois, Maine, Nebraska and Tennessee, four States in which participation under the fixed rate program has not been satisfactory. Offers would be solicited only from producers willing to place all their eligible land in the reserve for a 5 or 10 year period. Offers which appear excessive in relation to the productivity and sale value of the land will be rejected. Agriculture will observe the effect of this limited program on specific surplus problems in these States, and expects the experiment to show whether farm operators will cooperate in bringing about the basic land use adjustment contemplated by the Soil Bank Act at reasonable remuneration.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 255

December 10, 1957

1. Middle East

State

...(S)

2. Iceland

State

...(S)

Agri

3. NAAC Meeting. -- The December 16-17 meeting of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission will probably cover: the legislative proposals (including a possible advisory board on price supports) discussed at the November 22 Cabinet meeting and with the legislative leaders; the 1958 price support level for dairy products; the proposed Country Life Commission; continuation of the acreage reserve program into 1959; new developments in self-help plans; research into industrial utilization

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of farm products; the export outlook; and market development work abroad. (Adm. Conf.)

4. Scientists and Engineers Pay Raise. -- Rocco Siciliano reports that the Civil Service Commission today announced approval for agencies to pay above the minimum step within grade for all scientists and engineers in grades through GS-17. The Commission is authorized by law to make such increases to aid recruitment in shortage categories of personnel, and the Commission had already done so to a limited extent for Grades GS-6 through GS-11. This request has been pending for some months but was held up by Defense for budgetary reasons. Individual raises under today's action, to be effective late this month, will range from $135 to $1,080 a year, and will aggregate $22 million a year for about 48,000 physical scientists and engineers on the Federal rolls. An additional $3.5 million per year will pay the 4,000 expected additions to the rolls in the next 12 months. Defense, as the largest Government user of scientists and engineers, will bear about $20 million of the $25.5 million total cost. (U)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 254

December 9, 1957

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

W.H. - Saulnier

3. **Employment Data.** -- Dr. Saulnier notes that Labor Statistics data show a drop of 306,000 in non-farm employment from October to November, confirming the unemployment figures which he reported last week (Staff Notes No. 250) on the basis of Census figures. Even when adjusted for the usual seasonal decline in jobs, the drop was 297,000, the largest month-to-month decline since the August 1957 employment peak. The average hours worked per week in manufacturing, which is a rather sensitive indicator of employment conditions, also dropped again in November. It is now 39.0 hours per week, compared with 40.5 in November 1956. (Adm. Conf.)

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Labor

4. **Price Trends.** -- Labor will announce tomorrow that average wholesale prices advanced 0.2 percent between

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5. Nuclear Weapons

State

... (S)

6. Morocco

ICA

... (S)

ICA 7. Indonesia

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 253

December 6, 1957

1. Proposed New Role of the Military in Latin America. -- ICA reports that, in coordination with State and Defense, a guideline has been sent to certain Latin American USOMs for preparation of ICA-financed projects involving the constructive use of military units in a program of economic development. It is envisaged that Latin American army engineer units would be trained and employed in such projects as road, bridge, and port development. (S)

2. US-USSR Exchange Talks. -- The December 4 discussion was confined to old business, mostly routine. The Soviets promised to press Moscow for a response on the 1958 Gorki Park exhibit. They indicated no objection to the theological student exchange proposed by the National Council of Churches of Christ, but suggested in view of their "separation of church and state" that the Council contact Metropolitan Nikolai direct. We commented that the problem of athletic exchanges would be solved if the Soviets would accept our proposal for the mutual abolition of closed areas, but they said again that this is an internal matter. (C)

3. Agriculture Press Conferences. -- Secretary Benson intends to hold press conferences over the next several weeks each of which will cover a specific feature of the agricultural situation bearing on the Department's proposed legislation. (Adm. Conf.)

4. Customs Order Rescinded. -- Treasury will announce tomorrow that the November 19 order which abolished eleven Customs collection districts as an economy measure is rescinded. Groups from the ports concerned have strongly urged that the adverse effects on port development plans outweigh the anticipated savings. (Adm. Conf.)

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)-(5)
NSC letter 9/12/83
NLE DATE 10/18/83

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-178 #24
BY DJH DATE 12/18/83

5. SAC Alert "Reflex" Force. -- To meet the requirement of improved SAC strike potential at forward area bases, SAC will expand its "reflex action" force from 20 B-47 aircraft [redacted]

(S)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 251

December 4, 1957

1. US-UK Economics

State

... (S)

2. Soviet Bloc & UK

State

"G" //

... (C)

W.H. - Saulnier

3. New Plant and Equipment Expenditure. -- Dr. Saulnier informs us that, according to Commerce-SEC estimates to be released in about a week, expenditures on new plant and equipment in the first quarter of 1958 will be at an annual

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rate of $35.5 billion. This compares with an annual rate of $37.5 billion for the fourth quarter of 1957. While projected expenditures by public utilities are holding up well, declines are pretty general elsewhere. (Adm. Conf.)

Labor

4. Labor Statistics. -- The following are highlights of Labor releases scheduled for tomorrow: (a) Factory labor turnover showed no improvement between September and October; the layoff rate rose more than seasonally from 18 to 23 per 1,000, hiring dropped from 33 to 28 per 1,000, and job quits declined from 22 to 13 per 1,000. (b) The value of new construction outlays, while declining seasonally in November, was at a record $4.1 billion for the month and will almost certainly set a new annual record of over $47 billion in 1957; the 11 month total for 1957 is $43.6, up 2% from last year. (c) Final 1956 injury-frequency figures show the 1956 rates to be near or below the record low levels of recent years. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Missiles

Defense

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STAFF NOTES NO. 250

December 3, 1957

1. East Germany

State

...(C)

2. France

State

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...(C)

3. UK-Egypt

State

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(3. Conv.)

...(C)

4. Sweden

Defense

...(TS)

W.H. - Saulnier

5. **Unemployment Rise.** -- Dr. Saulnier reports that during the week of November 11, unemployment was 3,188,000, up from 2,508,000 in the previous month. On a seasonally-corrected basis, this puts unemployment in November at 5.1% of the civilian labor force, the highest unemployment percentage since November 1954. (Adm. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 249

December 2, 1957

1. Soviet Bloc

State

...(C)

2. Poland-China

State

...(C)

State

3. Outer Space Sovereignty. -- State has authorized a response to an inquiry from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization along the following lines: international action now on the question of the sovereignty of outer space would be premature and might create obstacles. In view of the predominance of interests other than civil aviation, it is unlikely that the US would desire ICAO to consider the problem. We shall ask the other countries in the ICAO Council to concur in our view. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. Inter-agency Radiological Defense Committee. -- Governor Hoegh reports that at its November 18 meeting, the Committee decided that the group should be at the policy level and include the Budget Bureau. A tentative charter will be discussed at the next meeting on December 12. The Committee will take into consideration, but not be limited by: realistic pre-attack estimates of probable radioactive fallout effects on man and his environment; problems involved in maintaining continuity of government under and following attack; requirements for and current capability of reporting post-attack data on radioactive contamination; and immediate survival operations, early recovery operations, and final recovery of contaminated sites and areas. (Adm. Conf.)

5. October Military Strength Figures. -- Defense reports that according to preliminary October figures, total active duty military personnel dropped below 2,700,000 for the first time since January 1951.

	Total DOD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
September 30	2,758,069[a]	980,250[a]	663,067	198,023	916,729[a]
October 31	2,699,191[a]	955,289[a]	646,787	194,972	902,143
Decrease in October	58,878	24,961	16,280	3,051	14,586
December 31 Objective	2,700,000	950,000	660,000	190,000	900,000

[a] Includes Arkansas National Guardsmen called to active duty September 24, 1957; 9,805 total, 8,504 Army, and 1,301 Air Force as of September 30; 2,031 Army as of October 31. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 30, 1957

From Agriculture:

1. Special Message to Congress on Agriculture. -- After serious review here at the policy level it was agreed to recommend to the White House that the President send a special message to Congress on Agriculture. The drafting of this message for consideration by the White House will begin immediately.

2. Congressional Contacts. -- A detailed schedule and plan is being developed for contacts with members of the Congress over the next several weeks in order to assist in the approval of our proposed legislation.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 248

November 29, 1957

1. Japan-Cambodia

ICA

...(S)

2. Saudi Arabia

ICA

...(S)

3. UK-Saudi Arabia

State

...(S)

Defense

4. Navy Power Plant to Mexico. -- Navy will announce tomorrow that a 10,000 KW mobile power plant from Philadelphia Naval Shipyard went into operation November 22 in Mexico City under a rental agreement, to meet a drought-caused power shortage. This is the third time Mexico has been aided by the plant, one of the Navy's two, which is mounted on 6 railroad cars and transportable over commercial rail lines. (Adm. Conf.)

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USIA

5. Overseas Information. -- In an off-the-record statement to the USIA staff, Ambassador Allen has expressed his long-standing conviction that the impression the US makes abroad

√ Note: Carbon No. 1 rt'd by V.P. & destroyed 12/11/57 depends 90% on our policies and only 10% on how we describe them. He therefore stressed the importance to the Agency of considering overseas opinion reaction at the time policy is made. He recognizes that when policy actions have to be taken despite their overseas public relations aspects USIA must do its best to mitigate the damage, as in the case of our treatment in Japan of the atom-bomb tests. (Adm. Conf.)

6. Highway Program. -- Attached are tables submitted by General Bragdon giving (A) the October progress report for the Interstate Highway System and (B) status of funds for the program. (U)

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

PROGRESS REPORT

As of October 31, 1957

	THIS MONTH			CUMULATIVE TO DATE		
	Schedule	Actual	%	Schedule	Actual	%
1. Contracts advertised and funds obligated [1]						
Federal funds (millions)	$138	$145	105	$1,936[2]	$1,892	98
2. Construction contracts						
Awarded						
Federal funds (millions)		$79			$1,004	
Miles...		179			2,284	
3. Construction started						
Miles...		153			1,992	
4. Construction completed						
Miles...		101 [3]			1,110 [3]	

[1] Includes preliminary engineering and acquisition of right-of-way.

[2] $1.383 billion actual during F. Y. 1957 plus 4 months at annual rate of $1.665 billion (F. Y. 1958).

[3] Figures include all mileage completed since June 30, 1956. Completed mileages for only those projects advertised since June 30, 1956, were: this month - 88 miles; cumulative to date - 237 miles.

Attachment A

11/27

October 31, 1957

FUND STATUS
INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Accumulative from July 1, 1957

	Dollars (000)	Percent		
Apportioned	5,333,174	100		
Unprogrammed	2,110,566	39.6		
Programmed	3,222,608	60.4	100%	
Obligated	2,298,037	43.1	71.3	100%
For Engineering - Row.	931,802	17.5	28.9	40.5
Construction	1,366,235	25.6	42.4	59.5
Unobligated Programmed	924,571	17.3	28.7	-

Attachment B

11/27

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 247

November 27, 1957

HEW

1. Food Radiation. -- HEW reports that Government and industry scientists are devoting a vast amount of research to food preservation by atomic radiation, which could revolutionize the type of food available to armed forces in the field, and bring material changes in commercial distribution. FDA experiments involving rat mortality show a need for caution in evaluating the process, especially for possible lifetime commercial consumption. A "chemical additives" amendment is now pending before the Congress, and HEW legislative proposals now clearing the Budget Bureau include an additional proposal, addressed to the radiation problem, to require food producers to establish the safety of their products before sale. (Adm. Conf.)

Treasury

2. Recent NAC Actions. -- Recently approved loans and credits include: IBRD loans to India's Tata Co., for steel expansion and modernization ($32 million) and to the Philippines National Power Co., for an electric power project in Luzon ($21 million); a $26 million credit by EX-IM Bank to Japan's Yawata Steel Co., for steel mill equipment, and a $25 million drawing by Cuba from the IMF. (Adm. Conf.)

State

3. Japan - Indonesia

... (C)

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Labor

4. Labor Market Changes. -- The November labor market area classifications which Labor will release this week will show an appreciable number of changes from September. Fifteen major areas show a "loosening" of the labor supply, or some labor surplus. The only two areas moving into

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

categories denoting a tighter labor market are Flint, Michigan (due to improvement in autos) and Fall River, Mass., (aided by textile and apparel hiring). (Adm. Conf.)

WR

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 246

November 26, 1957

ODM

1. Essentiality of Horological Industry. -- ODM reported on September 26 (Staff Notes # 201) that action on a petition filed by the American jeweled watch manufacturers under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 was expected "shortly", and that the Director would probably conclude that a Section 7 certification to the President would not be made. ODM's more recent evaluation of additional data would indicate that there is some question about the certainty of resolving the issue in the manner forecasted on September 26. (Adm. Conf.)

HEW

2. Health and Space Travel. -- For some time HEW (National Institutes of Health) has been researching the life and health problems of space travel, such as oxygen and nutritional needs, effects of cosmic radiation on sensitive eye tissue and nerve cells, and the influence of high altitudes on susceptibility to disease. The Department of Defense is aware of these studies. One of the significant findings is that sufficient calories can be stored in the body to sustain life without food for several weeks, provided water is consumed daily. (U)

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ICA

3. Japan-India

...(C)

W.H. — Randall

4. Africa

~~SECRET~~

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(4. cont.)

...(S)

5. USSR-Egypt

State

...(S)

6. Poland-Germany

State

...(C)

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Note: Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 11/29/57.

Carbon no. 3 ret'd by Goodpaster & destroyed 12/10/57

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 245

November 25, 1957

1. France

State

...(C)

2. Middle East

State

...(C)

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3. Egypt

USIA

Note: Carbon No 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 11/27/57.

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Note: Carbon No. 3 ret'd by Goodpaster & destroyed 1/24/58

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(3. cont)

...(C)

4. USSR-Mexico

USIA

...(C)

5. US-USSR

State

...(C)

HEW

6. Cancer Quackery. -- The Food and Drug Administration reports that many professional groups are now actively working on fake and unproved cancer treatments. HEW comments that since better nutrition and sanitation and progress in controlling infectious diseases have lengthened the average life span, cancer has been elevated to one of the four major causes of death, and more intensive work is needed to curb cancer quackery. The Department believes that the quacks will be with us until the cause of, and methods for preventing the disease are discovered. (Adm. Conf.)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Schedules Jan 1958

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President

You said to cancel everything next week up to State of Union but NSC.

NSC is Monday morning.

There is Leadership Meeting scheduled Tuesday at 9:00, which you said you wanted. Okay to leave that on schedule?

Okay ✓

L

acw

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1958

7:55 am The President, Hon. Meade Alcorn, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel where the President attended a breakfast given by the Republican National Committee.

8:00 am Arrived at the Statler Hotel. Here the President was greeted by:

Hon. Clarence J. Brown
Mr. Harlan I. Peyton, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee
Mrs. Webster B. Todd, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee
Mr. Herbert Blunck, Manager of the Statler Hotel

Following the exchange of greetings, the President proceeded to the Congressional Room where he took his place at the head table. Others seated at the head table were:

Hon. Meade Alcorn
Miss Bertha Adkins
Hon. Andrew F. Schoeppel
Hon. Richard M. Simpson
Hon. Charles S. Thomas

Mrs. Edna Basten Donald, National Committeewoman from Nebraska, delivered the Invocation.

Breakfast was served.

8:30 am Chairman Alcorn introduced the President.

8:32 - 8:47 am The President addressed the guests assembled for the Republican National Committee Breakfast (approx. 250)

8:52 am The President departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.

8:58 am Arrived at the White House.

9:00 - 9:02 am Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:13 - 9:36 am Hon. Sinclair Weeks

9:36 - 10:13 am	(Hon. Harold Stassen) OFF THE RECORD
10:13 - 10:15 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:15 - 10:20 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Jack Anderson
10:20 - 10:36 am	Senator Edward J. Thye Minnesota Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Jack Anderson
10:36 - 10:41 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
10:43 - 10:56 am	His Excellency Jean Monnet Head of the French Financial Mission, and Chairman of Action Committee for United States of Europe
10:56 - 11:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:59 - 11:01 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:25 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mr. Barry Leithead departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for flight to Augusta, Georgia.
11:43 am	The President was airborne aboard the Columbine for Augusta, Georgia. Those accompanying him were: Hon. and Mrs. James Hagerty and son, Bruce Mr. Barry Leithead General Howard McC. Snyder Captain Olive Marsh Captain Robert Patterson Miss Betty Allen Sgt. John Moaney Agents Shields, Flohr, Short, Phillips, Mampel, and Nadonley
1:45 pm	Arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia. Here the President was greeted by: Colonel Paul T. Snowden, CO, Fort Gordon General David P. Schorr, CO, Provost Marshal General Center Col. Dewey McKeown, Chief of Staff, Fort Gordon

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1:48 pm	Explorer Scout-Mac Hanna presented to the President a copy of the Boy Scout handbook and a 1957 annual report of the Georgia-Carolina Scout Council. (Scout Hanna is 16-year-old son of Police Chief Hanna).
1:50 pm	The President departed Bush Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.
2:15 pm	Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club. Mr. Cliff Roberts greeted the President.
2:41 - 4:35 pm	The President played 15 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Barry Leithead
4:45 pm	Returned to the Club House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1958

8:04 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:35 - 8:49 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:37 - 8:43 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:00 - 9:58 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Walter Williams Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Wilbur M. Brucker Hon. Thomas S. Gates Mr. Malcolm A. MacIntyre General Nathan F. Twining General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Admiral Arleigh Burke General Thomas D. White General Randolph McC. Pate Lt. General Charles P. Cabell Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Arthur Larsen Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

9:00 - 9:58 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued): Hon. Girard C. Smith, Department of State Hon. William M. Holeday, Director of Guided Missiles Mr. J. D. Miller, Officer of the Secretary of Defense Mr. Donald Swartz, Office of the Secretary of Defense Sgt. M. Brading, Office of the Secretary of Defense Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs Brig. General A. W. Betts, Assistant to the Director of Guided Missiles Major General J. P. Daley, Department of the Army Rear Admiral W. F. Raborn, Department of the Navy Brig. General O. J. Ritland, Department of the Air Force
10:00 - 10:22 am	(Hon. Neil McElroy) (General Nathan F. Twining) (Hon. Donald Quarles) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)
10:25 - 10:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:07 - 11:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:16 - 11:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:25 - 11:40 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:40 - 11:49 am	Hon. Kevin McCann
11:45 - 11:49 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:50 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:46 - 4:04 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

4:08 - 4:11 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:40 - 4:45 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:46 - 4:51 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
4:51 - 5:00 pm	General Howard McC. Snyder
5:03 - 5:40 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams (out at 5:06 pm) Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Gabriel Hauge
6:04 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1958

7:45 am The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for flight to Olathe Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kansas, to attend the funeral of his brother, Arthur Eisenhower, in Kansas City, Missouri.
Those accompanying the President were:
- Dr. Milton Eisenhower
- General Howard McC. Snyder
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Colonel Robert L. Schulz

11:17 am CST Arrived at the Olathe Naval Air Station. Here the President was greeted by Commander T. C. Durken, Acting Base Commander.

11:20 am The President departed the Olathe Naval Air Station and motored to the residence of his late brother, Arthur Eisenhower, at 6331 Ensley Lane, Mission Hills, Kansas. Others present at the residence were:
- Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eisenhower
- Mrs. Arthur Eisenhower
- Mrs. Burton Roueche
- Mr. and Mrs. Morgan

12:35 pm The President, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Hon. James Hagerty, and Colonel Robert L. Schulz departed the Arthur Eisenhower residence and motored to the Stine and McClure Mortuary, 3225 Gillham Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Upon arrival at the Stine and McClure Mortuary, the President was met by Mr. David Blair, Funeral Director.

Funeral services were conducted by Reverend Donald O'Connor, Minister of the Unity School of Christianity.

1:30 pm CST Services completed, the President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed the Mortuary and motored to the Olathe Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kansas, where they boarded the Columbine for flight to Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1958

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:13 - 8:17 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:16 - 8:22 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:30 - 8:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:46 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Rocco Siciliano
8:59 - 9:03 am	(Senator Everett Dirksen) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) OFF THE RECORD (Presented cuff links to the President
9:03 - 10:15 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator William F. Knowland Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Styles Bridges Senator Everett Dirksen Congressman Joseph P. Martin Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Hon. Percival Brundage Mr. Robert Merriam Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Howard Pyle Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:15 - 10:19 am	Senator William F. Knowland
10:34 - 10:36 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:36 - 10:45 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:45 - 10:46 am	Mr. Robert Gray
10:47 - 11:08 am	H. E. Heinz L. Krekler Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany Hon. Wiley Buchanan Mr. Robert Gray (Ambassador Krekler came to pay a farewell call on the President before his departure on February 4th to assume his new duties as principal German representative to EURATOM)
11:01 - 11:13 am	Hon. Christian Herter
11:13 - 11:37 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
11:40 - 11:48 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Robert Gray
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:47 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:32 - 2:37 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:38 - 3:33 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy
3:34 - 3:36 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:36 - 3:38 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:39 - 3:54 pm	Hon. Julian Baird Under Secretary of the Treasury
4:10 - 4:14 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:14 pm	The President went to the Shelter to practice golf.
4:40 pm	To the dentist office in Mansion.
4:50 pm	Entered his quarters in Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1958

8:03 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:03 - 8:27 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:20 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:47 - 9:15 am	Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
8:55 - 9:17 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:17 - 9:29 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Samuel C. Waugh Hon. Tom B. Coughran, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hon. Gabriel Hauge
9:29 - 9:30 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
9:33 - 9:50 am	The following attended the ceremony commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Smith-Mundt Act, in the Cabinet Room: The President Hon. Christian Herter Hon. George V. Allen Senator H. Alexander Smith Senator Karl E. Mundt Senator J. W. Fulbright Senator Theodore Green Senator Alexander Wiley Hon. Abbott Washburn, USIA Mr. Sacton E. Bradford, USIA Mr. Frank Dennis, USIA Mr. Robert E. Button, USIA Dr. James L. Meader, USIA Mr. Turner B. Shelton, USIA Mr. E. Allan Lightner, State Department Mr. Russell Riley, State Department Mr. Lawrence Kodzo Apaloo, Director of Technical Education of the Ministry of Education of Ghana
9:50 - 9:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty

9:58 - 10:20 am	(General Arthur Nevins) (Mr. Walter Buschmeyer) (Mr. Frank Donahue) (Colonel Robert L. Schulz)	OFF THE RECORD
10:20 - 10:32 am	General Arthur Nevins	
11:08 - 11:11 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	The following attended a luncheon at the White House, set up through Eric Johnston, for the purpose of discussion of economic development and security problems: The President Hon. Christian Herter Hon. James H. Smith, Jr., Director, ICA Hon. Clarence B. Randall, Special Asst. to the Pres. Dr. George L. Cross, Pres., Univ. of Oklahoma Mr. Abraham Feinberg, New York City Mr. Lamar Fleming, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co. Mr. William C. Foster, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. Mr. Henry John Heinz II, Pres. H. J. Heinz Company Mr. Ernest R. Breech, Chairman, Ford Motor Co. Mr. George R. Brown, Vice President, Brown & Root Mr. Norman Chandler, President, Los Angeles Times Mr. T. V. Houser, Chr., of the Board, Sears, Roebuck & Co. Hon. Eric Johnston, President, Motion Picture Association of America Hon. Frank Pace, Jr., President, General Dynamics Corporation Mr. William E. Robinson, President, The Coca-Cola Company Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, New York City Dr. Ethan A. H. Shepley, Chancellor, Washington University Mr. Joseph P. Spang, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Gillette Company Mr. Roger L. Stevens, New York City	

2:55 pm — The President returned to the office. Hon. James P. Mitchell walked over with him.

2:55 - 3:00 pm — Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. James Hagerty

3:00 - 3:11 pm — The President presented gold medals to the first recipients of the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service:

Recipients:

Hon. Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration
Mr. Sterling B. Hendricks, Chief Chemist, Pioneering Research, Laboratory for Mineral Nutrition of Plants, Department of Agriculture
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Mr. Roger W. Jones, Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, Bureau of the Budget
Mr. William B. McLean, Technical Director, U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Cal.

Members of Awards Board:

Hon. James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, Chairman
Hon. Percival Brundage, Director, Bureau of the Budget
Hon. Louis J. Hector, Member, Civil Aeronautics Board
Hon. William P. Rogers, The Attorney General
Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation

Other Guests:

Hon. Christian Herter, Acting Secretary of State
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Secretary of the Navy

Mrs. Loy W. Henderson
Dr. Milton Shy, National Director of Health
Hon. George V. Allen, Director, USIA
Hon. Robert Murphy, Deputy Undersecretary of State
Mr. Edward T. Wailes, Department of State

continued)

3:03 - 3:11 pm	The President presented gold medals to the first recipients of the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service (List of guests continued from previous page): Mr. Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Department of State Mr. Robert Newbegin, Department of State Mr. Randolph G. Kidder, Department of State Mr. Norman B. Hannah, Department of State Mr. Robert E. Hampton, Department of State Mrs. Sterling B. Hendricks Miss Martha Hendricks (daughter) Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Administrator, Agricultural Research Service Mr. Clyde A. Tolson, Associate Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Mr. John Mohr, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Mrs. Roger Jones Mr. H. Roger Jones (father of Roger Jones) Mr. Elbert C. Manchester (brother-in-law of Mr. Roger Jones) Mr. and Mrs. John Hodges (daughter and son-in-law of Mr. Roger Jones) Mrs. William B. McLean Mr. Donald Malcolm McLean Rear Admiral F. S. Withington, Chief, Bureau of Ordnance
3:11 - 3:26 pm	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. James Hagerty (out at 3:19)
3:26 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Percival Brundage Mr. Robert Merriam Hon. I. Jack Martin (out at 3:28 pm)
3:30 - 3:39 pm	Mr. John Ashbrook, National Chairman of The Young Republicans (Pictures were taken) Mr. Michael Gill joined the above when photographers went in for pictures.

4:00 - 5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:01 pm	Returned to the office.
5:16 - 5:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:35 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1958

8:28 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:27 - 8:44 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:46 - 8:50 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:51 - 8:54 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:34 - 9:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:43 - 9:48 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Robert Gray
9:48 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Bryce Harlow and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, departed the White House and motored to the Pentagon.
9:58 am	Arrived at the Pentagon. The President went to the office of Hon. Neil McElroy, Secretary of Defense.
10:00 - 12:20 pm	Meeting in the office of Hon. Neil McElroy: The President Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Wilbur Brucker Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. General Randolph McC. Pate Hon. Donald Quarles Admiral Arthur Radford Admiral Arleigh Burke General Omar Bradley Hon. William C. Foster (Former Deputy Secretary of Defense) Hon. Charles Coolidge Brig. General Carey Randall General Nathan Twining General Lyman Lemnitzer Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:25 pm	The President, Hon. Bryce Harlow, and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster departed the Pentagon and motored to the White House.
12:35 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
12:43 - 12:46 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1958

8:18 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:23 - 8:26 am — Mr. Robert Gray
Colonel Robert L. Schulz

8:55 - 8:58 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:58 - 9:03 am — Hon. Robert Cutler

9:03 - 11:03 am — CABINET MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Lawrence Walsh, Deputy Attorney General
Hon. Edson O. Sessions, Deputy Postmaster General
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Marion Folsom
Hon. Percival Brundage
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Harold Stassen
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Robert Cutler
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. Meyer Kestnbaum
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Howard Pyle

(continued)

9:03 - 11:03 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Calrence R^{A}ndall Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton
11:03 - 11:26 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:26 - 11:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:30 - 12:10 pm	(Hon. Arthur Burns) OFF THE RECORD
12:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:15 pm	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower had lunch with the President) OFF THE RECORD
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office. (Dr. Milton Eisenhower came over with him)
2:20 - 2:36 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:30 - 3:03 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:03 - 3:26 pm	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
4:00 - 4:04 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the swimming pool.
5:15 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1958

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:27 - 8:31 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:32 - 8:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:40 - 8:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:57 - 9:11 am	Sir Percy Spender, Ambassador of Australia Hon. Wiley Buchanan (Came to tell the President goodbye before departing for The Hague to assume duties as a Judge of the International Court of Justice. Pictures were taken on this occasion)
9:12 - 9:25 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:38 - 10:25 am	Mr. William Robinson
10:25 - 10:30 am	Mr. Robert Gray
10:00 - 10:01 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:35 - 11:29 am	(Senator William F. Knowland) OFF THE RECORD
11:32 - 12:25 pm	Mr. Aksel Nielsen
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:02 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:16 - 3:25 pm	Hon. George M. Humphrey
3:05 - 3:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:35 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.

4:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:26 - 4:30 pm	Mr. George E. Allen Hon. James Hagerty
4:30 pm	The President went to the swimming pool.
5:11 pm	To the Mansion.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner at the White House in honor of the Speaker of the House, Hon. Sam Rayburn. The following attended: Hon. Sam Rayburn Mrs. W. A. Thomas (Sister of The Speaker) Senator James E. Murray Senator Allen J. Ellender, Sr. Senator and Mrs. Lister Hill Senator and Mrs. George D. Aiken Senator and Mrs. John L. McClellan Senator and Mrs. H. Alexander Smith Senator and Mrs. Homer E. Capehart Senator and Mrs. J. W. Fulbright Senator and Mrs. Bourke B. Hickenlooper Senator and Mrs. Olin D. Johnson Senator and Mrs. George W. Malone Senator and Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson Senator and Mrs. Frank Carlson Senator and Mrs. Francis Case Senator and Mrs. J. Glenn Beall Senator and Mrs. Carl T. Curtis Representative and Mrs. Clarence Cannon Representative Carl Vinson Representative and Mrs. Emanuel Cellar Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. Representative and Mrs. Charles A. Wolverton Representative and Mrs. Howard W. Smith Representative Leo E. Allen Representative Francis E. Walter Representative and Mrs. Harold D. Cooley Representative and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck Representative Robert B. Chiperfield Representative and Mrs. Karl M. LeCompte Representative and Mrs. Henry O. Talle

(continued)

8:00 pm DINNER at the White House in honor of The Speaker of the House (list continued from previous page):

Representative and Mrs. Herbert C. Bonner
Representative and Mrs. William S. Hill
Representative and Mrs. Sid Simpson
Representative and Mrs. Clair Engle
Representative and Mrs. Olin E. Teague
Representative and Mrs. Omar Burleson
Representative Kenneth B. Keating
Representative and Mrs. Thor C. Tollefson
Representative and Mrs. James E. Van Zandt
Hon. and Mrs. Meade Alcorn
Miss Bertha S. Adkins
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hermann
Mrs. Mary Naiden

10:00 pm Following the Dinner, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower had additional guests for a musicale by the Revelers:

Revelers:
- Mr. Thomas Edwards
- Mr. Edward Ansara
- Mr. Laurence Bogue
- Mr. Feodore Tedick
- Mr. William Cerny

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1958

8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:24 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:30 - 8:33 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:50 - 9:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:30 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (352nd Meeting) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Lewis L. Strauss General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Wilbur Brucker Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Dr. Dennis A. FitzGerald Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr. Hon. Girard Smith Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:30 - 11:15 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:15 - 11:40 am	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:24 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:12 - 2:14 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:16 - 2:17 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:16 - 2:32 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:33 - 3:24 pm	(Hon. Sinclair Weeks) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. James R. Durfee, Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board) (Hon. Gerald Morgan)
3:12 - 3:24 pm	(Mr. Joseph Fitzgerald, Director, Bureau of Air Operations) OFF THE RECORD (Joined above meeting)
3:24 - 3:36 pm	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
3:36 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
4:00 - 4:14 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler
4:14 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:29 - 4:35 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
4:44 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Shelter to practice golf.
5:30 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1958

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

8:10 am (CST) The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Stock Yard Inn and motored to the Chicago Midway Airport.

8:45 am Arrived at Midway Airport. The following were on hand to tell the President and Mrs. Eisenhower goodbye:

Mr. and Mrs. Brook McCormick
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meyer
Mr. and Mrs. James Worthy
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galvin

9:15 am The Columbine was airborne for Washington. Those accompanying the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were:

General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Rose Wood
Congressman Sid Simpson
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Robert Chiperfield
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman William Springer
Congressman William McVey
Congresswoman Margaret Church
Congressman Charles Vursell
Congressman Robert Michel
Congressman Harold Collier
Congressman Emmet Byrne
Mrs. Mary Lord Oswald
Mr. Meyer Kestnbaum
Hon. Meade Alcorn
Hon. Charles Thomas
Colonel Robert L. Schulz

WASHINGTON, D. C.

/1:47 pm EST The Columbine landed at MATS Terminal.

1:00 pm	The President arrived in the Mansion.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)
2:38 pm	The President arrived in the office.
2:40 - 3:13 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:13 - 3:14 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
3:15 - 3:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:35 - 3:46 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James Lay
3:46 - 4:13 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Lay
4:13 - 5:08 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy
4:13 - 4:20 pm	Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.
4:13 - 4:14 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:15 - 5:25 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:42 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1958

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:22 - 8:27 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:30 - 8:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:36 - 8:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:23 am	Hon. Arthur Larson
9:50 - 10:00 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:10 - 10:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:15 - 11:09 am	(General Omar Bradley) OFF THE RECORD
11:10 - 11:37 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:49 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:26 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for flight to Chicago, Illinois.
1:46 pm	Airborne for Chicago aboard the Columbine. The following accompanied the President and Mrs. Eisenhower: General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Miss Mary Caffrey Mr. Robert Montgomery Miss Rose Wood Hon. and Mrs. Meade Alcorn Hon. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Mr. Robert Merriam Senator Everett Dirksen Cong. Sid Simpson Cong. Leslie Arends Cong. Robt. Chiperfield Cong. Leo Allen Cong. Wm. Springer Cong. Wm. McVey Cong. Chas. Vursell

3:20 pm (CST) The President and his party arrived at the Illinois National Guard hangar, Midway Airport, Chicago, and were greeted by the following:

Mr. and Mrs. William Wood Prince
Governor and Mrs. William G. Stratton
Mayor and Mrs. Richard J. Daley
Mrs. Everett Dirksen
Mr. and Mrs. R. Douglas Stuart, Sr.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gurley
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Percy
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galvin
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Emmet Forrestel
  Commandant of the 9th Naval District
Lt. General and Mrs. William H. Arnold
  Commanding General, Fith U. S. Army)

3:30 pm The Presidential motorcade departed the Midway Airport and motored to the Stock Yard Inn.

4:00 pm Arrived at Stock Yard Inn. Here the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter
  (Mr. Potter is President of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago)
Mr. Robert M. Foss
  General Manager of the Stock Yard Inn

6:25 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Stock Yard Inn and motored to the International Amphitheatre and Exhibition Hall, then to Donovan Hall. At Donovan Hall, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by

Mr. R. Douglas Stuart
Mr. Robert Galvin

The President proceeded to the speakers' table as the band played "Hail to the Chief".

See following page for program of the Presidential Dinner sponsored by the United Republican Fund of Illinois, celebrating the 5th Anniversary of the Inauguration of the President.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

	Program of the Presidential Dinner at Donovan Hall, International Amphitheatre, sponsored by the United Republican Fund of Illinois.
6:35 pm	Star Spangled Banner -- Louis Sudler
6:38 pm	Invocation by Captain R. R. Harken Chaplains Corps, Great Lakes Naval Training Station
	DINNER
7:40 - 8:10 pm	Entertainment by Dinah Shore and Group
8:10 - 8:30 pm	Introduction of head table by Dinner Chairman, Mr. Robert Galvin
	Remarks by Governor William G. Stratton
	Remarks by Senator Everett Dirksen
8:45 pm	The Vice President introduced the President via television from New York
	Address by the President.
9:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to their car by Mr. R. Douglas Stuart and Mr. Robert Galvin.
	(Before leaving Donovan Hall, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower met and talked with Miss Dinal Shore)
9:10 pm	Arrived at their quarters at the Stock Yard Inn.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1958

8:50 am The President, accompanied by David Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.

8:55 am Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. Attended 9:00 A. M. Services.

9:55 am Departed Services and took a short ride around the Tidal Basin and Haines Point.

10:16 am Arrived back at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1958

8:27 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
8:55 - 9:20 am	(Mr. Floyd Akers) OFF THE RECORD (To discuss Philippine trip. Mr. Akers represented the President at the Inauguration of President Garcia).
9:20 - 9:26 am	Ambassador John Hay Whitney
9:26 - 9:33 am	Judge John Minor Wisdom 5th Circuit Judge, New Orleans, La.
10:45 - 11:07	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:10 - 11:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:29 - 11:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty
12:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the swimming pool with Mr. George Allen.
12:35 pm	To the Shelter to practice golf.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1958

8:03 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Jack Crittenberger.
8:05 - 8:06 am	Mr. Robert Gray
8:20 - 9:29 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:35 - 8:45 am	The President went to the Conference Room to view a movie put on for the Cabinet Group and White House Staff.
8:45 - 9:02 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
9:02 - 10:44 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. William Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

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(continued)

9:02 - 10:44 am	CABINET MEETING (continued): Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Arthur Larson Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton	
10:44 - 10:50 am	Hon. Neil McElroy	
10:50 - 11:00 am	Hon. James R. Killian	
11:00 - 11:29 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Eric Johnston)	OFF THE RECORD
11:30 - 12:32 pm	(Admiral Arthur Radford)	OFF THE RECORD
12:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:23 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:40 - 2:53 pm	Hon. James Hagerty	
2:47 - 3:59 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson	
3:59 - 4:10 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams	
4:10 pm	The President went to the Mansion, accompanied by Mr. George Allen.	
4:15 pm	The President and Mr. Allen went to the Bomb Shelter to practice golf.	
4:55 pm	To the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1958

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:12 - 8:22 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:23 - 8:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins (out 8:25 am)
8:44 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:52 - 9:02 am	(Congressman Edward H. Rees, of Kansas) OFF RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Rocco Siciliano) (Hon. Jack Anderson)
9:02 - 11:20 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (351st) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard Smith Hon. Mansfield Sprague Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Sheldon Huntington Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs

11:20 - 12:02 pm	(Hon. Robert Cutler) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.) (General Nathan Twining) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)	OFF THE RECORD
12:02 - 12:06 pm	(General Nathan Twining)	
12:07 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Nelson Rockefeller Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
12:23 - 12:27 pm	Hon. Nelsoh Rockefeller	
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:27 - 2:29 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan	
2:39 - 2:45 pm	Hon. Gordon S. Clinton Seattle, Washington, Mayor Hon. Walter Williams Hon. Sherman Adams	
2:52 - 2:53 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
2:56 - 3:06 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams	
4:14 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
4:25 - 4:26 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
4:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a dinner for the Vice President and Members of the Cabinet: The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon The Secretary of State and Mrs. Dulles Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers	

(continued)

8:00 pm DINNER, by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower for the Vice President and Members of the Cabinet: (List continued from previous page):

Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton
Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Marion Folsom
Hon. and Mrs. Sherman Adams
Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. and Mrs. Percival Brundage
Hon. and Mrs. Gordon Gray
Senator Richard B. Russell
Senator Harry F. Byrd
Senator and Mrs. Dennis Chaves
Senator and Mrs. Styles Bridges
Senator Theodore F. Green
Senator and Mrs. Alexander Wiley
Senator Warren G. Magnuson
Senator and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall
Senator and Mrs. William F. Knowland
Senator and Mrs. John W. Bricker
Senator and Mrs. Edward Martin
Senator and Mrs. Karl E. Mundt
Senator and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Senator and Mrs. Everett M. Dirksen
Senator and Mrs. Thomas C. Hennings
Senator and Mrs. Mike Mansfield
Congressman and Mrs. Daniel A. Reed
Congressman and Mrs. John Taber
Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers
Congressman and Mrs. Leslie C. Arends
Congressman and Mrs. Graham A. Barden
Congressman and Mrs. Edward H. Rees
Congressman and Mrs. John L. McMillan
Congressman and Mrs. Wilbur D. Mills
Congressman and Mrs. Oren Harris
Congressman and Mrs. Bernard W. Kearney
Congressman and Mrs. A. L. Miller
Congressman ~~and Mrs.~~ Ralph W. Gwinn
Hon. and Mrs. Harold E. Stassen
Hon. Robert Cutler

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1958

7:54 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:13 am	Returned to the Mansion.
8:17 am	Back in the office.
8:22 - 8:25 am	Mr. Robert Gray
8:25 - 8:29 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:33 - 8:40 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:58 - 9:04 am	Hon. Walter C. Dowling U. S. Ambassador to Korea (Ambassador Dowling is here on consultation. Did not have an opportunity to make courtesy call on the President before departure for his post in 1956)
9:04 - 9:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:31 0 9:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:40 - 9:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:45 - 9:50 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:50 - 10:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty (Pre-Press Briefing) Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 11:05 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:06 - 11:07 am	Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton
11:07 - 11:27 am	Hon. James Hagdrty

11:09 - 11:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Joined Mr. Hagerty)
11:27 - 11:33 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:00 pm	The departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:04 - 2:13 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:42 - 3:02 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:05 - 3:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:07 - 3:08 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
3:41 pm	The President went to the Bomb Shelter to practice golf.
3:56 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:18 - 8:37 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:37 - 8:48 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. I. Jack Martin
9:05 - 10:25 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator William F. Knowland Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Everett Dirksen Congressman Joseph Martin Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Hon. Percival Brundage Mr. Robert Merriam Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. James Hagerty Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Homer Gruentehr Hon. Earle Chesney Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:30 - 10:47 am	His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma Prime Minister of Laos H. E. Leuam Insisiengmay Minister of Finance of Laos H. E. Ngon Sananikone Minister of National Defense H. E. Tiao Souk Minister of Public Works H. E. Ourot R. Souvannavong Ambassador of Laos Hon. Walter S. Robertson Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Chief of Protocol Hon. J. Graham Parsons U. S. Ambassador to Laos Mr. Charles Sedgwick Interpreter
11:00 - 11:45 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:47 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(Mr. Rey W. Howard) OFF THE RECORD (Had lunch with the President)
2:12 Pm	The President returned to the office.
2:13 - 2:20 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:20 - 2:22 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Arthur Larsnn.
2:22 - 2:54 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. James Hagerty
2:50 - 3:06 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:06 - 3:37 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Wilbur Brucker Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon Neil McElroy (Joined meeting at 3:30 pm) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (3:34 - 3:37 pm)

3:35 - 4:23 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy
4:25 - 4:50 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:27 - 4:50 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:43 - 4:45 pm	Mr. Robert Gray
4:57 pm	The President departed the office and went to Dr. Snyder's office.
5:00 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1958

9:00	-	The Legislative Leaders (Attendance list attached)	
10:30	-	His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma Prime Minister of Laos H. E. Leuam Insisiengmay Minister of Finance H. E. Ngon Sananikone Minister of National Defense H. E. Tiao Souk Minister of Public Works H. E. Ourot R. Souvannavong Ambassador of Laos Honorable Walter S. Robertson Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Honorable Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Chief of Protocol Honorable J. Graham Parsons U. S. Ambassador to Laos Mr. Charles Sedgwick (Interpreter)	
1:00	-	(Mr. Roy W. Howard will lunch with the President)	OFF RECORD
3:00	-	The Secretary of the Treasury The Secretary of Defense The Secretary of Commerce Governor Adams Director Brundage The Secretary of the Army General Persons Mr. Harlow	
3:30	-	The Secretary of Defense	

THE LEGISLATIVE LEADERS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1958
9:00 A. M. CABINET ROOM

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SENATOR WM. KNOWLAND, CALIFORNIA
SENATOR STYLES BRIDGES, NEW HAMPSHIRE
SENATOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASSACHUSETTS
SENATOR EVERETT DIRKSEN, ILLINOIS

CONG. JOSEPH MARTIN, MASSACHUSETTS
CONG. CHARLES HALLECK, INDIANA
CONG. LESLIE ARENDS, ILLINOIS
CONG. LEO ALLEN, ILLINOIS

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1958

8:06 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:14 - 8:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:29 - 8:56 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:58 - 9:03 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:05 - 9:17 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Edward McCabe
9:29 - 9:30 am	Mr. Robert Gray
9:30 - 9:50 am	Senator George Smathers Mr. John O'Keefe Legislative Assistant to Senator Smathers Mr. Edward McCabe
9:50 - 10:02 am	Hon. Amory Houghton Ambassador to France
10:02 - 11:30 am	Mr. Aksel Nielsen
11:42 - 11:59 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:15 - 2:22 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:31 - 3:01 pm	(General Elwood P. Quesada) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Sherman Adams, until 2:32 pm) (Hon. Gerald Morgan)
3:04 - 3:08 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:21 - 3:22 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons

3:24 - 3:27 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:50 - 5:00 pm	Mr. Philip D. Reed Mr. Sigurd Larmon
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:05 pm	The following met with the President at the Mansion: Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gabriel Hauge

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1958

8:52 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:57 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church for the 9:00 am Services.
9:47 am	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1958

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:55 - 9:11 am	(Captain Harry C. Butcher) OFF THE RECORD
9:11 - 9:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:17 -	Hon. Donald Quarles (out at 10:10 am) (Hon. Nathan F. Twining) OFF THE RECORD (out at 10:10 am) (Hon. Herbert B. Loper) OFF THE RECORD (out at 9:43 am) Hon. Wilton B. Persons (out at 10:15 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out at 9:47 am)
10:10 - 10:24 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:26 - 10:33 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins (out at 10:30 am)
10:33 - 10:43 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz. Mr. James Rowley
10:53 - 11:00 am	Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
11:10 - 11:11 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:12 - 11:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:17 am	The President departed the office and went to the swimming pool.
11:45 am	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1958

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:14 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:33 - 8:42 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:43 - 8:50 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
8:50 - 9:05 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD
9:05 - 10:53 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Arthur Larsen Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. I. Jack Martin Mr. Arthur Minnich Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Mrs. Anne Wheaton

10:53 - 11:10 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Julian Baird Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Hon. James Hagerty
11:12 - 11:18 am	The Most Reverend Robert R. Brown Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas The Most Reveredd William Henry Marmion Episcopal Bishop of Southwestern Virginia Hon. Sherman Adams
11:18 - 11:20 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
11:20 - 11:50 am	Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:25 - 11:27 am	Hon. Wilson Clark Flake U. S. Ambassador to Ghana Mr. Robert Gray
11:50 - 11:51 am	Mr. Robert Gray
11:51 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Meade Alcorn
12:00 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Rowley
12:05 - 12:15 pm	Mr. James Rowley
12:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:04 - 2:08 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:25 - 3:37 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
3:37 - 3:43 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:15 - 4:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

4:28 - 4:32 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
4:51 pm	The President went to the movie theater in the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1958

12:03 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Capitol where the President delivered his State of the Union Message.

Members of the White House Staff accompanied the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in separate cars, and Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore also accompanied.

12:09 pm Arrived at the Capitol. Here the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Mr. J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol, and Mr. Gus Cook, Associate Architect.

(Mrs. Eisenhower was escorted to the Executive Gallery where she was seated).

The President went to the Speaker's Office. Here the President was greeted by members of the Cabinet, the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms, and a committee of three Senators and three Representatives.

12:29 pm The President was escorted from the Speaker's Office to the House Chamber by the Sergeants-at Arms and the Congressional Committee of six.

12:35 - 1:20 pm The President delivered his STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE.

1:25 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Capitol and motored to the White House.

1:31 pm Arrived at the White House.

1:45 pm (LUNCH)

2:41 pm The Presiddnt returned to the office.

2:45 - 3:00 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:00 - 3:51 pm (The President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization met with the President) OFF THE RECORD

(Re proposed organization changes in the Dept. of Defense)

Dr. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Nelson Rockefeller
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Percival Brundage

Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Mr. Arthur Kimball
Mr. William Finan
Mr. Edward Strait

Brig. General Andrew J, Goodpaster

3:51 - 3:57 pm	Hon. Nelson Rockefeller Dr. Arthur Flemming Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:57 - 4:05 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:15 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:23 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:30 - 4:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:43 - 4:47 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:50 pm	The President went to the Shelter to practice golf.
5:03 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1958

7:47 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:07 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:40 - 8:47 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:47 - 12:05 am	Hon. Arthur Larson
9:44 - 9:52 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:12 - 12:33 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:08 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
12:28 - 12:50 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:51 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:55 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson (Worked with the President on the State of the Union speech)
3:00 - 3:14 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:30 - 3:41 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:45 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
4:25 pm	The President went to the shelter to hit golf balls.
4:36 pm	To the Mansion.

9:09 - 10:43 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Percival Brundage Mr. Robert Merriam Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. William Francis
10:43 - 10:44 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:02 - 11:03 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:03 - 11:49 am	Hon. James Killian, Jr. Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Bruce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:49 - 12:01 pm	(Hon. Harry Darby) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
12:07 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office
2:28 - 3:34 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson (To work on State of the Union Speech)
3:34 - 3:46 pm	Hon. Charles E. Wilson, former Secretary of Defense Hon. Sherman Adams
4:32 - 4:37 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:46 - 5:55 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
5:57 pm	The President returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1958

7:50 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church to attend the Service of Intercession and Holy Communion on the Occasion of the Reconvening of the Congress.
7:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
8:00 - 8:40 am	Service of Intercession and Holy Communion on the Occasion of the Opening of the Congress.
8:43 am	The President, Hon. Richard M. Nixon, and Hon. James Hagerty were escorted out of the Church by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson. Photographs were taken.
8:48 am	Arrived at the White House.
8:55 - 9:01 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. I. Jack Martin
9:05 - 9:08 am	Hon. Arthur Larson
9:08 - 9:09 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:09 - 10:43 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. William F. Knowland Hon. Leverett Saltonstall Hon. Everett M. Dirksen Hon. Joseph Martin Hon. Charles Halleck Hon. Leslie Arends Hon. Leo Allen Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. James Hagerty

(continued)

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman January 7, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President at Gettysburg, Pa. Farm, January 3 to 6, 1958.

__January 3, 1958 - Friday__

2:03 pm The President, accompanied by General Gruenther, departed the White House in White House Car #100 and motored to the Gettysburg, arriving there at 3:57 pm.

4:19 pm The President, General Alfred Gruenther and Colonel Gordon Moore, departed the residence and motored to the Fitting Barn on the Feaster Farm, arriving there at 4:23 pm. They departed this area at 4:50 pm following their short tour and arrived at the residence at 4:54 pm.

No further activity this date.

__January 4, 1958 - Saturday__

8:54 am Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm, departing at 10:41 am.

10:40 am The President and General Gruenther motored to Major John Eisenhower's home for a visit, returning to the residence at 11:10 am.

11:25 am Doctor Walter Tkach entered main gate, departing at 12:20 pm.

12:00 Noon Messrs. Leithead, Roberts and Whitney entered main gate of farm.

12:15 pm Mr. Homer Gruenther entered main gate of farm.

12:40 pm Mrs. Pearl Mesta entered main gate of farm, departing at 3:40 pm.

4:37 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman entered main gate of farm, departing at 4:40 pm.

5:05 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and David, Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower with Colonel and Mrs. Fletcher entered main gate of farm, departing at 5:29 pm.

7:25 pm Mr. and Mrs. Moore departed farm.

9:15 pm Mr. Homer Gruenther departed farm.

No further activity this date.

January 5, 1958 - Sunday

9:05 am	General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther and Rose Wood departed main gate, returning at 10:45 am.
9:10 am	Major John Eisenhower and family entered main gate.
10:05 am	Mr. Whitney departed main gate.
10:10 am	Secretary James Hagerty entered main gate, departing at 10:45 am.
10:15 am	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mr. Leithead departed main gate.
10:30 am	Major Eisenhower and Mr. Leithead entered main gate.
12:55 pm	Major Eisenhower departed main gate.
1:55 pm	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate.
3:05 pm	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and family departed main gate.
3:05 pm	Dr. Tkach entered farm, departing at 3:28 pm.
4:36 pm	General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther departed main gate.
5:18 pm	Messrs. Roberts and Leithead departed main gate of farm.
	No further activity this date.

January 6, 1958 - Monday

7:00 am	The President, accompanied by Secretary James Hagerty, departed the farm and motored to the White House in White House Car #100, arriving at 9:04 am.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1958

7:00 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.
9:04 am	Arrived at the White House.
9:15 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:15 - 9:27 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
9:17 - 9:18 am	Mr. Robert Gray
9:27 - 12:09 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Allen W. Dulles General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Harold E. Stassen Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
12:09 - 12:16 pm	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
12:19 - 12:34 pm	Mrs. Eisenhower

12:30 - 12:32 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:34 - 12:46 pm	The Atlanta Boys Choir (Sang for the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in the Cabinet Room)
12:46 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:19 - 2:33 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:34 - 5:04 pm	Ambassador Lodge and Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. James Hagerty (out 3:50 pm) (Worked on the President's State of the Union Message)
4:25 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:04 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had the following as guests at the Farm during the day:

General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther
Mr. John Hay Whitney
Mr. Barry Leithead
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:40 - 11:10 am	The President and General Alfred Gruenther motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
12:00 Noon	Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. John Hay Whitney (Came to the Farm to visit with the President)
12:15 pm	Mr. Homer Gruenther came to visit
12:40 - 3:40 pm	Mrs. Pearl Mesta visited at the Farm.
5:05 pm	Major John Eisenhower and family and Colonel and Mrs. Fletcher entered the Farm.

10:58 - 11:04 am	Hon. William Rogers Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty
11:05 - 11:28 am	The following Members of the Civil Rights Commission were sworn in, and then met with the President: Hon. John S. Battle Charlottesville, Virginia Hon. Doyle E. Carlton Tampa, Florida Hon. John A. Hannah, Chairman East Lansing, Michigan The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh Notre Dame, Indiana Hon. Robert G. Storey Dallas, Texas Hon. J. Ernest Wilkins Washington, D. C.
11:28 - 11:43 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Rocco Siciliano
11:43 - 11:53 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming
12:16 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:57 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:59 - 2:03 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:05 pm	The President, accompanied by General Alfred Gruenther, departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.
3:57 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
4:19 - 4:54 pm	The President, General Alfred Bruenther, and Colonel Gordon Moore made a tour of the President's Farm and the Feaster Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1957

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:04 - 8:31 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:34 - 8:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:05 - 11:50 am	CABINET MEETING The President (attended from 9:05 - 10:58 am) Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. William Rogers Hon. Lawrence J. Walsh Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Marion Folsom Hon. Percival Brundage Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Harold Stassen Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maxwell M. Rabb Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Robert Cutler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. James R. Killian Hon. I. J. Martin Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Brad Patterson Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Clarence J. Randall Mrs. Anne Wheaton

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1957

9:50 am	The President departed the Farm in Gettysburg and motored to the White House.
11:45 am	Arrived in the office at the White House.
11:50 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:27 - 3:02 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Arthur Larson
3:03 - 3:05 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:05 - 3:45 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Arthur Larson
3:10 - 3:25 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Arthur Larson
4:07 - 4:40 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
4:45 pm	The President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed the office and walked to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. (Met with the President at the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
JANUARY 1, 1958, WEDNESDAY

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President spent a quiet day at the Farm with Mrs. Eisenhower and Major John Eisenhower and family.

5:03 - 10:00 pm Colonel and Mrs. Walter Tkach and son, Jack, were guests at the Farm.

[illegible] Diary Jan 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1.DDE Diary~~	~~entry re DDE talk with C.D. Jackson~~ 9/14/78, bc	~~1/14/58~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

DDE Diary Series—Box 17
DDE Diary Jan 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
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DIARY
January 24, 1958

General Goodpaster was in the President's office discussing with him some document apparently directed toward the Soviets. The President dictated an insert (attached) and then said

> "I sense a difference with Foster Dulles (in the approach to the Soviets). His is a lawyer's mind. He consistently adheres to a very logical explanation of these difficulties in which we find ourselves with the Soviets and in doing so -- with his lawyer's mind -- he shows the steps and actions that are bad on their part; and we seek to show that we are doing the decent and just thing. Of course we have got to have a concern and respect for fact and reiteration of official position, but we are likewise trying to "seek friends and influence people."'

> "Therefore (I sometimes question) the practice of becoming a sort of international prosecuting attorney in which I lay out all of the things that I intend to prove before the jury and make an opening statement of intention in order to make certain that people will understand."

COPY FOR FILES - ~~SECRET~~

January 14, 1958

DDE Diary
Dulles File
ACW Daily Diary

The President is seeing C. D. Jackson, off record, this afternoon at the Mansion. The President called The Secretary of State to tell him about the appointment, saying that he did not want to see C.D. behind the Secretary's back. Dulles asked for an opportunity to come over to discuss matter with the President.

Meantime the President dictated the following for the files:

> "C. D. Jackson has been talking to the Secretary of State about the idea that the Secretary might now be more valuable as my Special Assistant and Advisory and a younger man take on the duties of Secretary of State. I find that C. D. Jackson now wants to talk to me about this kind of thing."

I asked the President if it was not effrontery on the part of C. D. to suggest such a thing, and the President said "No," that he understood that C.D. and the Secretary had a long-time warm relationship, and that he had been asked at any time to give the Secretary any ideas that he felt were important.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 #76
By FWL Date 9-11-78

[illegible] Jan 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
14.	Staff Notes No. 283 (2 pgs) portions exempted MR 81-170 #1 Appealed - portions remain exempted 12/16/82 [illegible]	1/21/58	A
15.	Staff Notes No. 282 (2 pgs)	1/20/58	A
16.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	1/20/58	A
17.	Operations Coordinating Board Intelligence Notes (1 pg)	1/17/58	A
18.	Staff Notes No. 281 (2 pgs)	1/17/58	A
19.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	1/16/58	A-RD
20.	Staff Notes No. 280 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-182 #4 appeal; portions exempted, MR 81-182 #4	1/16/58	A
21.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	1/15/58	A
22.	Staff Notes No. 279 (2 pgs)	1/15/58	A
23.	Staff Notes No. 278 (2 pgs)	1/14/58	A
24.	Staff Notes No. 277 (2 pgs)	1/13/58	A-RD
25.	Staff Notes No. 276 (2 pgs)	1/11/58	A
26.	Staff Notes No. 275 (1 pg)	1/10/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 29
Folder: Toner Notes Jan 1958

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Staff~~	~~Notes No. 292 (2 pgs)~~ 6/22/82 LKS	~~1/31/58~~	~~A~~
~~2. Staff~~	~~Notes N . 291 (2 pgs)~~	~~1/30/58~~	~~A~~ 12/21/81, lw
3. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	1/30/58	A
4. Staff	Notes No. 290 (2 pgs)	1/29/58	A
5. Staff	Notes No. 289 (2 pgs)	1/28/58	A
6. Special	Staff Note (1 pg) Exempted MR 81-40 #1, LKS 9/10/81.	1/28/58	A
7. Staff	Notes No. 288 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-179 #2	1/27/58	A
8. Staff	Notes No. 287 (2 pgs)	1/25/58	A
9. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	1/25/58	A
10. Staff	Notes No. 286 (2 pgs)	1/24/58	A
11. Staff	Notes No. 285 (2 pgs)	1/23/58	A
12. Special	Staff Notes plus attachments re Soviet Budget, troop reductions (8 pgs)	1/23/58	A
13. Staff	Notes No. 284 (2 pgs)	1/22/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
27.	Staff Notes No. 274 (3 pgs)	1/9/58	A
28.	Staff Notes No. 273 (2 pgs)	1/8/58	A
29.	Staff Notes No. 272 (2 pgs)	1/7/58	A
30.	Staff Notes No. 271 (2 pgs)	1/6/58	A
31.	Staff Notes No. 270 (2 pgs)	1/3/58	A
32.	Staff Notes No. 269 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR81-179 #13	1/2/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 292

January 31, 1958

1. Cotton Legislation. -- Agriculture reports pressures on the Secretary and on legislators to increase cotton acreage for 1958. Agriculture has determined that cotton is surplus both for P. L. 480 and for the purposes of its acreage reserve program (which will reduce the 1958 cotton acreage by over 3 million acres, at a cost of $180 million); therefore it would be difficult to recommend an expansion of acreage. The pressures are due mainly to the unusually low quality of the 1957 cotton crop, and the Department's General Counsel has ruled that the Secretary does not have authority to increase acreage allotments so as to produce more high quality cotton in 1958. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Sudanese Cotton. -- The marketing situation for Sudanese cotton has greatly improved since price reductions were effected, and the short-term emergency appears to be overcome; but the longer-term Sudanese cotton situation has not significantly changed, and a continuing world surplus is anticipated. NATO consideration of the Sudanese problem was useful and may be of assistance in the future. (C)

3. American University of Beirut. -- ICA reports that following discussions with the President of the University while on his recent trip to the Near East, Mr. Smith has approved a $1 million increase in ICA's support of the AUB. Next year ICA will finance 665 students out of the enrollment of 2100 as compared with 497 this year. As the oldest university in the Middle East, the AUB is a major source of American influence; its students come from some 20 countries and it has trained many of the current leaders in the Middle East. (Adm. Conf.)

4. Japan and Indonesia. -- Embassy Tokyo expects the signing of the Japanese-Indonesian peace treaty and reparations agreement to bring increased Japanese economic activity in Indonesia, which many Japanese consider the most important to Japan of all the Southeast Asian countries because of its

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-469 #1
By J.W. Date 6-9-82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

natural-resources. On the assumption that the Dutch role in Indonesia will inevitably continue to decline, the Embassy suggests that we discreetly tell the Japanese that they are in the best position to help Indonesia economically and thus help avoid the Communist danger there. (Although Japan has a heavy legacy of war to overcome throughout Southeast Asia, it is an Asian country, a Bandung power and staunchly anti-Communist. It is more acceptable to a neutral Asian nation, and is the only Asian country capable of supplying the necessary equipment and technicians.) (C)

5. US-Canadian Antisubmarine Exercise. -- Simultaneous announcement will be made on Monday of a combined antisubmarine warfare exercise to be held February 10-24 off the East coast of Florida, which will involve some 10,000 personnel, 34 ships, 3 submarines, and carrier and land based aircraft of both navies. The exercise will include training in defense of convoys against both nuclear-powered and conventional submarines. (C)

Administratively Confidential

6

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

January 31, 1958

From Agriculture:

Jurisdiction Over Meat Packers. -- During the past several weeks there have been indications that the livestock and meat industry is more in agreement that USDA should retain jurisdiction over meat packers as now provided in the Packers and Stockyard Act. Among the major meat industry organizations only the Western States Meat Packing Association is now on record as favoring the transfer of those functions to the Federal Trade Commission. Recently the National Independent Meat Packers Association and the National Cattlemen's Association recommended that the USDA retain enforcement of the packer provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, as did the National Woolgrowers in a reversal of their former position. It appears that there is increasing favor being shown for the Hill-Cooley Bill (H. R. 9020) which the Department has endorsed.

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

From GSA:

Ellis Island. -- (Ref: SN # 291, Item # 2) At a meeting with Senator Javits today, GSA agreed: (1) not to accept any purchase offer for Ellis Island before April 1; and (2) to participate in a survey, prior to that time, to determine the practicality of establishing a narcotics hospital on the Island. (Senators Ives and Javits have already introduced legislation for this purpose.) These agreements are consistent with GSA's desire to give consideration to all worthwhile proposals before disposition of the Island is determined. The press was informed of the agreements after the meeting, which also include representatives of: HEW, Senator Ives, Governor Harriman, and Mayor Wagner. (U)

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DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 291

January 30, 1958

1. Wright Commission Report. -- Pursuant to the President's memorandum of last July 22, and in preparation for estimated Cabinet consideration in March, the Personnel Security Advisory Committee is reviewing agency comments on the Wright Commission Report. Some fundamental differences are emerging, especially over the Federal Employee part of the Security program. One of the issues is whether a new loyalty program for employees in non-sensitive positions should be based on statute (which might strengthen the Administration's hand), or on Executive Order (which would provide flexibility). (C)

2. Ellis Island. -- GSA reports continuing efforts to find a worthwhile use for Ellis Island. Educational, hospital, or welfare possibilities are being discussed with HEW, and some interest has been shown to date by two colleges. The 28 acre island, which costs about $140,000 a year to maintain, is being offered for sale again, with bids due on February 14. Even if no acceptable offers result, this will focus public attention on the question of the island's use. Any bids will be weighed carefully against other proposals in the public interest before a final decision is made on disposition. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that under the FCDA Survival Projects program, State survival staffs in 15 States have briefed State and local leaders and successfully stepped up interest in civil defense planning. The program is developing survival plans for 44 States and over 173 metropolitan target areas. (U)

4. New US Move on Gorki Park Exhibit. -- State has informed Embassy Moscow that Neuberger is planning to seek Soviet concurrence in his assigning to the US Government 100,000 square feet of his exhibit space. Neuberger is carrying a Commerce letter which indicates the US Government's firm intention to rent this space directly from the USSR, provided a satisfactory

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government-to-government agreement can be worked out. He seeks achievement where our official approaches have failed. Despite our doubts as to the success of the new approach, we consider it useful as a last ditch effort to demonstrate our willingness to work out an arrangement with Neuberger. We believe it will also put the USSR in a more difficult propaganda position and will improve our chances for an official exhibit in 1959. (C)

5. German-Soviet Talks. -- The bilateral negotiations will resume in Moscow February 1. The Germans expect to reach agreement but will insist on no trade or consular agreements without firm repatriation commitments. (S)

6. Colombian Aware of Soviet Trade Dangers. -- The Colombians tell our Ambassador that they will avoid purchases of machinery and equipment which would involve permanent Soviet trade representation in Colombia; they are interested only in trading their coffee for Soviet chemicals, cereals, etc., which would require a single transaction through the Foreign Ministry rather than continuing, or private trade. Their Foreign Minister showed awareness of the danger of Soviet infiltration and indicated his determination to prevent it, citing a number of Soviet exchange requests which have been refused. Our Ambassador adds that the Soviets have also talked extensively to private businessmen and sought their support. (C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 290

January 29, 1958

1. US-UK

State

...(S)

2. NATO

State

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...(C)

Justice

3. Visa Waiver. -- The Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner yesterday granted the necessary waiver and State has authorized a temporary nonimmigrant visa for Dr. Morten Simonsen, a Danish communist and leading cancer researcher, to attend a scientific conference in New York February 6 and 7. (Adm. Conf.)

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Justice

4. Union Seeks Return of Records from Senate Committee. -- Justice is defending the Senate Labor Rackets (McClellan) Committee on a complaint filed in the D. C. District Court last week by Local 107 of the Teamsters Union. The local is seeking the return of all its books and records which the Committee subpoenaed last September, stating that they are needed to make current reports to the Internal Revenue Service and the NLRB. The Committee's Chief Counsel has told Justice that the records will be involved in hearings scheduled in about a month. (Adm. Conf.)

7 CDA

5. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Civil Defense Directors, and the Executive Committee of the US Civil Defense Council have now approved the National Civil Defense Plan. He hopes to send the final working draft to the White House within the next ten days. (Adm. Conf.)

6. Missiles

Defense

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... (S)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 289

January 28, 1958

USIA

1. Thermonuclear Fusion Announcement. -- USIA is giving wide play overseas to the US-UK announcements of January 24 on the research each country has been conducting in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion. The announcements make clear that both countries have made significant progress but neither has yet achieved a "breakthrough". Advance guidance had been sent to USIS overseas posts stressing that controlled fusion is a far-reaching program which will ultimately benefit all humanity, and that the US and UK efforts in this program are cooperative and not competitive as suggested in recent unofficial British announcements. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defence

... (S)

Defence

3. Camp Cooke - Point Mugu Missile Activities. -- Defense reports that Air Force and Navy are developing an inter-service agreement to coordinate each service's guided missile activities in the Point Mugu - Camp Cooke area. Camp Cooke, under SAC's operational control since January 1, will be used for peacetime training launchings of missiles which will impact in Navy's guided missile test range in the Pacific. (U)

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4. Missiles

Defence

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State 5. France

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6

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SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

January 28, 1958

From AEC:

JCAE -- (a) Hearings will start tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) on the amendments to the Atomic Energy Act to permit closer cooperation with NATO and our Allies (as envisaged in conversations when Prime Minister MacMillan was here). Chairman Strauss will be lead-off witness. (b) All members of the Joint Committee will be luncheon guests of Chairman Strauss on Saturday at the new AEC headquarters in Maryland. This is the third of a series of social meetings between the Commission and the Joint Committee in the past sixty days.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 288

January 27, 1958

1. French Appeal to NATO on Support Costs. -- France has informed the North Atlantic Council that it considers itself to be suffering a heavy burden from the balance of payments problem created by stationing forces "abroad" (presumably in Germany). The French Representative indicated to the Council that France therefore believes it is qualified to ask for assistance from its NATO partners. He said France would be requesting a review of the French position by NATO experts as soon as possible. (S)

2. US Approves Aid to Poland. -- Secretary Dulles has approved assistance to Poland amounting to between $95 and $100 million, consisting of $25 million in credits under Section 401 of the MSA, and surplus commodities under P. L. 480 with an export value of not more than $75 million. This assistance, added to that provided in 1957, should help to ease some of Poland's serious economic difficulties. We also believe it will give Poland an alternative to increased dependence on the Soviet Union, promote the recent trend toward an approximate balance in Poland's trade between East and West, and strengthen those elements within Poland who favor stronger ties with the West. (Subsequent to the 1957 aid negotiations, the Poles have cooperated in a number of different fields. Voluntary agencies have resumed operations in Poland, cultural relations have been greatly expanded, informal US information activities have been increased, emigration of claimants to US citizenship has been liberalized, and US Embassy operations and contacts in Warsaw have improved. In addition the Poles have agreed to negotiate a lump-sum settlement of US property claims.) (S)

3. Germany Considers Relations With Poland. -- A senior German Foreign Office official is recommending that his authorities again consider a proposal to establish German economic relations with Poland which was shelved when Germany broke relations

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NLE Date 12/14/81

with Yugoslavia last October. He felt that such action would tend to diminish to some extent Poland's dependence on the Soviets by furnishing it with an additional outlet to the West; that from a purely German standpoint it would place a further strain on East German-Polish relations; and that it would provide Germany "some room for maneuver" on relations with the satellites which it lacks at present as a result of the strong position taken on Yugoslav recognition of the East German regime. (C)

4. IMF Drawing By Yugoslavia. -- NAC has concurred in the approval by the International Monetary Fund of a proposed drawing by Yugoslavia of $22.9 million in various currencies from the Fund. (Adm. Conf.)

5. USIA Notes. -- [redacted] Ceylonese press reaction to US flood relief has been overwhelmingly favorable to the US, which came through "when the chips were down", in comparison to Russia which "talks a good game". In collaboration with Navy Information Services, USIA has been bringing the story of our aid to the Ceylonese and cross-reporting it to other areas. (Adm. Conf.)

6. Development Loan Fund. -- ICA reports that the total volume of Development Loan Fund applications has risen from $319 million on January 1 to $1.336 million as of today. (C)

1. **Governer Adams** SA
2. **General Persons** WBP
3. **General Goodpaster** G

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 27, 1958

From Treasury:

Secretary to Speak on Foreign Trade. -- Secretary Anderson, in remarks tomorrow night before the Mississippi Valley World Trade Conference in New Orleans, will stress the importance of continued efforts to seek reductions in trade barriers. He will point out that in the future the US must look more and more to other countries for vital materials and supplies, and that to pay for these imports we shall have to find expanding markets for our own exports.

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52

THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 287

January 25, 1958

1. Tax Incentive for US Private Investment Abroad. -- Clarence Randall reports that the CFEP will consider on January 31 a proposal for a 14 percentage point tax reduction incentive to stimulate private investment abroad which is understood to have the approval of the business community; Mr. Randall notes that lack of business support was a principal factor in the failure of the President's previous legislative proposals on this subject. One of the principal questions is whether the foreign policy objectives justify the moderate loss in revenue which is involved. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Military Surplus Property. -- During Fiscal 1957, world-wide Defense inventories of excess and surplus or foreign excess personal property increased 52% to about $2.4 billion. Additions to the inventory were $5 billion, while net disposals were about $4.1 billion. Scrap, originally valued at about $2.2 billion, was sold for $74 million; other surplus brought a 7% return on domestic sales, while foreign excess was sold at 11% of its value. Defense expects the surplus inventory to expand further as a result of the volume of surplus generated by technological advances, increased emphasis on the excess-surplus program, and lack of qualified disposal personnel. (U)

3. Aircraft Crash Locator Beacon. -- Air Force has developed a beacon designed to be automatically ejected from an aircraft after a crash which will transmit high frequency signals to alert rescue facilities to the accident and permit fixing of the position. In current suitability tests, two successful ejections have been made, one over water and one over land. Although developed mainly for military use, the beacon will also be suitable for commercial airlines. (U)

4. Labor Standards Enforcement. -- (a) Labor reports that calendar year 1957 shows the best levels of enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards and Walsh-Healy Acts since their enactment,

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with 1,236 enforcement cases instituted against a previous high of 967 in 1952. 98% of all civil and 99% of all criminal actions were won in the trial courts. The total back wages recovered for underpaid employees was also at a record high. (b) Construction labor standards enforcement was also the best in the Department's history and records were established in numbers of cases, ineligibility listings, Eight-Hour Law penalties, and restitution collections. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri

5. P.L. 480 Agreement with Spain. -- Agriculture expects to announce shortly a P.L. 480 agreement with Spain in the amount of $69 million. The principal items covered will be vegetable oils, feed grains, tobacco and cotton. (Adm. Conf.)

6. US-France

State

...(C)

7. NATO & USSR

State

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STAFF NOTES NO. 286

January 24, 1958

1. Agricultural Legislation. -- Agriculture comments that although its proposals for new agricultural legislation have been submitted in a "package", it is expected that the more popular items such as the extension of P. L. 480 and the School Milk Programs will be separated and an attempt made to approve these items quickly. This raises several questions of legislative strategy. Agriculture will attempt to have such separate proposals amended from the floor in order to obtain approval of a greater proportion of the Administration's program. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Senate Labor Rackets Committee. -- Edward McCabe has learned that, according to present plans, the McClellan labor rackets committee will not make specific recommendations in its interim report which is now in preparation. To do so at this time would have the effect of taking the committee out of the field and depriving it of further public hearings on the exploitable material which remains. Mr. McCabe speculates that the Administration's labor program will probably therefore make little progress in Congress, which will delay action until the McClellan committee has developed its final conclusions. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Release of Stockpiling Committee Report. -- ODM plans to release on Tuesday the report and recommendations of the Special Stockpile Advisory Committee which was established on October 31. The draft release notes that while the report recommends changes in stockpile policy, any action must await ODM analysis and consideration of the views of government agencies concerned. Because of the anticipated interest in the report by US industry, foreign producers of stockpiled materials, and foreign governments, ODM has given advance warning of the release to a number of US agencies, including State and Defense, and has cleared the draft announcement with Mr. Hagerty. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. Artic Program

Defense

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5. Cuba'

State

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...(S)

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1. **Governor Adams** SA

2. **General Persons** WBP

3. **General Goodpaster** G

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b

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 24, 1958

From Agriculture:

Food Stockpiling Policy. -- The Department has developed the following stockpiling policy for internal use and as a basis for answering questions on stockpiling which may come up during hearings or elsewhere:

Responsibility for assuring adequate food supplies for the population in an emergency period following nuclear attack must be shared by individuals, local and State governments, and the Federal Government. It would be impossible for the Federal Government alone to assure adequate food for survivors in a post-attack situation. Immediate food availability will depend in large measure on the existence of supplies of food wherever people take shelter either in their homes or in community or other public shelters, if they are available. Local and State governments must assume responsibility for efficient and equitable distribution of retail food supplies to back up home supplies and shelter stocks. Interstate movements of food by wholesalers and processors, which will be required as soon as possible following attack, will be directed and assisted by the USDA. Such distribution will require high priorities in the use of transport facilities. At the same time, to assure continued food production to meet both local and interstate requirements, agricultural producers must have access to production requisites such as gasoline for tractors and adequate farm labor.

An adequate post-attack food supply can be assured if individuals and the various levels and agencies of government recognize and assume their responsibilities.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 285

January 23, 1958

1. Aircraft

Defense

...(C)

FCDA

2. Civil Defense Plan. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the National Civil Defense Plan will be presented to the Civil Defense Coordinating Board on January 28 following discussion with appropriate advisory groups. He hopes to have a perfected plan completed within the next three weeks. This plan sets forth the civil defense mission and the organization to accomplish it, the planning basis, and the national courses of action. It also informs the States, the political subdivisions, and the people as to their roles in civil defense. (Adm. Conf.)

W.H Randall

3. Travel Study. -- Clarence Randall's study for the President of barriers to and ways of promoting international travel is progressing well, and he hopes to have the report ready about April 1. He is receiving the fullest cooperation of interested agencies, and has just completed hearings with travel industry leaders. The study was requested of the President in Section 416 of the MSA of 1957. (Adm. Conf.)

State

4. Soviet Reaction to Proposal on Disease. -- Zaroubin has told State that he was particularly impressed with the President's suggestion that the Russians join us in a campaign against malaria and other diseases. He said that, while he had no instructions from Moscow, he wished on his personal initiative to explore the possibilities for exchange of information and active cooperation between our respective medical scientists toward the elimination of the diseases mentioned by the President. He felt that some groundwork might be undertaken during the current

(also see: memo to Goodpaster 1/27/58 re general subject)

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exchange talks. State agreed wholeheartedly with Zaroubin's proposal and undertook to consult immediately with the American Medical Association and others as to ways and means of carrying forward the sort of cooperation which the President envisaged. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Japan

State

... (C)

6. USIS Magazine in Japan. -- USIS Tokyo's monthly magazine "Americana" reaches 15,000 Japanese readers, predominantly intelligentsia, and has established itself in Japan as an authoritative digest of American thought. It draws from 500 to 700 letters per month, and is cited frequently by contributors to Japanese mass media and academic journals. USIS proposes to expand the circulation to 20,000 in Fiscal 1959. (Adm. Conf.)

USIA

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7. Yemen

State

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 284

January 22, 1958

1. Baghdad Pact

State

...(S)

2. German Reunification

State

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3. Opinion Poll

USIA

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... (C)

4. Venezuela

Defense

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STAFF NOTES NO. 283

January 21, 1958

1. Turks in Korea. -- Embassy Ankara reports that the Turks may be planning to recall their brigade from Korea, and train a replacement brigade at home which would not be sent to Korea "until needed". State replied to the Embassy that the retention of the brigade in Korea is essential to our interests, that we have resisted all past cuts in UNC forces, and that we feel that future withdrawals or reduction would tend to destroy the international composition of the UNC and weaken its deterrent effect. We point out that earmarking a brigade for use "if needed" in effect would mean Turkish withdrawal from the UNC. We shall tell the Turks that Korea must remain a symbol of collective defense and preserve the international character of the Korea action. (C)

2. NAC Actions. -- Treasury reports that the National Advisory Council has agreed to: (1) a $28.6 million Eximbank credit to the National Railways of Mexico for continued railway rehabilitation; and (2) a $1.2 million loan investment by the International Finance Corporation to help finance an investment of $4.4 million in Brazil by a subsidiary of Olin Mathieson Chemical. (Adm. Conf.) ✓ ✓

3. World Youth Proposal. -- Further consideration of the USIA proposal for an Open House for World Youth has been deferred in view of the OCB's position that action now might prejudice the current negotiations with the USSR, which are expected to result in an exchange program. Operating difficulties also were considered. The proposal may be renewed later. (S) ✓

4. USIA and Africa. -- A USIA monthly 20-minute news review film entitled "Today", designed to establish a link between peoples of Africa and the US, began reaching African audiences in September. It is now getting extensive theatrical

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NLE Date 3/15/82

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distribution in Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan, and Liberia. Similar distribution will begin shortly in Ethiopia and Morocco. The film is already in non-theatrical use in the Union of South Africa, Kenya, Tunisia, French West Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Each issue is available in Arabic and French, as well as English, and is heavily weighted with original news material from Africa. (U)

5. NATO to Discuss Afro-Asian Conference. -- We agree with Spaak on the desirability of a NATO study of the impact and implications of the Afro-Asian Conference; but since knowledge of the study could have serious propaganda and possibly political repercussions in the Afro-Asian area, we are urging discretion. We want to prevent deliberate distortion of our opposition to the Communist sponsorship of the Conference into opposition to the legitimate Afro-Asian community of interests. (C)

6. British Atomic Tests. -- [redacted]

7. Unemployment. -- Labor will announce on Thursday that new surveys disclose that unemployment has increased to above year ago levels in almost all of the 149 major areas regularly surveyed by the Department and was still rising in many areas in January. While most areas continued to have no more than a moderate labor surplus some had unemployment higher than at any time since 1954. Twenty areas were added to the list of substantial labor surplus areas, bringing the total to 45 as compared with 19 a year ago. Seventeen areas moved from low unemployment categories to moderate labor surplus groups. Employer hiring opinion indicated some possibility that the employment down turn might taper off by mid-March. (Adm. Conf.)

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January 21, 1958

General Goodpaster:

Dr, Saulnier phoned this in a few moments ago. He mentioned its sensitivity, and also stressed that he thought the President would like to know about it right away.

TWS
T. W. Stanley

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 21, 1958

Discount Rate. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that the discount rate of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank will be moved down from 3% to 2-3/4% after the close of business today, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. There appears to be a wide difference of opinion within the System as to the extent of credit ease called for at this time. The Philadelphia Bank seems to have been out in front; others may follow.

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52

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STAFF NOTES NO. 282

January 20, 1958

1. Career Executive Program. -- Budget reports that it forwarded to Justice on January 16 a proposed Executive Order entitled "Establishing a career executive program within the civil service system". The proposal grows out of the report of the Career Executive Committee appointed by the President last year, and establishes a program for the selection and effective use within the Government of top rank civilian career officers and executives. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Trade Agreements. -- Dr. Hauge reports that a draft of the Second Annual Report of the President on the Trade Agreements Program is now in his office for review. It should be ready by the end of the month, and he hopes it will be useful as preparatory material for Congressional consideration of the Trade Agreements Act extension. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Incentive Awards Program. -- Over 242,000 suggestions were received in the Defense Department's Incentive Awards Program during Fiscal 1957; of these about 66,750 were placed into effect with an estimated savings to the Government of over $64 million; and more than 25,000 employees were given awards for superior performance or special achievements which resulted in benefits to the Government of some $91 million. (U)

4. Consumer Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow morning that the Consumer Price Index remained unchanged between November and December (at 121.6), due to the lower prices for transportation (particularly new automobiles) and apparel, which offset slight advances in other groups of goods and services. (Adm. Conf.)

5. Spendable Earnings. -- Labor reports that factory workers' spendable earnings and the buying power of these earnings were

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virtually unchanged between November and December, although there is usually a gain in both between these months. (Adm. Conf.)

State 6. US-Albania

...(C)

State 7. NATO

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152

THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 281

January 17, 1958

1. Canadian Export Policy. -- Canada has embarked on a liberalized credit program to promote wheat exports. The first action taken under this new policy was parliamentary approval of a 15 million bushel wheat credit to India. The credit will be of 9 year duration with repayment beginning in the fourth year. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Future Assistance to Ceylon. -- ICA reports that the US has received great publicity and wide appreciation in Ceylon for its immediate aid response when the need was most urgent. Our Embassy and Operations Mission now believe that future assistance should respond to specific requests from the Prime Minister himself, so that substantial US assistance will not be lumped with inconsequential donations from iron curtain countries; and they recommend additional flood rehabilitation assistance totaling 100 thousand tons of food stuffs, $2.5 million for construction equipment and $1.5 million for construction materials. (Adm. Conf.)

3. European Integration. -- Our Mission to the Coal and Steel Community comments that: with the appointment of a remarkably able and eminent group to the commissions of the Common Market and EURATOM, and a public commitment to locate all institutions of the European community in one place, the unification of Europe takes a giant step forward. Viewed in the light of EDC's failure only three years ago, progress in the past eighteen months has been almost "a political miracle". It is disappointing that the six governments are unable to decide on a permanent seat now and that they may not agree on one by next June, which makes for a slower start, but it is noteworthy that when national bargaining failed, the solution was to call upon supra-national institutions to determine both temporary and permanent locations. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. Missiles

Defense

(C)

W.H. - Quesada

5. Airways Modernization Progress. -- General Quesada reports that the recent completion of four orders transferring functions from four departments (Commerce, Army, Navy, and Air Force) to one (the Airways Modernization Board) belies the current public allegations of disunity in government and shows that functions can be transferred in Defense. Some 30 programs and $15 million in funds for the last half of Fiscal 1958 are involved in these transfers, and the Departments are not budgeting for the functions in Fiscal 1959. He also reports success in the important matter of transferring the people who have been performing these functions. As directed in the Cabinet paper (RA 57-86) of November 7, a joint agreement on avoiding duplication and increasing the capability of both air defense and traffic control systems has been completed between Defense and Commerce. (Adm. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 16, 1958

From USIA:

Foreign Reactions to State of the Union Message. -- A preliminary USIA report on press reactions abroad to the State of the Union Message indicates varying degrees of approval in Free World countries with West German newspapers expressing the most general satisfaction. Most German dailies praised the Message for counteracting alleged American uneasiness about Soviet technical achievements and for indicating the intention of pursuing a policy of strength while demonstrating willingness for conciliation with the Communists. French reaction was less enthusiastic but generally reflected satisfaction with the tone and scope of the speech. In the UK, the Bulganin letter stole the headlines though editorial comment on the message was heavy and varied. It was praised primarily by Conservative papers while others indicated disappointment that "an opportunity was missed" or that the Message "contained nothing new". The Japanese and Austrian press gave extensive straight news coverage with little editorial comment thus far available.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 16, 1958

From OCB Staff: (Based on State material)

[redacted]

1. United Kingdom - Trends in Opinion Fostered by Recent Major Speeches and Diplomatic Notes

Macmillan's 4 January speech was considered "helpful" but "uninspired". His nonaggression proposal was the most popular feature of the speech, since it was responsive to the public's desire to "do something" to break the current international deadlock. President Eisenhower's state of the union address was overshadowed by Bulganin's second note, and received only scattered comment. Though the President's sincerity in desiring peace was noted, his constructive suggestions were generally considered insufficient to meet the present situation. Bulganin's second note received widespread publicity, and though the note's propaganda portions were clearly recognized, certain of its suggestions attracted favorable comment. The President's budget message got full attention in the press, however, which was obviously impressed by this expression of US determination to defend itself and the free world, and to make increased efforts to provide foreign economic assistance. On the basis of public reaction to the various interchanges, the embassy concludes that the majority of the UK public would favor preliminary probing talks with the USSR below the summit level, provided the Western approach meets the public's desire for imaginative, flexible and constructive proposals for reducing international tensions. (London 4154, 15 Jan., LOU)

[redacted]

B2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

D2

STAFF NOTES NO. 280

January 16, 1958

1. [redacted] (S)

2. Rationale for US Aid to India. -- Recognizing that large-scale US aid to India might raise difficult questions in certain Baghdad Pact and SEATO capitals, we are giving the countries concerned a summary of our proposed action and its rationale. We point to India's serious economic difficulties and note that in spite of many foreign policy differences between the US and India, it is obviously in the free world's interest and that of Baghdad and SEATO countries that India remain independent and free of communism. We note that we have consistently acted to strengthen free world countries in time of crisis, that India will be getting only economic aid (largely dollar repayable loans) while our allies are receiving proportionately larger quantities of both economic and military aid, and we conclude that our proposed action in no way weakens our relationship to close and proven allies. (C)

3. Nasser's Goals in Financial Talks. -- State has told Embassy London that we believe Nasser's objectives in the financial talks with the UK and French reflect short-term economic requirements, that he desires to alleviate Egypt's acute foreign exchange shortage through release of blocked sterling, and that he wants to resume trade with Britain and France. This would ease the

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-182 #4
By DJH Date 8/27/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d) (b)(d)
NJC letter 7/21/82
NLE Date 8/27/82

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Page # 1 of 2 pages.

Egyptians' economy and relieve their growing anxiety over increasing economic dependence on the Soviet bloc. We feel that absence of an agreement at this point might be preferable to one without substantial concessions by Nasser. We believe that he would like to restore "positive neutrality", but that he is still not prepared to make the political decisions and concessions necessary to resume fruitful relations with the West. While we would entertain more normal relations with Egypt should it become truly neutral, we believe that meanwhile specific concessions should be made only in return for Egyptian concessions. We would unblock Egyptian dollar assets in the US after agreement or substantial progress between Egypt and the Suez Canal Company. We note that if the UK released most of the blocked sterling, pressures would certainly build up for unblocking dollars. (TS)

4. UK Outlook Favorable. -- Embassy London concludes that, while the UK's material power position is visibly declining, its economy is basically sound and its value as an ally is still impressive. The relationship between the UK's defense expenditures and its economy should be more stable once the government's present readjustment policies have been carried out. While declining power and the psychological shocks of Suez have produced some confusion and uncertainty, hard-headed British realism, the country's overall influence and prestige, its position in the Commonwealth and English-speaking world, and its close identification with American thinking and world aims all bode well for continuing beneficial US-UK cooperation. The general policies of the Macmillan government lend support to this conclusion, and there appears to be no reason to fear that this relationship cannot be continued under a Labor government. (S)

5. Visit of Iranian Naval Chief. -- Vice Admiral Habibollah Shahin, Chief of Staff, Imperial Iranian Navy, has accepted Admiral Burke's invitation to visit naval installations in the US. He will arrive on January 29 and remain for about two weeks. (U)

6. November Military Strength. -- Preliminary data indicate that November 30, 1957 US military personnel on hand totaled 2,658,313, down 40,867 from 2,699,180 on October 31. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

January 15, 1958

From Treasury:

Secretary to Testify on Taxation. -- Secretary Anderson will testify on taxes before the House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow morning. He will request extension of corporation and excise rates (which under present legislation would be reduced next July 1), recommend enactment of the proposals for tax relief for small business made by the President last July 15, and make recommendations as to certain depletion allowances (bricks and cement) and the taxation of cooperatives.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 15, 1958

From Commerce:

Shipping Requirements Waiver. -- The Maritime Administration, with the concurrence of the Department of State, has granted a waiver from the requirements of Public Resolution No. 17, 73d Congress, to permit Argentine vessels to participate up to 50 percent in cargo movements in the value of $160 million financed by the Eximbank. This action is based on assurance from the Argentine Ambassador, on behalf of his government, that discrimination against US shipping in Argentine trade does not exist. It was agreed with the Department of State that, if any discrimination should develop as a result of a proposed action of the Argentine flag lines, the US will have strong grounds for requesting a prompt adjustment.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 279

January 15, 1958

Labor 1. **Wholesale Prices.** -- Labor will announce tomorrow that wholesale prices rose 0.3 percent between mid-November, and mid-December, 1957, to 118.4 percent of their 1947-49 levels. Farm products and processed foods each rose 0.8 percent, to 92.6 percent and 107.4 percent of their respective 1947-49 averages. The average prices of all commodities other than farm products and foods rose 0.1 percent. (Adm. Conf.)

Defense 2. Missiles

...(S)

Defense 3. Submarines

...(C)

State 4. US-Bulgaria

...(S)

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Note: Nos. 2 & 3 thermofaxed for Dr. Killian 1/30/58.

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Staff Notes # 279 - 2 -

5. Albania-UK.

State

...(C)

State 6. Poland

...(C)

USIA 7. **Polish Use of USIA Material.** -- USIA press material is being successfully placed by Embassy Warsaw in Polish newspapers, particularly articles and photographs on American industrial, cultural, and technological achievements. (Adm. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 14, 1958

From Commerce:

Moscow Trade Fair. -- A public announcement of the US decision on the 1958 Moscow Trade Fair cannot be made during the East-West Exchange talks; but Commerce feels the time has passed when an exhibit could be mounted in 1958 even if the Russians approved. US planning has been complicated by Soviet allocation of exhibit space to a private New York promoter, Gottfried Neuburger. Reactions to Commerce's confidential explanation to interested members of Congress have been generally favorable, but certain members are displeased and there is the possibility of a public hearing. (Commerce statement attached).

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THE WHITE HOU
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1958

General Goodpaster:

This arrived too late for full benefit, but in view of its magnitude I am sending it along immediately.

A. P. T.

Attachment
SSN to # 278 (Debt Limit Increase)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 14, 1958

From Treasury:

Debt Limit Increase. -- The Treasury sent to the House Ways and Means Committee chairman and ranking minority member the text of a proposed bill providing for a temporary increase of $5 billion in the public debt limit, to be effective from date of enactment through June 30, 1959. Copies of the correspondence were sent to Senator Byrd and Senator Martin of the Senate Finance Committee. After he had talked with Under Secretary Baird, Senator Byrd gave a statement to the press, which did not express opposition to the proposal. The House Ways and Means Committee will hold a prompt hearing, probably Friday, January 17. (Copy of Treasury press release attached.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Tuesday, January 14, 1958.

A-133

Treasury Secretary Anderson today submitted to the Congress draft legislation which if enacted would provide a temporary increase of $5 billion in the public debt limit.

The request was made in correspondence to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Committee on Ways and Means and Congressman Daniel A. Reed, ranking minority member of the Committee.

Copies of this correspondence also have been sent by Secretary Anderson to Senator Harry F. Byrd, Chairman, and Senator Edward P. Martin, ranking minority member, of the Senate Finance Committee, which would handle such legislation in the Senate.

President Eisenhower in the 1959 budget message said that "the present limit of $275 billion is too restrictive in view of rising defense expenditures and of the need for more flexibility to permit efficient and economical debt management."

Secretary Anderson told his budget press conference, in discussing the debt limit situation, that a major consideration was "when we get our taxes, and the rate at which we expend our funds." In explaining the need for a temporary increase in the debt limit Secretary Anderson said: "As we seek to manage the debt of the great proportions that we have, we ought to have the ability to use the best and most efficient mechanisms that we can and that some consideration has to be given to a sufficient flexibility that will allow us the capacity to do as good a job as we can in the management of the debt."

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STAFF NOTES NO. 278

January 14, 1958

W.H - Chesney

1. **Controversy Coming in Veterans Matters.** -- Earle Chesney documents the launching of an all-out campaign by the American Legion which labels the Administration as anti-veteran and pre-judges the President's forthcoming legislative proposals affecting veterans as part of an economy drive. During the Congressional session it is anticipated that the VFW will follow suit but less vociferously, that the DAV will stay relatively neutral, and that the AMVETS will generally support the Administration on this issue. (Adm. Conf.)

USIA

2. World Youth

...(C)

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Treasury

3. **Recent NAC Actions.** -- Treasury reports the following approvals by the National Advisory Council: (a) a $2.1 million Eximbank credit for a Brazilian airline; (b) two credits, totaling about $7 million, by the Eximbank to finance truck axle production in Brazil; (c) an IBRD loan of $13.5 million for a Brazilian hydroelectric project; (d) the issue by the International Bank in US markets of up to $150 million in long-term bonds; and (e) the support by the US Governor of the IBRD and the IMF of increases in the Philippines Fund quota and Bank subscription from $15 million to $50 million in each case. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. NATO

State

...(S)

5. OEEC

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...(C)

State 6. Czechoslovakia

...(C)

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4. NATO

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State 6. Czechoslovakia

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1958

Memo to: General Goodpaster

From: A. P. Toner apt

While this summary was prepared late Friday afternoon it is believed by our OCB friends to be representative of the trend to date. I am told that USIA rather than FBIS is preparing the definitive reaction summary on the address. We shall pursue it.

(Re: Special Staff Note to # 277)

Administratively
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 13, 1958

Reaction to the President's State of the Union Address. -- Moscow's reaction to the President's message has been very limited. The initial report noted that military questions occupied the "prime position" in the speech. A short review beamed to Central America pointed out that the President referred to "the non-existent threat of the USSR," and concluded that the speech contained no proposals for settling the most important international problems. Moscow radio and TASS transmissions generally devoted their attention to the Bulganin letters to Western leaders. Prague was the only other bloc country to comment so far, and its radio noted that the President said nothing about the Soviet proposals. Japan furnished the only available Far East reaction. There, the chief cabinet secretary is quoted as placing a "high evaluation" on the message, and lauding its call for continued foreign aid, its "comprehensive formula for dealing with Communism," and its expression of US readiness to maintain world peace. West European diplomatic and press sources presented a mixed reaction of praise and criticism. While government officials generally applauded the speech, most newspapers took a less enthusiastic view. The address vied with the Bulganin proposals for front-page space and in many cases came off second best. The London Times suggested that "more might have been done in the way of suggesting the first steps needed to bring about a genuine peace." French foreign office circles praised the new appeal for peace along with the promise to strengthen US defenses, which leaves the door open for "every form of negotiation" with the USSR.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 276

January 11, 1958

Labor

1. Housing Starts. -- Labor will announce Tuesday that housing starts totaled 1,039,200 in 1957, the smallest total since 1949. The 7% decrease from 1956 was less than half the rate of decline shown between 1955 and 1956, however. The 1957 decrease in the private total -- 10% to 989,700 units -- was entirely in metropolitan areas and reflected a smaller volume of single-family houses than in 1956. (Adm. Conf.)

Agri.

2. Acreage Reserve Program for Cotton. -- The quality of the 1957 cotton crop is considerably below average and the better qualities are selling at a premium. In spite of the fact that there will be a carry over at the end of this marketing year of approximately 8 million bales, approximately twice the "normal", some cotton representatives have indicated a desire for special legislation to increase the 1958 acreage. Two days ago Agriculture considered substantially reducing the goal for 1958 cotton in the acreage reserve program; but in view of the facts that the program has been announced for some six weeks and farmers have made plans to sign up under it in considerable numbers the Department determined that no change would be made. (Adm. Conf.)

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3. United Kingdom

State

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(3. Cont.)

...(C)

State

4. UK-Egypt

...(S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 275

January 10, 1958

Defense

1. Missiles

... (S)

Agri.

2. **Views of House Agriculture Leaders.** -- On January 8 Secretary Benson presented the Administration's proposed agricultural legislative program to about 15 members of Congress with strong interests in agriculture. In general they endorsed it, but questioned the wisdom of coming out flatly for a definite 60 to 90 percent range for price supports for basic commodities, and they recommended that the Administration propose widening the range of supports without presenting a definite figure. (Adm. Conf.)

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State

3. Trade Control

... (C)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 9, 1958

From Defense:

Defense Real and Personal Property. -- The military departments reported world-wide real property holdings and personal property inventories of $146 billion as of June 30, 1957. Real property, ships, and aircraft are carried at cost to the U.S. Government, and supplies are carried at current procurement price. This is an increase of $12 billion since June 20, 1956, due in part to more complete reporting and in part to new procurement. $4 billion of this increase is due to inclusion of work in place on military construction projects which have not been completed; these were not included in last year's report.

Total property holdings include $25 billion of real property (about equally divided among the 3 departments); $54 billion of equipment and supplies in the supply system (principally in depots) being held for peacetime and mobilization issue or for surplus disposal; $58 billion of equipment - such as aircraft, ships, tanks and weapons - which have been issued to using units; $5 billion of production equipment.

The departments control 35 million acres - 27 million in the U.S., 5 million in Territories, and 3 million in foreign countries. Over one-half (19 million acres) is public domain. Less than one-fourth (8 million acres) is owned by Defense. The remainder represents leases, foreign rights, permits, etc. Air Force controls the largest share (19 million acres), of which 9 million acres is public domain.

In addition to and separate from the above totals, the Corps of Engineers report for their Civil Works (River and Harbor) program - $4 billion of real property holdings constructed or under construction (on 643 thousand acres) and $200 million of personal property. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 274

January 9, 1958

W.H. Randall

1. Exports and Congress. -- Clarence Randall reports good progress in Commerce on a compilation of statistics showing the importance of export trade for 200 critical Congressional districts. (Adm. Conf.)

Commerce

2. New Airport Computer. -- Commerce reports that the first runway visual range digital computer and display unit was recently delivered to Newark airport. This computer converts input from the transmissometer into runway visual range in digital form at the CAA controller's position. The unit makes a new computation each 50 seconds and provides continuous visual display. Additional units are on order for Idlewild, Washington National, and Los Angeles airports. (Adm. Conf.)

Defense

3. Increased Tours for Navigator Trainees. -- Effective next August, new Air Force basic navigation trainees must elect career reserve status and serve four instead of three years active duty after completing basic training, thus following the pilot trainee requirements established last year. (U)

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4. Four-Power Talks

State

... (C)

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5. Italy

State

... (C)

6. USIA

USIA

... (C)

7. UK-US

State

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Staff Notes # 274

(7. cont.)

... (TS)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 273

January 8, 1958

Labor

1. Construction Data -- Labor will announce tomorrow that new construction outlays in 1957 totaled a record $47.3 billion, but the 3 percent increase from 1956 was the smallest gain since the end of World War II, primarily because of the decline in new housing. Expenditures were at peak levels for most of the major types of private and public construction. There was a narrowing of year-to-year gains, however, for some important components. The $33.3 billion private total slightly exceeded the record 1956 figure, whereas public outlays rose 9 percent over the year to $13.9 billion. (U)

Commerce

2. Atomic Tankers -- Commerce reports that Maritime and AEC are in general agreement on the desirability of early application of atomic energy to T-5 type tankers. A feasibility study is being made on a boiling water reactor for a T-5 now under construction, and requests for proposals on plant specifications have been sent to seven firms. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

3. Treasury Notes -- (a) Secretary Anderson is writing House Ways and Means Chairman Mills and Senate Finance Committee Chairman Byrd that Treasury will go along with the proposed one-year extension of the stop-gap law for the taxation of life insurance companies which has been in effect for the last two years. (Newspapers have pictured Treasury as opposing the proposal.) The extension would be retroactive, as the law already has expired. In the absence of new legislation, taxation of life insurance companies would be resumed this year on a 1942 formula which the stop-gap measure temporarily replaced. (b) A press conference on revenue aspects of the new budget will be held by Secretary Anderson at 11:30 a.m. Saturday, for release when the budget is released. (Admin Conf.)

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Defense

4. SEVENTH Fleet

Carbon No. 4

(4. Cont)

...(S)

U.H. (Randall ~~CFA~~ CFEP),

5. Grain for India -- Clarence Randall reports that the CFEP agrees that it will be necessary to supply India with one million tons of food grains prior to June 30, 1958, over and above all present programs; that 550,000 tons should be supplied by exchanging grain for cotton under a present Title I (local currency) P.L. 480 program; and that the remaining 450,000 tons will be supplied through the barter of grain for beryl, 46% manganese ore, ferromanganese, and 42% manganese ore. Agriculture feels strongly that this barter transaction will help in its relations with the Congress. While the Director of the Budget dissented from the decision, apparently out of opposition to the barter principle, the Bureau will not carry the matter further.

added by phone?

(Admin. Conf.)

State 6. Spain

... (S)

State 7. NATO

..., (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 272

January 7, 1958

State 1. NATO

...(C)

State 2. USSR

...(C)

State **3. US Initiative on East-West Air Policy -- We had prepared a report for NATO and certain friendly governments on the status of the Soviets' recent proposal on reciprocal air services with the US; but since such a report now would stimulate discussion on the new UK-USSR air bilateral, we have told the British that we would like to coordinate action with them first. We added that when we report to NATO we expect to propose discussion of a common civil air policy for dealings with the USSR, and the British agreed to discuss the subject further. (Admin. Conf.)**

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State 4. US-UK

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(4. cont.)

... (TS)

(W.H. Aurand) (also see Defense 1/8 - transcr.)

5. Navy Completes Ceylon Flood Relief -- Captain Aurand informs us that the Middle East Force Commander has reported that the critical food distribution emergency is over and that helicopter transportation services by the carrier PRINCETON were completed yesterday. He then planned to sail the PRINCETON from Trincomalee for two days liberty at Ceylon. He has invited the Prime Minister and our Ambassador to ride to Colombo and witness an air demonstration enroute. (U)

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Defense

6. Asian Flu Data for BW Study-- Army is taking advantage of the rare opportunity provided by the Asian influenza epidemic to collect data which could aid in determining the extent of damage to be expected from a widespread biological warfare attack. With the cooperation of Public Health and other agencies, assessments will be made of the capability of all Services to carry out their assigned missions under epidemic conditions and of the consequence of disease on industrial production. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 6, 1958

From: ICA

ICA Director to Visit Europe, Africa and Near East. -- ICA Director Smith is leaving January 9 for a two week inspection trip of ICA's programs in action. He will visit Spain, Turkey, Lebanon, and Libya before returning to Washington on January 22. On January 26 Mr. Smith will attend a conference in Puerto Rico of the ICA Latin American Mission Directors, and will return on January 28. While in Puerto Rico, the Director will meet with Governor Munoz Marin to discuss the possible expansion of the Third Country Training Program there (The President talked to the Governor about this on October 14).

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STAFF NOTES NO. 271

January 6, 1958

FCDA

1. FCDA-ODM Discussions -- FCDA reports that as a result of top-level consultations with ODM, the two agencies are developing coordinated positions on the following key areas: (a) Financing civil defense and mobilization functions of other Federal agencies; (b) The Continuity-of-Government program; (c) The Basic Responsibilities paper; (d) FCDA-ODM field relationships and regional boundaries; and (e) A joint FCDA-ODM assumed target list. (Admin. Conf.)

2. UK-Germany

Gen. G.

P

Defense

...(C)

3. Korea

Defense

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STAFF NOTES NO.

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(3. Cont.)

... (S)

USIA

P

4. **USIA Missile Film** -- As part of its program to present convincing evidence abroad of US defense capabilities, USIA has made a documentary film on our guided missile program which describes the wide range of operational and experimental missiles available to US forces. Entitled "Skypower", the film was produced from unclassified footage supplied by Defense. It is scheduled for worldwide release in 20 languages, and USIS posts in 30 countries plan extensive theatrical distribution. (U)

5. Saudi Arabia

State

... (C)

6. France-Egypt

State

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... (C)

State

7. **USSR Election Observers** -- A recent Soviet note, presumably in response to our query during the exchange talks, invites three American representatives to visit the USSR for 15 days to observe the Supreme Soviet elections scheduled for March 16. We plan no publicity unless the Soviets release their note. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 270

January 3, 1958

1. Aid to Education -- An HEW survey shows that the December thirtieth Gettysburg announcement of the Administration's proposals for Federal aid to education received greater newspaper coverage than any previous story involving the Department. Editorial comment was generally favorable. In the Northeast and on the West Coast several editorials said the program should be much larger. In the South and Southwest there were more reservations, chiefly on the grounds of a potential threat to State and local rights. Only 10 editorials in the 169 cities surveyed were definitely negative, although some newspapers have not commented during the two-day survey. Educators, both in city school systems and in universities, were largely in favor of the proposals. (Admin. Conf.)

2. FNMA Notes to be Offered -- The Federal National Mortgage Association will announce Monday, January 6, plans for the sale in the open market, through Treasury, of approximately $750 million in notes of about 2-1/2 years maturity. The exact maturity and the interest rate will be announced by Treasury on January 7. Proceeds of the sale will be used to pay off $570 million in FNMA obligations which mature January 20, and to reduce the Association's indebtedness to the Treasury. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Project MASS -- Defense reports outstanding results from Project MASS (Modern Army Supply System) which was established last July in the Seventh Army to test the concept of providing repair parts direct from CONUS to an overseas field Army. Seventh Army improvements include: decreased equipment deadline rates, a cut in order and shipping time from about 150 days to 60 days, and reduction of repair parts stocks by over half. The project was integrated with the USAREUR Communications Zone in October to reduce theater peacetime stocks and standardize funding procedures. Applicable elements of this concept are currently being extended to other overseas commands, and supplemented by use of computers and electronic transceivers. (U)

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State 4. Germany

...(S)

USIA 5. Spain

...(C)

ICA 6. Ceylon

...(S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 269

January 2, 1958

1. Our Views on Japanese-Saudi Oil Agreement -- State informs interested posts that we are less concerned over Japanese entry into Middle East petroleum activity than by the possible disruption of existing concessions by the Japanese-Saudi terms -- particularly if Japanese operations prove successful. We note that a successful western bid for Kuwaits's half-interest in the offshore oil is likely to be more disturbing to present operations than the current Japanese bid, but see no grounds for western governments to restrain commercial companies which feel they can obtain a concession by offering better terms than the established Middle East pattern. (C)

2. Reported Polish Offer to Brazil -- State has informally asked the Poles about a large aid offer ($250 million) which they are reported to have made to Brazil, possibly involving development of Brazilian iron ore. State pointed out the anomaly of Poland seeking aid from the US when it is offering large-scale credits to Brazil. The matter is being investigated. (S)

3. International Financial Agreements -- Treasury reports recent agreements which (a) renew until December 31, 1959 the $75 million US-Mexican Stabilization Agreement and (b) extend for one year the exchange agreement with Bolivia under which the Exchange Stabilization Fund will purchase bolivianos as necessary up to an equivalent of $7.5 million. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Christmas Mail Study -- An inquiry by the Postmaster General through selected Chambers of Commerce reveals that Christmas mail service throughout the nation was highly satisfactory. The success is credited to improvements in mail handling through regionalization, which helps to take peak loads in stride, and to the cooperation of transport and postal employees and the public. (U)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-179 #3
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a) (d)
NSC letter 9/25/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

5. [redacted]

(C)

6. Deployment of REDSTONE Unit to Europe -- Army is alerting the 40th F. A. Missile Group (Heavy), consisting of the 217th F. A. Missile Bn., the 630th Ordnance Co., and the 580th Engineer Co., for permanent change of station move to Europe. Personnel readiness dates are May 12, 1958, for the advance party and June 28, 1958, for the second echelon of the main body. The group, which was activated at Redstone Arsenal in September 1957, is the first unit possessing a REDSTONE tactical capability. (S)

[redacted] Dictation Jan. 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Memorandum,~~	~~DDE to Acting Secy. State for Dulles (1 pg)~~ DJH 6/19/82	~~1/28/58~~	~~A~~
~~2. Message~~	~~DDE to Dulles (1 pg)~~ 6/19/82	~~1/27/58~~ djh	~~A~~
~~3. Letter~~	~~DDE to Nevins (2 pg)~~ Open on further Rev, RS 4/4/84	~~1/20/58~~	~~C~~
~~4. Memorandum for files~~	~~(1 pg)~~ DJH/JS 1/14/80	~~1/14/58~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES

Box 30
Folder: DDE Dictation Jan. 1958

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January 31, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Elfinger:

This morning I found in my office the painting that you so kindly did for me. As I understand it, the scene depicts what is believed to be the original home of one of my ancestors. It is a fine painting, and holds particular interest for me because of the trouble to which you went to choose a subject of sentimental value to me.

Additionally, Mrs. Adams tells me that you did the painting also to express your gratitude for the freedoms you have found here in America. I am touched by your wanting to express your appreciation of the benefits this wonderful country has to offer.

With many thanks and best wishes for your future happiness and success,

Sincerely,

Mr. S. J. E. Elfinger,
1451 N Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

Dea

January 30, 1958.

Dear Mary and George:

Those "Emperor" mushrooms sound far too good to wait for a possible trip to Gettysburg; I am going to have one can with a special steak Mamie has reserved for dinner this evening.

The receipt of such a nice present reminds me that it has been far too long since I have seen or talked to either of you. Occasionally Mamie tells me of some brief visit with Mary, and even more occasionally I see Bo and Evelyn when they come to the White House with John and Barbie. My life now is not the kind that gives me much freedom to meet with old and dear friends; but I assure you the desire to talk with you is always with me, as it has been since I first met you more than thirty years ago.

I used to see you, George, when I would find occasion to go to Walter Reed. Now it has been a long time since I have even had an informative report of your physical progress.

In any event, my affectionate regard to both of you, and again my thanks for such a very nice gift.

As ever,

Major General and Mrs. George A. Horkan,
4200 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.,
Washington 16, D. C.

January 28, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear C. D.:

I have just read the letter you wrote to Sherman Adams. It seems to me to fail to be responsive to the proposition I had in mind.

In the simplest possible language, my proposal was that you take a position under Dulles in the State Department as Under Secretary of State. While it would probably be an euphemistic title, your duties would be to head up the cold war effort. This would, of course, include studying and keeping abreast of every possible proposal, friendly or unfriendly, in disarmament.

Admittedly this plan would assume the authorization by the Congress of a second Under Secretary of State. Some years ago we had two of these, but in recent times only one.

In our conversation I pointed out to you that my "ideal" organizational change would be to create a post which I would call "The First Secretary of the Government." This officer -- who in this case would be Mr. Dulles -- would be responsible to the President for coordinating and directing the efforts of the State Department, the USIA, the ICA, and the international activities of the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor and Treasury. He would be relieved of the chore of meeting with Committees and long hours of detailed discussion and argument -- he would be given time to think.

Even with this scheme of mine, I still think there should be within the State Department an officer specifically charged with the responsibility for carrying on cold war activities,

PERSONAL

including disarmament. However, it would probably, under this proposition, not be necessary to create a new post of a second Under Secretary, because presumably the new Secretary of State and his Under Secretary could handle this function since they would be relieved largely of responsibility of representing the President at international conferences, of formulating basic policy and of making final decisions in all the major elements of diplomatic procedure.

In any event, why could you not, after Foster comes back, come to see him or me once more and see whether there isn't some virtue in the idea I have discussed? I have no notion of making you simply a Presidential representative, with vaguely defined duties and responsibilities, nor have I ever dreamed of you as an individual who was begging disarmament favors from the Kremlin.

I am not sure when Foster will be back, but I suppose it will be toward the end of the week.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable C. D. Jackson,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

January 25, 1958

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending me excerpts from Mr. Hickey's letter. I acknowledge a feeling of great compliment in what he had to say.

Some time you and I may, perhaps, have a chance to discuss the possibility he suggests that the thinking and action of an individual might subconsciously be shaped by the great respect and admiration such an individual might have for another.

Speaking in general, I think such an influence would certainly be felt. But when such a thought is made definitely specific and personal to me, I cannot escape a feeling of humility bordering on embarrassment.

In any event, both my son and I share Mr. Hickey's enthusiasm for Freeman's biography of George Washington. Both of us likewise liked his biography of Lee and his volumes entitled "Lee's Lieutenants."

Again let me say I deeply appreciate your passing on to me a thought that could not fail to give me a heartwarming lift.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

P.S.: I am taking the liberty of writing Mr. Hickey a little note of appreciation.

Mr. Arthur Krock,
The New York Times,
Washington Bureau,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

January 28, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you please send the additional following message to the Secretary of State?

Dear Foster:

I received a cable this morning and intended answering it at once. Thereafter I learned that Chris Herter had already drafted a message. I approved it, but did suggest the addition of a paragraph in which I urged that you impress upon Selwyn Lloyd the very unfortunate consequences of any government, unilaterally, pushing out into a new direction toward objectives and procedures that have not been agreed among a number of us. I think that the difficulties and misunderstandings thus created would be particularly important to our two countries, which have made so many efforts to concert our views and actions.

I am relieved that the Communist terriorists apparently made nothing more than a futile gesture against you and the American delegation at Ankara.

Take care of yourself.

As ever,

DE

- - - - -

Many thanks. I suppose the classification should be "Secret."

Ann Whitman

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

PERSONAL
EYES ONLY

January 27, 1958.

Dear Chris:

I am more than happy to make a statement about the agreement contemplating certain exchanges with the Soviets in the cultural, technical and educational fields. I would be even happier if we could implement a program of getting some of these contacts based upon thousands rather than upon scores.

One thought that occurs to me is this: agreements on a quid pro quo basis are one thing, but suppose we should just issue an invitation that would go up to the order of five or ten thousand, where there would be no obligation on the part of the Soviets to reciprocate beyond the degree to which they desired. The only thing we would need would be the consent of their government to allow these students to study in one of our universities for a year.

Please do not by any manner of means circulate this to anybody in your Department. I have already talked about it informally with Foster, but the difference between a unilateral invitation as opposed to a head for head exchange may have some appeal to the Communist officials.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Chrisitan Herter,
The Acting Secretary of State.

PERSONAL - EYES ONLY

January 27, 1958.

MESSAGE FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ANKARA

~~SECRET~~

Dear Foster:

Thank you very much for your informative cable sent to me after your conversation with the Shah and his Ministers. I think I understand some of your difficulties and I agree with the tentative arrangements that you have made. I am quite ready to receive and talk with the Shah when he comes here on an unofficial visit. This would normally not require official entertainment, but even if it should do so, I would be quite ready to undertake the chore.

It was indeed fortunate that you could make a visit to the Shah. I think that the results will be helpful in the negotiations you have with the Baghdad Pact members.

Watch your health and give my warm greetings to Janet.

As ever,

DE

~~SECRET~~

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the National Security C
under provisions of E.O.
by BSR

January 27, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

Senator Thye has addressed to me a personal communication about the dairy situation in Minnesota. In order to assure that I personally received the message, he transmitted the letter directly to the Usher. You will note his final paragraph requests a conference with me. I assume that you had better set this up, but please be sure some staff officer is included in the appointment who is knowledgeable in this field.

Attached to this letter is one Ezra Benson independently submitted. I think you will want to read both.

As quickly as you will let Mrs. Whitman know of a convenient time for Senator Thye to visit me, she will draft a note asking him -- or alternatively you can telephone his office.

D.D.E.

January 25, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Pug:

I was indeed pleased to receive your note, written from the Barbados. And I was keenly interested in some of the news you were able to give me and in the explanation of the circumstances surrounding the writing of Brookie's book.

Of course whatever Brookie could possibly have said about his other war associates is not so important as what he says about his own wartime Chief. All of us got impatient, at times, with some of the mannerisms, the idiosyncrasies and even the demands of Winston. But I had supposed that all of us felt that these were of no consequence as compared to his great contributions to the war effort and, for myself, I never lost an unbounded admiration and personal liking for him. I could not imagine myself as being guilty of writing anything, ten years after the war was over, that could be construed as disparaging the accomplishments of the wartime Prime Minister.

With regard to the book itself: For some years my reading time has been severely limited. So when I pick up a volume that seems to me to be unbalanced or to reflect prejudice and, as you suggest, mental and physical fatigue, I simply ignore the book and so on to something else.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

As you know, I developed, during the course of the war, quite a liking for Brookie. I tried to work with him cooperatively, and was delighted when, on March 24, 1945, as we just succeeded in forcing our "power" crossing of the Rhine, he came to me and said in effect, "Thank God you stuck to your plan. I was wrong and I cannot tell you how happy I am that you had the faith and persistence to see it through." At that moment it was no longer merely a question of liking him; I now felt that he had become a really big man. I prefer to think of him as he was on that morning, as he and Winston and I were watching what we clearly saw as the end of the Hitler regime, than to think of him as an embittered individual who has allowed himself to be used for belittling others and himself to appear to be something less than generous.

It is really wonderful that you are coming along so well, and I know how much you and Kathleen must be enjoying the rest and recreation you are getting. Incidentally, if I knew the identity of "one of your trusted NATO staff" I would thank him for the compliment he paid me in his letter to you, which you relayed to me. It gave me a lift.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Right Honorable Lord Ismay,
P.C., G.C.B., C.H.,
Heron Beach, St. James,
Barbados, B.W.I.

PERSONAL

DDE
Dic.

January 24, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM HAGERTY

We hope that there will be numerous occasions for making announcements in the field of scientific achievement. Many of these, of course, will be directed toward improvement of weaponry for our forces.

I have two suggestions:

a. I assume that each of the Services that has an important part in this kind of achievement will want to make its own statement. But I do hope that wherever possible these will be made by the Secretary of Defense in person.

b. At the same time, I think that very quickly after one of these experiments has been successful, we should have a White House statement prepared. Its particular purpose would be to relate the discovery to peace. It seems to me that within 24 to 36 hours after a significant event of this kind, we should be able to get out something that would be slanted strongly toward:

1. the need and opportunity for peaceful negotiations in the international field, and

2. the peaceful uses of the natural laws that have now been harnessed for defense purposes.

D.D.E.

D/C

January 24, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Earl:

Except in its details, your suggestion for a better integrated education for our young men in the Service Academies was made by me to Admiral Nimitz as long ago as 1947. He and I really got steamed up on this purpose, which we had outlined to ourselves in principle. It turned out that we were defeated by staffs that found in the idea such insuperable technical and administrative difficulties that we had to give up.

Of course at that moment we had only two Academies, and our first thought was to avoid the construction of a third one, so that by transferring candidates back and forth between the two we would get practically the same basic education for all.

Your suggestion takes cognizance of changed conditions; now it may seem more appealing than it did ten or eleven years ago. In any event, you may be sure that I shall bring it to the attention of Secretary McElroy and some of his associates.

The other day my friend Al Gruenther was in Wichita, but he told me that he did not get to see you. I am sorry because he is one of my very fine friends.

With warm regard,

As ever,

/s/ D. E.

Mr. J. Earl Schaefer

PERSONAL

January 24, 1958.

Dear Governor Chandler:

I read with much interest your letter and could wish that I had ample time for detailed comment on some of your suggestions. Since I do not have such opportunity, I hope that Jerry Persons, who is quite familiar with my feelings and convictions on some of these things, may find it possible to give you a few observations on his own account.

But I do want, at once, to thank you sincerely for your confidence and support. Moreover, I shall ponder carefully all that you have to say, even though my answer must necessarily be short.

Please convey my greetings to the charming Mrs. Chandler and, of course, warm regard to yourself.

Sincerely,

The Honorable A. B. Chandler,
Governor,
Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

January 22, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Bern:

In order that there can be no possible misunderstanding between us as to your approaching any friends of mine for campaign contributions, I have made a memorandum for the record which I think expresses my meaning as clearly as possible. I send you a copy.

As ever,

The Honorable Bernard S. Shanley.

PERSONAL

January 22, 1958.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

BERNARD S. SHANLEY

Some days ago you spoke to me about an intention of asking some of my friends to be helpful in financing your campaign for the Senatorial post now occupied by Alec Smith. Of course there are always two parts to a campaign, the primary and the election itself.

In this first part, I cannot in any way indicate, even by implication, any preference as among those individuals who will be seeking nomination by the Republican Party. Consequently, in requesting funds to assist in the primary, I feel that you must go on your own steam -- that is, you will not seek help from people except those who are your own friends and who you have reason to believe will be sympathetic.

Of course, I suppose that anyone seeking the nomination would want to describe some of the details of his own political experience, whether it would be in the White House, in Congress or anywhere else. To this there can certainly be no objection.

With respect to the election campaign, I think that any personal solicitation of funds directed to people who are my friends should contain a statement about as follows:

> "In spite of my long friendship and intimate official association with the President, I am very anxious that my request for assistance should not be interpreted as imposing upon his friendship, or used, in any way, as a lever intended to influence your action in the matter. My only excuse is that knowing of the friendship between you and the President, I felt it proper for me to pledge to you my unswerving determination to support him in every possible way if I am successful in winning the office I seek."

/s/ D.E.

PERSONAL

January 22, 1958.

Dear Cort:

After leaving Paris I made a mental note, in the midst of my preoccupations, to write a personal message to you. This feeling was inspired by a number of things, among which was the fact that we have been friends for a long time. Another was that I had seen so much less of you and Wy than I had hoped that I felt that to that extent at least my visit to Paris had left an unsatisfactory feeling.

Moreover, I wanted to tell you that, in my opinion, you have been one of the indispensable wheelhorses of the NATO organization. I say this with even greater feeling because of the fact that I personally held for a short time the position of SACEUR and I am consequently more familiar than most with the complicated nature of your problems, as well as their vital importance.

Every once in a while Al and I have the opportunity to indulge in a visit of a half hour or so. Invariably your name comes up for mention and it has become almost routine for one or both to express a feeling of lasting appreciation because of your dedicated and efficient service in one of the toughest spots in our whole military organization. Frankly, I hope that you will stay on in your post at least as long as I am in mine.

As I say, I should liked to have had more time for a completely personal chat with you when I was in Paris, and do hope that if you are contemplating any trip to this country, no matter when, you will make some effort to contact my office with a view to setting up an engagement.

Give my affectionate greeting to Wy and, of course, warm regard to yourself.

Sincerely,

General C. V. R. Schuyler,
Chief of Staff, SHAPE,
APO 55,
New York, New York.

January 21, 1958.

Dear C. D.:

You misunderstood one point I intended to make when I called your attention to the fact that I would be on this job only three years more.

I don't give a hoot what my particular successor thinks about my ideas on military organization, or on what success I may have in bringing about a reorganization. What I meant was something entirely different. It is that staffs and Congress go on forever. It happens as the head of the entire Defense establishment I stand between staffs and Congress. If the organization is going to be sound and durable, I must be able to lead, persuade, cajole and of course to some extent compel appropriate parts of these continuing organizations to go on.

Thanks very much for your letter.

As ever,

The Honorable C. D. Jackson,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

January 18, 1958.

Dear Sinny:

We have a lot on our legislative plate this year and I am rather reluctant to start any new fights in which important members of my own Cabinet cannot see quite eye to eye.

In theory I have always favored secret ballots for any important question that must be settled by the unions. On the other hand, Jim Mitchell has constantly pointed out to me the practical results from secret balloting that he believes would be damaging to collective bargaining.

Certainly if we analyze the secret ballot, we are compelled to note that it brings up some constituent factors -- for example, the timing of balloting with respect to preliminary or final decisions made by a union. In this particular item alone I think there is great room for difference.

In any event, because of these puzzling points -- and the further factor of the already crowded legislative program -- I have agreed that we should not bring it up at this moment.

Repeating that my instinctive reaction to any such proposal is affirmative, I still have not yet been persuaded that even a successful legislative effort to make the secret ballot a feature of our labor laws would work to the best advantage of the country.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Sinclair Weeks,
The Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

En route, Chicago.
January 20, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Arthur:

Assuming that you have returned to Gettysburg, may I ask you about recent newspaper accounts of payments in the past couple of years made by the government to my farm?

My farm is run as a residence with no income whatsoever asked or received by me. I have no agreements with any other persons that would justify them to receive governmental monies which could presumably reimburse them for any expenditure for which I am responsible.

For some days I have been awaiting a convenient time to talk with you about the whole matter but just today noted a new comment in the press to the effect that I have just received another thousand dollars. If by any chance this report is correct please take immediate steps, if at all possible, to return the check, with statement that payment is not desired. We can then go over past accounts to see what steps I should later take to straighten the affair out.

I have always opposed any agricultural payment by the government to me and so far as I know have never received a single dollar of such payment. My entire effort has been to avoid any connection with the government or with others who have, without any formal agreement, used my ground, not as a farm, but as a residential property. These individuals have endeavored to observe the same complete separation of interests.

I am on my way to Chicago and shall try to contact you by telephone; but failing that will send you this message which I have written on the airplane.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General Arthur Nevins,
Rural Route #3,
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

January 18, 1958.

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for your note and for the copy of your address that accompanied it. I read it thoroughly and I applaud your readiness to think courageously and specifically about difficult obstacles that confront us as we reach for the dream of a just peace.

I make only one comment about detail. In the middle of page six there is a paragraph beginning "In determining our own position..." With respect to the first two questions you propose in that paragraph, I personally think we are not only ready to answer in the affirmative, but that we have already, through our faithful adherance to the United Nations Charter, done so. With respect to the fourth question, I think there is no difficulty about defining "government of their own choosing." Obviously we mean any government freely chosen by the majority of its citizens. But in question three you have really posed a difficult problem. One of these difficulties comes from an apparent contradiction of terms. Communism could, I think, be defined as a doctrine of complete socialism, but including the clear determination to employ any means, including force and international war, to bring about a destruction of other forms of government. Consequently we should not favor on a reciprocal basis giving to proponents a full opportunity to promote Communism, because Communism cannot be divorced from the readiness to use violence.

I do not believe this is quibbling.

I have another question of a more general nature. You point out the great advantages of using the United Nations as a forum in which fruitful negotiations might be carried on. I think it would be necessary to define procedures to be used. Manifestly nothing but chaos would result if we should attempt to debate important details of major questions within the General Assembly, even though all nations should have some real sense of participation. I realize that you did not have an opportunity to describe details of applicable procedure.

Give my love to Dorothy.

As ever,

The Honorable Paul Hoffman,
1489 El Mirador Drive,
Pasadena, California.

January 18, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Kevin:

I have been studying your proposal for an exchange of students on the basis of ten thousand such individuals. I find that we have had long negotiations with the Soviets on this matter, including the detail of the number of students to be involved.

The Soviets originally proposed that the number be limited to five. We got it up to twenty for the first year and forty for the second. Moreover, the Soviets wanted to insist that their students should be divided into "blocs" of their own selection. Apparently they wanted to keep the students in groups so that the individuals could watch each other. But by negotiation I think that we are successful in getting the authority to allocate them at our discretion.

In view of this start, I am wondering whether it would be wise to push them, at this moment, as much as would be implied by your suggestion. On the other hand, I believe that if once we could get the first twenty, we might then propose the far more dramatic action you have suggested.

As ever,

Dr. Kevin McCann,
President,
The Defiance College,
Defiance, Ohio.

PERSONAL

1/20/58

Bryce:

The President dictated the attached to go as a P.S. to the Knowland letter.

"For a long time I have personally been considering a plan for establishing a "First Secretary of the Government." Such an official would, of course, have the task of coordinating all the activities of the State Department, the USIA, the ICA, and would assist in establishing policies, under the President, to guide international activities of Defense, Commerce and so on."

My question: Isn't this big news and should it be included now in a letter to Knowland? acw

Bryce: You can see how uncoordinated I am at 12:25, 1/20/58.

Here's the rest of the P.S.

"To my mind there would be many great advantages to such a plan. When we have an opportunity, such as a breakfast, I should like to talk to you about the matter."

acw

January 18, 1958.

Dear Chip:

This morning Floyd Akers came in to report on his visit to the Philippines, and to bring me the gifts that President Garcia had sent.

Floyd's enthusiasm knew no bounds, both as to the country itself and as to the fine job you are doing there. He was particularly impressed by your general grasp of the affairs of the Islands. He had a wonderful time and is highly appreciative of your courtesies to him.

He tells me, incidentally, that President Garcia is anxious to visit this country at an appropriate time; I suspect that you will handle that matter in the normal diplomatic channels.

At any rate, I did want you to know of my personal gratitude for your attention and assistance to Floyd.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DE

The Honorable Charles E. Bohlen,
American Ambassador to the Philippines,
Manila.

January 18, 1958

The President autographed an especially bound copy of Crusade in Europe to Admiral Lewis L. Strauss. He also wrote the following longhand note, which he put in the book on page 475

Dear Lewis:

Autographing this book gives me the chance to say "Happy Birthday" -- and may there be many more.

Starting with the final paragraph of page 457, the final two or three pages is in the nature of an observation about the East-West conflict and some prophecy concerning it. It might be interesting to you to read this passage, written over 10 years ago.

Again - Happy Birthday.

DE

The inscription read:

For Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
with best wishes and warm regard for a distinguished
American and dedicated public servant in war and peace
From this devoted friend

Dwight D. Eisenhower

January 15, 1958.

Dear Foster:

Herewith a very secret document. It is a copy of a letter written by Al Gruenther to Cy Sulsberger about the latter's column in today's New York Times.

Al and Cy are very warm friends, so you will understand that his letter of censure had to be written in a vein of humorous sarcasm.

Will you please keep this on an "Eyes Only" basis and sent it back to Mrs. Whitman when you have read it?

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles

EYES ONLY

January 15, 1958.

Dear Al:

I approve every word of the letter you wrote to Cy. There is one item I should have included in my little list of suggestions which had slipped my mind at the moment. If you get an answer from Cy, you might advert to the following:

> Khrushchev is now insisting that there should be a Summit meeting without any preparatory moves. We have always insisted on proper preparation and consequently some of the "critics" within the independent countries have called us negative and lethargic.
>
> Now here is the payoff. On May 10, 1957 Khrushchev was quoted in the NEW YORK TIMES as saying that a necessary prelude to a profitable Summit talk was that all subjects to be discussed should have good advance preparation.

I hope you have a nice trip to Detroit. I shall be looking forward to seeing you.

Just a few minutes ago I came back from my press conference and I think it went off satisfactorily. The principal subjects were the American economy and the exchange of letters with Bulganin. Only a short time was consumed in talking about military reorganization -- and there was a question or two about my health.

As ever,

January 15, 1958.

Dear Al:

This morning I read Cy Sulzberger's piece in the NEW YORK TIMES. He is a friend of yours and I hope that you can find the time and the inclination to send him a letter to tell him just how stupid he is beginning to appear.

I enclose a few notes that you might look at when you have a chance.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther

NOTES

1. The article is critical but not constructive. I cannot find any single thought in the entire column that suggests any practical means of correcting the situation.

2. The main difficulty, one not mentioned by Cy, is that in the Soviet there is only one source of propaganda. Among the independent nations there are thousands, and many of them mutually contradictory.

3. I don't know what the man has against Dulles, the wisest and in many ways the strongest international statesman I know. He refers to Dulles as a "tragic-comic" figure. Publicly and privately many of the world's great figures have expressed their respect for Dulles but press representatives, including Cy, seem to have no thought that in the attempt to destroy Dulles they are at the same time destroying themselves. The testimony of Adenauer, Macmillan, Fanfani, Mendares, and others, seems to me to be more valid than does this type of crticism.

4. With no other apparent purpose than that of writing a plausible story, Cy contradicts himself. He is critical at one point because the West bills the struggle as between "Democracy and Communism." This of course implies that men are not particularly concerned with political systems or with differing ways of life. But in another place he says "men do not fight for living standards but for a way of life." If this last thought is not a recognition of the struggle as ideological, then what is it?

5. Finally, what bothers me is the attitude of a man for whom, some years ago, I had a considerable respect -- I mean not only as a person but as a thoughtful writer. I have a feeling that he is becoming just another columnist.

January 15, 1958.

Dear Bob:

It is a red letter day for me when I get from you two messages at the same time. This answer will be to both.

Already I am intrigued by the new book, even though it has not yet been received. Your thumbnail sketch of the author and John Lardner's review of the book assure me that I will really have some interesting bedtime reading.

Now as to your idea of giving one of my so-called "paintings" to Golf House. First you must understand that my opportunities these days for playing with my paints are very irregular. So, the foremost job that I would have would be the selection of a suitable subject and the next would be the time and patience to do it in recognizable, if not adequate, fashion. There are only three pieces that I have attempted that pertain to golf: first, the copy of the Tommy Stephens portrait of Frances Ouimet; secondly, one of yourself; and the third one is of my grandson. It is now hanging on the top floor of Mamie's Cottage. I have never been successful in depicting any typically golf scene and have burned up everything of this kind I have attempted.

If by chance I do succeed some day in producing a presentable and appropriate piece, I think my best bet would be to follow the procedure that we did in the case of the Ouimet picture -- I presented it to you and later you, with my permission, presented it to St. Andrews. Incidentally, if you have any photograph or anything else (for example, some old picture of yourself) that appeals to you, I would appreciate a suggestion.

I have no objection to your telling Mr. Dey that I might at some future time make this kind of an attempt, but please give him no assurance of accomplishment. There are too many uncertainties in the way. In fact one of these is more than an uncertainty; it is a very definite hazard involving my lamentable lack of ability!

Give my love to Mary. I hope the two of you will have a fine winter. If I am lucky enough to get back to Augusta just after the Masters, maybe I shall also be lucky enough to find the two of you there -- at least for a short time.

As ever,

Mr. Robert Tyre Jones, Jr.,
1425 C. and S. Bank Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

COPY FOR FILES - ~~SECRET~~

January 14, 1958

DDE Diary
Dulles File
ACW Daily Diary

The President is seeing C. D. Jackson, off record, this afternoon at the Mansion. The President called The Secretary of State to tell him about the appointment, saying that he did not want to see C. D. behind the Secretary's back. Dulles asked for an opportunity to come over to discuss matter with the President.

Meantime the President dictated the following for the files:

> "C. D. Jackson has been talking to the Secretary of State about the idea that the Secretary might now be more valuable as my Special Assistant and Advisory and a younger man take on the duties of Secretary of State. I find that C. D. Jackson now wants to talk to me about this kind of thing."

I asked the President if it was not effrontery on the part of C. D. to suggest such a thing, and the President said "No," that he understood that C. D. and the Secretary had a long-time warm relationship, and that he had been asked at any time to give the Secretary any ideas that he felt were important.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 1-[illegible]
By DJH NLE, Date 11/[illegible]

January 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your message expressing pleasure at the fact that the Secretary of State will personally attend the Baghdad Pact Council Meeting to be held at Ankara beginning January twenty-seventh.

The forthcoming meeting will provide an opportunity for the Secretary to acquaint himself at first hand with the organization and activities of the Pact and meet with the leaders of countries who share the United States' keen interest in strengthening the free world.

I shall look forward with great interest to obtaining a personal report on the meeting when Secretary Dulles returns to Washington.

With expressions of my high regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

His Excellency
Adnan Menderes
Prime Minister of the
Turkish Republic

mg

cc: State -1/13

January 13, 1958.

Dear Jock:

Many thanks for your note from Thomasville and, also, for your letter of the sixth. (Incidentally, I did read carefully Harold Macmillan's talk, made before he departed on his Commonwealth tour. I agree entirely with your comments.)

This is the first time I knew of your intention to bring the mounted turkey to Washington. I had assumed that you intended to keep him (at Greenwood Plantation) as an example of the fine turkey country in South Georgia.

I am glad that you liked the State of the Union talk. While, as usual, extremists on each side of any question discussed will be completely dissatisfied, the fact is that most people of solid judgment and common sense will probably try to seek permanent and satisfactory solutions. The typical demagogue likes those that are hysterically proposed and as quickly abandoned.

Reverting again to thoughts of Greenwood, I hope, one of these days, to participate in a dove shoot. I have not done so in something over thirty years. But I rather suspect that the season does not quite coincide with the opportunities that I normally have for visits to Georgia. In any event, it will be interesting to hear about your big day when you and Betsey stop by here.

It just occurs to me that I had better ask Mamie whether or not she and Betsey have agreed on the exact timing of your visit. It will be fun to see you both.

Love to Betsey and, as always, the best to yourself.

As ever,

The Honorable John Hay Whitney.

January 13, 1958.

Dear Jock:

I have just talked on the phone to Mamie. As you know, we have been looking forward very much to a quiet and intimate little evening with you and Betsey. We have one of these "public affairs" on the 16th, but we hope that you will find the 17th or the 18th (or both) convenient, and that you and Betsey will stay with us. Come in any time during the day that suits you.

With warm regard,

As ever,

/s/ D. E.

The Honorable John Hay Whitney

January 13, 1958.

Dear General and Mrs. Marshall:

Enclosed with this note is a formal invitation to a dinner that Mrs. Eisenhower and I are giving on February fourth in honor of the Military and Science leaders in our governmental service. There is nothing we would like better than to have you as our guests, but we are anxious that you should not feel any slightest obligation to come to Washington for such an affair. Please take into consideration only your personal desire, convenience and health as your guides in deciding.

With warm regard,

As ever,

General and Mrs. George C. Marshall,
Liscombe Lodge,
Pinehurst, North Carolina.

January 13, 1958.

Dear Sherm:

Herewith a note from Cabot Lodge, who is responding to my request at the last Cabinet meeting for a written memorandum from anyone who has some practical ideas for helping handle the Five Year Trade Agreement Extension Bill.

I had been under the impression that in the job of martialing outside support for this program we were grouping it with the mutual security project. It would appear that Cabot would separate the two.

Cabot believes that Paul Hoffman would be the most effective leader of the project for mobilizing women's clubs, labor organizations and a number of other groups that he names in paragraph four. Paul was, of course, very successful in getting this kind of support for the Marshall Plan.

The question I am really concerned with is whether the two programs should be handled separately or, if Eric Johnston is supposed to be the grand marshal of the whole affair, then Paul Hoffman might be used by Eric to work on the trade extension work.

You might like to show this note also to Foster and to Chris Herter.

As ever,

The Honorable Sherman Adams

January 13, 1958.

Dear Bernie:

Enclosed with this note is a formal invitation to the dinner Mamie and I are giving for the Chief Justice on January thirtieth. I personally wanted to assure you that while we would love to see you, we don't want you to feel any obligation whatever to come to Washington for an affair which must, after all, be pretty "old hat" for you. So please take only your personal desire and convenience as your guides.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,
Kingstree,
South Carolina.

January 13, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KILLIAN

Recently there was reported to me a statement, purportedly made by Mr. Ernest Breench, of the Ford Motor Company, to the effect that "we" have had for some time the ability to launch a satellite and that such launching had been prevented by the government, presumably by me.

I am not exactly sure whether the word "we" above was suppose to designate the government, the Ford Company, or some other organization. But the statement, made in November at Hot Springs, probably during a meeting of the BAC, apparently represented the urgent views of Mr. Breench. Since Mr. Breech is a responsible businessman and obviously thought he had some information that has apparently been withheld, I would like to have you ask him, either by telephone or by a note, so that we may know what he was really talking about.

D. D. E.

January 11, 1958.

Dear Foster:

I note from a recent memorandum that some members of your staff seem to feel a responsibility for fixing some special time for President Coty's possible trip to Washington.

On three different occasions President Coty emphatically told me he could not plan such a trip at any particular time. He had several reasons: (a) political -- and he intimated winter months would be pretty bad for him; (b) climatic -- he is very fearful of extremely hot weather. In fact, he said his health was not sufficiently rugged to undertake such a trip except under the most favorable climatic circumstances. He did once say that he thought the middle of May or early June might be nice. And (c) preoccupation with the hope of amending partially the French Constitution.

My invitations to him were made as sincere and warm as I could make them in my limited French or through the means of an interpreter. But finally we agreed that the invitation should be kept constantly open until such time as he and I had the opportunity to work out between us a suitable date.

So unless there have been some developments of which I know nothing, I believe that the most I should do is to find an opportunity to assure President Coty once more of our readiness to welcome him and his daughter to Washington.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles

Staff Notes Jan 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Index~~	~~(2 pgs)~~ DJD 6/19/82	1/3-1/31/58	A
~~2. Memo of~~ 76-49, #77	~~Conf., DDE, Killian, Hagerty, Goodpaster re satellite~~ 11/17/76-DJH	~~2/1/58~~	~~A~~
~~3. Legislative~~	~~Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes~~ 11/29/77-bm	~~1/28/58~~	~~A~~
~~4. Memorandum~~ 78-7, #11	~~of Meeting, DDE, Service Secretaries, Members of JCS and others re JCS functions, 1/25/58~~ 2/27/78-bc	~~1/30/58~~	~~A~~
~~5. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/29/77-bm	~~1/24/58~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of 77-17, #2	Conf., DDE, Strauss, Goodpaster re nuclear testing (2 pgs) (portions exempted, ERDA ltr.- 2/9/77) portion exempted MR 80-196 #9 portions exempted, MR 82-211 #1	1/22/58	A
~~7. Memo of~~ 76-50, #78	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Killian, Cutler, Goodpaster, 1/21/58 re missiles programs~~ 12/16/77-bc	~~1/22/58~~	~~A~~
~~8. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/29/77-bm	~~1/17/58~~	~~A~~
9. Pre-Press	Conference notes (1 pg) page 3 remains closed per RR 81-4. JB. 12/5/80	1/15/58	C
~~10. Legislative~~	~~Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes~~ 11/29/77-bm	~~1/14/58~~	~~A~~
11. Memo of 78-9, #2	Conf., DDE, Quarles, Twining, Loper, Persons, Goodpaster re SAC matters (2 pgs) (exempted, State ltr.- 3/10/78) portions exempted MR 80-198 #4 portions exempted MR 85-157 #3	1/11/58	A-RD
~~12. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 2/8/78-bc 78-7 #12	~~1/10/58~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 30
Folder: Staff Notes Jan 1958

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~13.~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes~~ 11/29/77- bm	~~1/7/58~~	~~A~~
~~14.~~	~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/29/77- bm	~~1/3/58~~	~~A~~
~~15.~~	~~Memo on Education by Milton Eisenhower (10 pg)~~ 12/5/80. gB	~~1/3/58~~	~~C*~~

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Released on 5/25/82
by the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by DSR

Jan. 31	memo for Mrs. Whitman ... milk support price issue
Jan. 30	Dr. Killian, Mr. Hagerty, Gen. Goodpaster ... Soviet launching of a satellite or missile (?)
Jan. 30	Sec. McElroy, Gen. Twining, Gen. Persons, Mr. Harlow, Gen. Goodpaster ... strength of the National Guard
Jan. 28	Legislative meet. -- postal rates and salary increases, defense reorganization,
Jan. 30	State Dining Room luncheon
Jan. 25	meeting in the Pentagon Building ... work of the JCS
Jan. 24	cabinet meeting ... economic situation, modern defense weapons, interstate highway program, defense essentiality of Horological Industry
Jan. 22	Gen. Goodpaster, Admiral Strauss ... nuclear tests and weapons
Jan. 21	Sec. McElroy, Dr. Killian, Gen. Cutler, Gen. Goodpaster ... adjustments in the priority accorded our missile programs.
Jan. 20	telephone calls Pres to Nelson Rockefeller re defense re-organization
Jan. 17	cabinet meeting -- farm legislation, defense legislation, mutual assistance and related items, reciprocal trade legisslation, scientific cooperation and research, education, labor legislation, special messages, preparation of draft legislation, 1958 operation alert
Jan. 15	pre-press conference ... summit meeting and letter to Bulganin, NATO meeting, Venezuela, travels of the sec. state, India-economic assistance, Indonesia, Chicom Lt. Col. Domestic side, release of testimony given to preparedness committee, McElroy, budget and economic situation, money, defense budget, total budget, Walter Reuther's proposal, Debt limit, schedule of messages, Gen. Trudeau appointment, pay raise, Truman sidewalk interviews, Stassen, Oppenheimer, Gas Bll-Tidelands, bomber, Little Rock, Oklahoma speech, balancing of budget

Jan. 15	meeting -- ultimate disposition of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
Jan. 14	Legislative meeting -- civil defense shelters, public works -- mutual security, defense reorganization, summit meeting
Jan. 13	meeting with Senator Smathers on his bill
Jan. 11	Sec. Quarles, Gen. Twining, Gen. Loper, Gen. Persons, Gen. Goodpaster ... re request by Defense for authorization for three SAC exercises involving flights to foreign bases by substantial numbers of aircraft
Jan. 10	cabinet meeting -- legislative program, Russian economic threat, annual economic report, Congressional liaison, special messages of the Pres., 1959 budget
Jan. 9	Nelson Rockefeller, Dr. Flemming, Mr. Brundage, Gov. Adams, Gen. Persons, Arthur Kimball, Mr. Finan, Mr. Straight, Gen. Goodpaster ... defense reorganization
Jan. 3	meeting Arthur Flemming, Rocco Siciliano, and Pres. ... on Career Executive Committee
Jan. 7	legislative meeting -- national security - missiles-satellites, defense unification,
Jan. 3	Cabinet meeting -- state of the union message, popularizing the Administration program, interest rate on Government loans, defense department program
Jan. 3	Career Executive committee memo
Jan. 3	public relations probelms -- Arthur Flemming
	memo for Governor Adams ... Exeuctive office organization for management activities
	basic facts and assumptions on education
Jan 15	meeting on State of Union message

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

10:20 a.m. - 10:36 a.m., Friday, January 31, 1958 - Senator Thye

Governor Adams and I briefed the President on the milk support price issue which we knew Senator Thye was going to discuss with him. Senator Thye then joined us and went into some detail about low priced corn (because of high moisture content), the farm problem in general, and made particular reference to the reduction in the support price on milk and dairy products which Benson announced in December would take effect on the first of April.

In contrast to the figures which we had given the President, he said that the farmers were "working their way out" of the present dilemma -- that they were reducing their herds, but agreed that milk volume was up because of improved feeding methods. He indicated that Secretary Benson's announced reduction in the milk support price would mean a loss of 25¢ per hundred weight to farm producers and that it placed the Republicans and the Administration in a defenseless position politically.

The President indicated that he "would be the first to agree that the spread between the producer of farm products and the consumer is too great".

The Senator indicated that he thought both the House and Senate would pass a bill to freeze the milk support price at its present level.(I seriously question the possibility of this). The President then indicated that the freezing of price supports by Congressional action was a serious blow to the free enterprise system. He indicated that he supports the Benson position. The President also stated emphatically that he hoped Senator Thye and other Republicans from Minnesota would be reelected. He also reiterated his concern over the passage of the reciprocal trade agreements program.

Senator Thye left via the West Basement entrance and did not see any reporters.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

February 1, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
3 PM, January 30, 1958

Others present:	Dr. Killian Mr. Hagerty General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian advised the President of the possibility of a Soviet launching of a satellite or missile during the afternoon of the 30th (at about the time of our conference.)

A suggested statement drafted by Dr. Killian and Mr. Hagerty was given to the President, and the President approved it for release in the Soviet activity was the launching of a satellite and this was accomplished successfully.

G

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 DOCUMENT # 77
By [illegible] Date 11-17-7[illegible]

February 1, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 30, 1958 (following NSC)

Others present:	Secretary McElroy General Twining General Persons Mr. Harlow General Goodpaster

Mr. Harlow said the meeting was called to bring to the President's attention a problem relating to the strength of the National Guard. Defense is bringing down this strength from 400,000 to 360,000 in the FY-59 budget. Senior members of the Guard who visited the President last year when the question of obligatory six-months' training was under consideration hold the view that they were assured by the President the National Guard would not be "materially reduced." Technically our position is correct since the matter was left open for renegotiation in FY-59.

The President said he did not agree at all that we were bound in any way, and added that we should not defer in these matters to the National Guard Association.

Secretary McElroy said the key term is "material." A 10% reduction would not necessarily qualify as such. He thought we should certainly put forward a Defense point of view in matters of this kind. The President strongly agreed, saying that he considers we should allocate funds and distribute support in accordance with the actual conditions affecting our security. He added that he would like to see a good military study to show just what the justification is for the Guard and the Reserve in today's situation. He felt it was very important to have civilian soldiers all across the country so that they could in an emergency serve to maintain order. He thought there is no reason for units of division size in these forces.

if we are trying to do the right thing in setting the strength at 360,000, he thought we should not worry about the political consequences. The Defense action really seemed very mild and moderate to him. He was inclined to think a total of 700,000 for the National Guard and Reserve was enough. Mr. McElroy said that such a figure represented the best Defense judgment.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DETERMINED TO BE AN
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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

~~CONFI~~DENTIAL

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 28, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Postal Rates and Salary Increases - As a preface to this discussion, Mr. Halleck joked that Mr. Summerfield should be made to pay an initiation fee since he would be meeting so often with the Leaders in the weeks to come.

Mr. Summerfield made a lengthy presentation of the situation in Congress on these matters, and an extensive discussion of tactics ensued. The entire item required about an hour, with decisions reached as stated in the letter to Mr. Brundage.

Defense Reorganization - The President recounted to the Leadership the developments in regard to Defense reorganization.

He said it seemed clear to him, though he might be speculating a bit, that the majority of the people over in the Pentagon desired to avoid any radical change since they felt the best chance of securing some improvement rested on a cautious approach to a number of relatively small things.

The President said that Secretary McElroy appeared to be adamant on his right to establish new agencies within DoD as required for new developments. It also seemed clear that he hoped to get a greater degree of flexibility in the use of funds for new developments. He added that Bill Foster was strong for a tightening up of Defense organization all along the line.

The President then said that he had listened to their plans for two and a half hours the preceding Saturday morning at the Pentagon and everything seemed to be in terms of "little improvements," whereupon he challenged them to say how they were going to do something real instead of glossing over the problem.

The President asserted to the Leadership that if something good did not come out of the Pentagon study, he would have to take the bull by the horns, otherwise he would lose his own self respect after having been into this business for eleven years. Presently, however, he very much wanted those in the Pentagon to develop an effective plan if they could so that subsequently they would be able to go to Congress and support the plan enthusiastically. Failing in this, the President continued, he would only be able to call in the Leadership, including Democrats, in an effort to try to get direct Congressional support. He then restated his hope that it would not become a situation where the Defense people would be going to Congress opposed to what he thought we needed.

Asked by Senator Knowland how much could be done under administrative authority, the President pointed out that administrative action was

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Legislative Supplementary Notes, January 28, 1958

sharply limited ever since Congress passed the law (National Security Act of 1947) and the President at that time signed it.

The President then stated emphatically that at the very least Congress ought to repeal some of the restrictions on the Executive's ability to shape organization. He strongly desired to see that all the strategic planning and the power to organize and direct the several unified commands would be vested right in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He asserted also that it was necessary to establish the authority of a unified commander to be the disciplinary director, as well as the policy director, of all Services in his command rather than continuing the present situation whereby the head of a unified command has to report the improper conduct to others and ask that they do something about it.

As a third point, the President said that the Secretary of Defense had to have more freedom in regard to research and development and any other new situations such as "space operations," all of which ought to be under a scientific czar, with the Secretary having the power of decision as to where any particular activity will be carried on, and with the Secretary being the one to whom appropriations are made by the Congress.

The President stated that he did not expect to propose doing anything more now regarding budgetary aspects beyond the already requested $500 million contingency funds and the authority to transfer up to $2 billion to take care of new developments.

Subsequently, the President amplified his remarks on the need for establishing an effective staff immediately under the Secretary by pointing out that the lack of such had been one of the reasons that Mr. Wilson had had to request authority for many Assistant Secretaries -- he had to rely chiefly on having an "expert" here and another there, and they had to have the rank of Assistant Secretaries.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 1:00 p.m. on January 27 the President gave a luncheon in the State Dining Room for the persons indicated on the enclosure.

At 2:00 p.m. the President opened the discussion, explaining that the general idea of the luncheon was to develop public support for the Mutual Security program, then asked Mr. Eric Johnston to explain the matter more fully to the group. Mr. Johnston stated that he would like to have the Vice President first make a few remarks and then hear from Clarence Randall inasmuch as the group would be meeting with him after the luncheon and would get his views at that time.

The Vice President said that as far as this group was concerned very little could be said that they did not already know. He pointed out that there is no problem whatsoever in getting adequate funds for the military side of the Administration program but that there will be real difficulty on the economic side. The reasons for this difficulty, he said, are political and lack of understanding -- political because this is an election year, and therefore a time when defense can be supported and foreign aid cut, and lack of understanding because the public has been inadequately informed. He said it is of great importance, therefore, that we make it absolutely clear to the American people that mutual security is an essential part of the nation's defense and of our armed strength. He stated the Administration will take that position and has done so in the past, but that this concept is very difficult to get across. He mentioned Korea (citing the casualties and national treasure invested there) and Afganistan (citing Soviet economic penetration) as examples of critical areas dependent upon United States economic programs. He placed India, Africa, and Latin-America in the same category, saying that our national objective is to maintain their independence which in turn is the greatest enemy to world communism.

He stressed how difficult it is to get this concept across to millions of people in the country so that Members of the Congress who themselves acknowledge the need for these programs will be able to support them without facing political reprisal for doing so.

Mr. Randall first thanked Eric Johnston for the luncheon and the group for coming to it. He said he could scarcely comprehend the attitude of the business community in respect to the nation's foreign economic requirements. He said the businessmen willingly accept the spending of hundred of millions for added defense but rebel at giving the defense effort a foreign economic foundation to make it work. He pointed to the drive for cutting the budget six months ago as contrasted to the present zeal for more defense spending. He, too, said that it is principally a matter of lack of understanding, observing that every businessman who comes to Washington into a responsible Government position becomes a firm supporter of these programs once he has really grasped their meaning.

Mr. Randall then mentioned that he had just returned from a trip abroad. He pointed out that Laos and Cambodia are places that most businessmen can't even identify on a map, yet they are the granary of Asia and should they fall to communism, the free world would lose Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines, forcing our defenses back to the Hawaiian Islands. As regards allegations of waste and inefficiency, he said these are almost always a distortion of fact -- and pointed anyway to the fact that every great organization makes periodic errors (citing Ford and Inland Steel) yet does not discontinue the needed activity merely because some error has been made. He then stressed the economic threat of the Soviet Union and said that Sputnik is perhaps a "celestial red herring" to divert American attention from the economic warfare being waged and to thrust us into an over-accentuation of military programs. He cited the vast natural resources of the underdeveloped nations and their great potential value as markets for U.S. products, and mentioned the possibility of the Soviet Union deliberately undertaking a program to dislocate the markets of the free world by selling below cost, using 2-1/2% loans for 40 years, and other such measures. He concluded by calling upon the business community to get strongly behind these programs.

Mr. Johnston then asked Under Secretary Herter to comment. Mr. Herter mentioned an instance in Charlotte, North Carolina, where after speaking to a group there and stressing the fact that since World War II 20 new nations have been born, a lady asked him why the United States let them get away. This, he explained, is clear evidence of the total lack of understanding of the basic world problems facing America. This situation, he said, is what Congressmen face at home, so that clearly the most critical need is to help Congressmen have informed constituencies who recognize the need for these programs.

Mr. Johnston then asked Mr. William Foster to comment. Mr. Foster took exception to the "celestial red herring" figure of speech used by Mr. Randall, saying that America is thrust today into total war and that Sputnik has grave meaning in itself and therefore is no red herring. He said that one of the important parts of this total war is in the economic area but that on Capitol Hill there is grave difficulty unless the general public better understands the true nature of the threat and the measures that must be taken to counter it. He cited economic assistance in Europe as an example of success, and mentioned that most of the money is spent at home, not abroad, but that the "give-away" tag is very hard to counteract in the public mind.

The Vice President observed that Mr. Foster was Acting Chairman of the Gaither Report and that emphasis on these economic programs was included as a Gaither Report recommendation. Mr. Foster responded that he was not at liberty to comment on the contents of the Gaither Report.

Mr. Johnston then asked Director Smith to comment. He said he was happy that the group had assembled because he obviously would be its beneficiary. He pointed out that he spent some three or four years working on weapons of destruction and only recently entered the economic field. He said that he is now more alarmed than he was when he was working on weapons and is deeply convinced that America's economic programs must be moved forward as quickly as possible.

Mr. Johnston mentioned a letter he had received from the United States Representative in Burma, written from Rangoon where there has been a rice crop failure causing great economic distress in Burma. He said loans are being made by Red China and Russia, with Red technicians also entering the country. The U.S. representative said that the Reds are thereby making great strides in Burma. Mr. Johnston said that American businessmen must understand the deep significance of such a development and cited Western Europe and West Berlin as examples of lucrative trade areas saved for free enterprise through economic programs of the past.

Mr. Johnston then said he would give the group a brief outline of the program that would be proposed in his office after the luncheon. He said that Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles, and Mr. McElroy, amongst others, would speak to this group, followed by a luncheon, the afternoon being devoted to a panel discussion open to questions from the floor. That evening the President is to make a foreign policy address to the nation. On that occasion the leaders of both political parties and other public figures will be at the head table. This will be followed by an extensive TV-radio educational campaign, plus newspaper and magazine articles and special pamphlets. He said the object is to elicit discussion at the grass roots, that it is a wholly non-partisan effort devoted to making it possible for Congressmen to support the program without facing political defeat. He said it is a crash effort -- "a grand effort not a puny one."

The President then said he had one question to pose to the group as representatives of their particular element in American society. He said he might fairly be classified now as a politician. Those present, he said, as businessmen are not political. He said that he had asked, as President, some businessmen to help in such programs as this and had found in them exactly the same instinctive reaction against foreign assistance as the uninformed had. Then, however, he mentioned George Humphrey, saying that when Humphrey first entered the Cabinet he was strongly opposed to foreign assistance but, being a man who saw great virtue in facts, soon conceded, after learning the facts, that these programs had to be done. Humphrey said, the President commented, that while we must indeed carry out these programs, let's just be careful in doing so.

The President then asked why it is that businessmen who come to Washington are strongly in support of these programs when they leave. He said most businessmen just haven't studied the problem, even though it is likely to be the critical question of this generation.

The President offered one additional thought: he said the Vice President commented that the Congress is always ready to furnish needed military funds. Nothing, he said, could be more untrue, looked at from the standpoint of history. Then he said that six months ago the Congress was a group of great economizers and cut the budget. The object, the President said, was political benefit. Then he stressed that this is not a political proposition. With the same threat in the world, why the sudden change in the Congress? Reason: because of the heat that comes on the Congress from the States. He said that when Eric Johnston told of the Senator who knows these programs are needed but opposes them for political reasons, he almost wanted to put his napkin over his face. He said he couldn't understand how any man of responsibility could do such a thing -- but if this is the situation in America, then we must build a public sentiment that will assure backing for such people to support the program. This, he said, should be the responsibility of all businessmen and every American. He said we cannot have prosperity without security and that we must have friends abroad with whom to trade. He said he could not overemphasize his feeling of deep conviction on this matter and while he thought no one at the table needed convincing, yet he thought they should get their friends to proselyte their friends and bring about in the country a renaissance of conviction and determination to carry through these programs. That kind of effort, he said, will be far more influential than any sponsored by political persons. He said that he didn't care who got elected by undertaking this great enterprise; it is totally for America, regardless of party.

Mr. Johnston then invited the group to come to his office for an hour's meeting. The luncheon adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Bryce N. Harlow

LUNCHEON AT THE WHITE HOUSE
Monday, January 27, 1958
at one o'clock

The President

The Vice President	
Hon. Christian A. Herter	Under Secretary of State
Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.	Director, International Coop. Adm.
Hon. Clarence B. Randall	Special Assistant to the President
Mr. Ernest R. Breech	Chairman, Ford Motor Company
Mr. George R. Brown	Vice Pres., Brown & Root Co.
Mr. Norman Chandler	President, Los Angeles Times
Dr. George L. Cross	Pres., Univ. of Oklahoma
Mr. Abraham Feinberg	New York City
Mr. Lamar Fleming, Jr.	Chairman of the Board, Anderson, Clayton & Co.
Mr. William C. Foster	Executive Vice President, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Mr. Henry John Heinz II	Pres., H. J. Heinz Company
Mr. T. V. Houser	Chairman of the Board, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Hon. Eric Johnston	Pres., Motion Picture Assn of Am.
Hon. Frank Pace, Jr.	Pres., General Dynamics Corp.
Mr. William E. Robinson	Pres., The Coca-Cola Company
Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller	New York City
Dr. Ethan A. H. Shepley	Chancellor, Washington Univ.
Mr. Joseph P. Spang, Jr.	Chairman of the Board Gillette Company
Mr. Roger L. Stevens	New York City

ACW
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January 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 22, 1958

Others present: General Goodpaster
Admiral Strauss

Admiral Strauss said his first subject was a matter he had discussed with Secretary Dulles, who was greatly interested. It is a proposed initiative in three parts which the United States might take, calling for: 1) Stopping nuclear tests for a period of say three years, 2) Ceasing all production of fissionable material (as contrasted to previous proposals to stop production for military purposes,) 3) Cannibalizing existing weapons to provide fissionable material for power and other peaceful needs. He said he has studied the matter with General Fields and General Starbird, and they all think the idea is a sound one; he does wish to think about it and check it out a little further, however. He stressed the importance of keeping it secret and the President emphasized this even more strongly.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President then asked a number of questions -- first, as to what would happen to the AEC organization. Admiral Strauss said he would keep the laboratories intact. In the production plants, there would be a saving of power costs now being incurred, but at least the bulk of the labor force would be kept on. The President asked if this arrangement could be reliably supervised, and Admiral Strauss said that it could be -- in fact, it could be far more easily inspected than our earlier proposal. He added that, after three years, if the arrangement has worked out, agreement could be reached to resume testing of explosions for peaceful purposes only.

The President said he thought Admiral Strauss had a fine idea, of great promise, and worthy of full-scale further study and evaluation.

Admiral Strauss next raised the matter of the "Hardtack" test series. He said he was concerned about having public attendance during a count down procedure, in light of the experience over the publicity of our satellite attempt. He therefore proposed that there should be no public

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E.O. [illegible], Sec. 3.204
MR 82-211 #1
DJH Date 11/12/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 1-301(d)
State/NWC 7/30/82; OSD 9/13/82
NLE Date 11/12/82

~~DECLASSIFIED~~
~~E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204~~
~~MR 77-17 #2~~
~~By [illegible] Date 9/5/79~~

attendance at these tests, as had been previously contemplated. He added that such attendance might compromise secrecy. The President indicated that if attendance would impair security, he would agree that public attendance should be cancelled.

Admiral Strauss next asked the President if he would be willing to dedicate the Shipping-port reactor, which is now operating successfully. After discussion, the President agreed to do it, from his desk in the White House, making a short statement. Admiral Strauss suggested this be carried over closed circuit TV and said he would consult further with Mr. Hagerty on the matter.

Admiral Strauss next referred to the President's comment about disagreement among scientific advisers [redacted]

Admiral Strauss next reminded the President that his term as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission expires on June 30th. The President immediately said that he hadn't realized this and would simply renominate him. Admiral Strauss said he would like to have the President weigh very carefully the question of his renomination, since he had accumulated a number of liabilities, including most of the columnists in the Washington press. The President said he shared those liabilities with Admiral Strauss.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-7 #11
By ______ Date [illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On January 25, at 9:45 a.m., the President, accompanied by General Goodpaster and Mr. Harlow, left the White House to attend a meeting called by Secretary McElroy in the Pentagon Building. The President arrived at 10:00, met for a few minutes privately with Secretary McElroy, and entered the Secretary's Press Conference room at 10:05, where the following persons were present:

Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles
Secretary of the Army Brucker
Secretary of the Navy Gates
Secretary of the Air Force Douglas
JCS Chairman Twining
Admiral Burke
General Lemnitzer
General Pate
Admiral Radford (arrived at 10:30)
General Bradley
Mr. William Foster
Mr. Coolidge
Mr. Gale
General Randall

The meeting opened with a briefing given by Colonel Rosson, in behalf of General Twining, on JCS functions, duties and procedures. The presentation continued without interruption for approximately thirty minutes.

Thereafter, Secretary McElroy asked for comment, turning first to Admiral Radford. The Admiral said the first problem is the inadequate time the Chiefs have for JCS business, that it has always been insufficient, and that he hardly knew of a remedy. The Joint Strategic Survey system, he said, has never worked well, the officers assigned to this effort being too low-ranked; and the committee system has not been too good, the team papers, he found, being better than the committee papers.

Secretary McElroy raised the question of increased authority for the Chairman of the JCS, suggesting, as an example, that the Chairman be granted a vote, and also asked about the proposal to create a planning staff separate from the individual services.

Admiral Radford said the Chairman JCS already has great influence and is now in effect the principal military to the Secretary of Defense.

He pointed out that the long-range strategic plan makes little sense because it attempts to project 12 years into the future. He thought things might be improved if Operation Deputies were located near the Chairman JCS and be available on a continuing basis.

General Bradley, on suggestion of Secretary McElroy, commented that the service chiefs do not have enough time to do their work, that they are always behind trying to stay ahead of both their service and JCS duties. He said he knew of no remedy. He added that he had seen times when there was too much emphasis on strictly service views in JCS deliberations, but again, he said, the remedy he did not know. It was his opinion that it would be very difficult to have the operational deputies working with the Chairman because the service chiefs would not take well to this arrangement. He thought the chiefs need to be together more and did not see how this could be accomplished while they remain chiefs of individual services. He thought that the Chairman needed no greater authority than he now has as long as the chiefs remain service chiefs. He pointed out that the Chairman's leadership and personal direction provide adequate authority.

As for the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, General Bradley mentioned that the Rockefeller Committee gave close attention to this activity and concluded that it must be strengthened in order to do its job properly -- especially, that it should have outstanding officers assigned to it at the end of their periods of service and also that scientists should participate. He said that how and where to bring scientists into this process still is not clear. General Bradley concluded that while the JCS is a wonderful organization and is doing a good job with few disagreements, still it can and should be substantially improved by executive action and by law.

Admiral Radford commented on scientific advice available to the JCS, referring to the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group. He pointed out that this process is now on a contract basis and that the Joint Chiefs get excellent results from this Group. General Twining pointed out that this Group can go straight to the Secretary of Defense if it feels it receives inadequate or improper action from the JCS, and he confirmed that the Group is doing excellent work.

Secretary McElroy then asked the views of General Twining. The General stated the opinion that the elimination of the committees would improve JCS action -- an opinion, he said, he had not held before becoming Chairman of the JCS. He said, however, that eliminating these committees might not get the unanimity that the Joint Chiefs now have. He strongly endorsed the suggestion that operational deputies be brought closer to the Chairman and suggested that these men be separated from the actual operation of the operation divisions of each of the services.

Admiral Burke thought that the operational deputy suggestion would probably be desirable and would relieve a good deal of the load now being carried by the JCS. He thought that these would take the place of the present operational deputies in the Joint Staff and might be called Deputies for Planning -- the alter egos of the service chiefs.

General Lemnitzer thought that this operational deputy idea would be superior to separating the Chiefs from their service responsibilities, but he did think that this process would not remove the need for the committees in the Joint Staff. Admiral Burke agreed with this observation.

Secretary Douglas expressed the view that special deputies would help the JCS a great deal. He said however that the process might remove the chiefs of services from full responsibility for JCS activity, and he mentioned the tendency even now to rely more and more on the Vice-Chiefs of Staff for the day-to-day administration of the military services. General Bradley pointed out that in World War II General Marshall left his administrative duties almost entirely to Generals Somervell and McNair while Marshall worked almost full time on JCS war planning. Admiral Radford pointed out that in time of war the Chiefs do not have to go to Capitol Hill nearly as often as in peacetime.

Secretary McElroy asked about the feasibility of short-circuiting the line between the JCS and the chiefs of services designated as agents to the Joint Chiefs. Secretary Gates commented that the peacetime problems of the forces are charged with political, economic, and public relations considerations and therefore that the intervention of the service secretaries is essential. He said the present process works satisfactorily because the service chief goes right ahead with his responsibilities but keeps the Secretary informed. He felt that this relationship would continue because many JCS undertakings have significant civilian as well as military implications. For the same reasons, Secretary Brucker also felt that the service Secretaries should not be by-passed. He said the present system does not delay action in any way, and he emphasized that this viewpoint was not prompted by any feeling on the part of any service Secretary that by-passing the Secretaries would tend to downgrade them.

General Twining said he thought the command channels should be straightened out. Secretary Douglas, however, took the same view of Secretary Gates.

Secretary McElroy observed that going around the service Secretaries would not be a substantial change, that it would simply make sure that the command line would go straight to the service chief who in turn would inform his Secretary. Admiral Burke commented that the chief certainly should contact his Secretary swiftly because of the many non-military considerations involved in such matters.

Deputy Secretary Quarles expressed the view that the greatest need is to clear up command channels. He thought the channels would be clearest if the JCS issued the orders of the President and Secretary of Defense, using the respective service chiefs for direct action. He said that he realized that the process actually works this way now but is fuzzed up because we assert that we do not do it.

On the invitation of Secretary McElroy, the President then commented on the foregoing discussions. He said we cannot laugh off the present criticism. He said it won't do simply to justify everything now being done. Public opinion, he said, is a strong force and must be respected.

He said he thought the people present had been talking about details before discussing basic concepts. He agreed that things are going rather well now, said he had no criticism of JCS now, nor did he see any present trouble in getting overall strategic plans and concepts. But, he said, don't forget the things that happen afterwards -- the administrative and operational as opposed to the strategic projects that have to be applied in the Atlantic or Pacific. He said, to be sure, the JCS can have 872 agreements and only 3 disagreements; but then he wants to know about the 3 disagreements, for these might well be the only really fundamental matters.

[redacted]

He then said that Congress is of course very important in these connections, and he remarked that the services now have some 130 liaison officers assigned to Congressional work. The trouble is, however, whatever differing views service leaders may have get worse as the individual service officers put out their own personal propaganda. He said the same thing applies to public relations and commented that Secretary Wilson once told him that each service has a public relations office larger than the Secretary of Defense's. The President suggested the need of better organization of such matters.

He then urged that the JCS integrate the staff, with the JCS functioning corporately as a single Chief of Staff. He thought the JCS system as it now exists is too complicated to work in wartime, especially in relation to new weapons. He said that the executive agency process is "crazy." He said that the JCS staff should be the G-2/G-3 staff. For an emergency, he said, the organization must be gotten so simple and clear that the job will be done free of delaying obstructions.

The President said it must be realized that there have been frictions and differences and some duplication of effort. We have got to work at this, he said, not merely by clearing command channels, but also by setting up under the JCS a really effective, integrated staff, with the whole business directly under the Secretary of Defense.

The President said, as regards having the Joint Chiefs always with the Chairman and as regards continuing interference from the Congress, that this practice of the Congress to demand appearances of the top men has grown markedly over the years. He said little can be done about it, but that this might be helpful: the Secretary of Defense could say that the priority of duties lies with the Joint Chief of Staff whose main job it must be always to give good advice to the President and Secretary of Defense. The Chiefs must respect each other and be ready to act at once, the President said, and the more we get into advanced weaponry, the more this will be so. He suggested, therefore, that the Secretary of Defense give an officer an imposing enough title within each service that he could suitably assume the burden of testimony before the Congress. The President said he would certainly try to keep the JCS from having to report constantly to the Congressional committees. Such a man might be called an Operational Chief of Staff, the President suggested.

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The President said that it is of course necessary for the Chiefs to maintain close relations with their individual services but that this is mainly to keep things going properly rather than to keep abreast of information.

The President said that the absolutely vital thing is the validity of the joint advice and counsel that the members of the JCS give to the Secretary of Defense and the President, how they are doing their work in allocating functions, how they formulate strategic concepts, and how they deal with new weaponry, research, etc.

The President then said he does not believe in a single Chief of Staff but that the chiefs together should constitute the equivalent of a single Chief of Staff.

The President stressed that there should be no fear of new ideas in approaching this problem. He said that the process is working better now than it was whenfirst established.

Secretary Gates then asked what the role of service Secretaries should be. The President said he thought the service Secretaries should retain certain statutory duties. The civilian Secretaries, he said, would normally be interested in JCS plans and military orders, but that they should have a lot of duties not within the province of the JCS.

Secretary McElroy then asked Mr. Foster to comment. Mr. Foster said he thought the briefing on the JCS organization was excellent but did not meet the need. He thought the command function must be more clearly in the hands of the civilian authority than is the case today. He stressed that we are today truly in war -- cold war -- and that the JCS process should be thoroughly streamlined. He said there is too much confusion in some of the executive agent responsibilities. He thought the Secretary of Defense must have a staff that combines the wisdom of the service leaders and must be more available to him much more continuously than is now the case. As regards long-range planning, he said that the only way we can get a long look down the years is by some such devotion of military leaders to the single responsibility of making such plans. These plans, he said, are of great importance to the nation.

He thought that the service Secretaries had very important jobs to do that are separate from the responsibilities of the JCS. He thought it

[redacted]

might be wise to bring the civilian and military leaders together in a strengthened Armed Forces Policy Council, commenting that Under Secretary of War Patterson did this during World War II with General Somervell. Today, he said, the process is "all fuzzed up."

Mr. Foster said that the present need is for a clearer and more direct source of military advice for the Secretary of Defense and a more immediately responsive command process. He expressed opposition to the committee system in the joint staff, saying that it does not work fast enough. In this connection he mentioned that it takes too long to develop new weapons.

At this point Secretary McElroy advised the President that the meeting would adjourn for lunch and would continue during the afternoon. The President's parting remark was to emphasize the need for a completely fresh look and uninhibited ideas in approaching the problem. At 12:20 the meeting adjourned.

BH

Bryce Harlow

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

January 24, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 11:00 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Deputy AG Walsh
(for Mr. Rogers)
Deputy PMG Sessions
(for Mr. Summerfield)
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Deputy Director Stans
(for Mr. Brundage)
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier

Mr. Leo Hoegh, FCDA
Mr. Bertram D. Tallamy,
Federal Highway Admin.
Col. Meek

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Gov. Stassen
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Randall
Dr. Killian
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Martin
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Larson
Gen. Cutler
Gen. Goodpaster
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier presented a new set of charts designed to show the progress of the current economic movement in comparison with 1953-54 and 1948-49. He stated that statistics available about the beginning of September showed that the economy had reached a peak in July and had subsequently changed direction. On the basis of these several charts, month by month comparisons are being made of developments in relation to the preceding peak. Not until six months after the peak does a movement begin to show its character clearly. After commenting on the charts, Dr. Saulnier concluded that for the present the current recession appears to be no more serious than 1954, that if it follows the 1954 pattern the signs of a rise will begin to appear in April and be definite by mid-year, and that if this movement is to be more severe than 1949 or 1954 it will be because of developments yet to come and not now possible to foresee.

Dr. Saulnier commented that retail sales in December probably did not measure up to many interpretations of improvement and that the seasonal correction factor ought to be revised because of the ever-increasing concentration of sales prior to Christmas. He noted particularly the Michigan University survey of consumer psychology which gives cause for concern pending receipt of the next survey in May. He stated that unemployment figures should increase in January and again in February to a peak of about 5 million -- roughly 7%.

Mr. McElroy then reviewed the procurement outlook and stated that it will increase from $7.9 billion for July - December, 1957 to $13.4 billion for January - June 1958, and then return to $9.9 billion for July - December 1958, thus putting the entire increase for calendar 1958 in the first six months.

Sec. Weeks noted the optimism of the Business Advisory Council in its recent meeting where most groups saw encouraging signs, but the outlook for steel and automobiles remained poor.

Mr. Sessions noted the potential for increasing Post Office rentals and lease-purchase contracts where, by a capital investment of $220 million in 1958, there can be a $1 billion impact on the national economy.

Dr. Saulnier noted the forthcoming Treasury refunding whereby an improvement of the Government debt situation can be accomplished. He cautioned on the possible adverse effect on private investment if too much is done at this time.

Dr. Saulnier concluded that the interval between now and April should be used for preparing bolder Government programs that would be necessary if signs of improvement fail then to appear.

The President stated his close agreement with Dr. Saulnier's evaluation and conclusions. Adding a lighter note, he recounted a current story on psychological factors leading to otherwise unfounded possible retraction. He felt this was not a time for gloom and doom.

Modern Defense Weapons - In a brief exchange with Sec. McElroy, who noted that the pressures for accelerating new weapons procurement will increase as more knowledge comes from research, the President asserted that should research bring in better weapons much attention must be given to replacement of the old rather than mere addition.

Interstate Highway Program - In his progress report, Mr. Tallamy stated that the program has proceeded on schedule up to now but that work involving $600 million must be diverted to December, 1959, since the trust fund will not be adequate. Similarly, in FY 1961 the work level must be held to $1.2 billion instead of $2.2 billion. He also stated that increasing costs of construction threaten to run the program to a total of 23 years instead of the original 13 - 16 year program planned (16 years includes a 3-year "wind-up" period for the 13-year program). He stated that some States have planned on the full apportionment but will have to undertake a stretch-out for 18 months unless other arrangements are made.

The President ascertained that there had been no substantial departure of trust fund receipts from the estimates. Mr. Tallamy added that Congress failed to act on this problem last year when the Administration pointed it out.

Sec. Weeks amplified on the new cost estimates which show a $10 billion increase over the original 1954 long-range estimates. He noted that Senator Gore is committed to a major effort to complete the program in 13 years by taking money from general funds if not available elsewhere.

Sec. Weeks then pointed to Budget Bureau proposals for certain reimbursements from the trust fund to other agencies for things like Treasury administrative services, forest roads, aviation facilities from aviation gasoline tax money. He cited also the proposal for a probable $6 billion reimbursement for toll roads already built, a proposal the Administration has opposed. He stated his assumption that the Administration will continue to press for a provision controlling advertising on the System.

The President found it hard to see why aviation gas tax should go into roads when aviation facilities were so desperately needed, but except for this one distinct thing he did not immediately see why other withdrawals from the trust fund should be made. He recalled the major problem of inflation facing the country when the program was originally legislated. He saw great merit in completing the project on schedule and thought that the gas tax might be increased slightly if that could be done without adding another drag on the economy. He felt that a stretch-out of the program would mean that the country would need a new program even before this one would be completed.

The Vice President emphasized the need for pushing this program and the desirability of doing so in the light of the economic situation described by Dr. Saulnier. He felt this program to be one of the great contributions of this Administration and we should keep it up to the mark.

Sec. Weeks indicated that Commerce was studying pertinent proposals. He commented on the major savings effected by truckers using modern highways and the possibility they would be willing to carry a heavier tax load for this purpose. The President felt such a move could well be in order. Sec. Benson, the Vice President and the President made additional comments on the desirability of moving this program on schedule.

Defense Essentiality of Horological Industry - Director Gray noted the decision he would soon have to make under Section 7 as to any essentiality of the watchmaking industry for defense purposes. He stated that he was awaiting a final report from the Defense Department on national security aspects. Mr. McElroy said that the study thus far was not encouraging for the industry. Mr. Gray commented on recent technological changes which have developed ~~in~~ capabilities elsewhere than in the watch industry. He outlined the various imponderables involved and his expectation that the outcome might go either way.

Sec. Herter observed that the watch companies seemed to anticipate an adverse decision and were mainly interested in getting a decision, whatever it might be, at an early date. Sec. Benson commented on the extensive agricultural exports to Switzerland, and Mr. Randall noted the favorable balance of our trade generally with the Swiss. Sec. Mitchell thought the decision, if on balance, ought to be in favor of American workers if any possibility existed that they would be needed in emergency defense production. The President recounted the Swiss success in getting around the restrictions imposed several years ago. He could not foresee any possibility of the United States successfully competing with the Swiss in watchmaking over the long term, and he did not believe that any effective long-term solution could be found by attempting to protect the American industry.

Sec. Weeks commented that he did not expect, strangely enough, that this decision would have any bearing on reciprocal trade legislation since the watch industry seemed resigned to its fate and would concentrate on importing Swiss movements to be put in American watch cases.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #78
By [illegible] Date 12/16/77

January 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 21, 1958

Others present:	Secretary McElroy Dr. Killian General Cutler General Goodpaster

The meeting was concerned with adjustments in the priority accorded our major missile programs. Mr. McElroy had a memorandum for the President suggesting certain changes, and General Cutler had a summary table highlighting the proposals made.

In the course of the discussion the President indicated strongly that he thinks future missiles should be brought into a central organization, and their use should be subject to centralized control. He said he would assign operational use not to any of the existing services, but rather to the major field commands which could make use of them.

In reviewing the documents, he said he thought that the Vanguard and Jupiter C earth satellite programs should be placed in the group accorded the highest priority rating. It was left that the papers would be revised in this sense and resubmitted.

Secretary McElroy then stayed on for private discussion with the President relating primarily to reorganization of the Defense Department.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 20, 1958

The President to Nelson Rockefeller re defense re-organization.

The President referred to a chart prepared by Mr. Rockefeller on Defense and commented that he understood he was going to stick by it -- that he had not changed his convictions. Mr. Rockefeller assured him he had not. The President then told him confidentially that General Bradley (Omar) felt the same way and had commented, Bill goes along with it, or rather in this manner, "that'd be three, Nelson, Bill and me."

Mr. Rockefeller was very surprised and pleased. Said he had been working with Bill and that he also had had an interesting conversation with Tom Gates (a close friend of his). Gates had implied he wanted to talk to Mr. Rockefeller; he wasn't frozen in his ideas.

The President then said the purpose of his call was "to make sure you were attending these meetings." He referred to a previous discussion regarding details of the plans, i.e., giving three years credit for working on joint staff, re strategic planning; and commented it is necessary to be flexible on things of this nature. He said that General Bradley goes even further in detail. Bradley suggests that Assistant or Under Secretaries of Defense be the administrative secretaries of the Services. In this manner you get rid of idea of separated authority. The President cautioned "say nothing at all or we defeat ourselves." He then told Mr. Rockefeller we can discuss this when you next come in.

STAFF
Notes

Mr. Rockefeller said there were two things he wanted to mention to the President. Secretary McElroy had agreed to a series of questions which Mr. Rockefeller had worked on with Budget people on Saturday and that they were given to General Goodpaster this morning for his okay. The other thing -- Secretary McElroy mentioned at the Saturday morning meeting that the President had commented he would like to attend these meetings from time to time. This was greeted with much enthusiasm by members of committee. Mr. Rockefeller said that was one of the important things -- it gave everybody the knowledge of the President's deep interest and convictions in this matter.

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

January 17, 1958
9:05 A. M. -- 10:45 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Under Sec. Treasury Scribner
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Amb. Lodge
Dr. Saulnier

Under Sec. State Herter
Mr. Douglas Dillon
Under Sec. Quarles
Under Sec. Morse
Adm. Strauss - in part
Mr. Leo Hoegh, FCDA
Mr. Maurice Stans

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Gen. Cutler - in part
Mr. Siciliano
Dr. Killian - in part
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Hauge
Mrs. Wheaton - in part
Mr. Larson
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow - in part
Mr. Anderson - in part
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

This meeting was devoted almost entirely to reports by Cabinet members on steps being taken to implement 1958 programs. (CI 58-52)

Farm Legislation - Sec. Benson noted the extensive effort being made by the Department to increase understanding of the need for additional legislation regarding price supports, acreage, etc. Such legislation would follow the lines indicated in the letter sent to the Senate Agriculture Committee in mid-1957.

Sec. Benson also noted the emphasis being put on the value of agricultural exports in connection with legislation to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act.

Defense Legislation - Sec. McElroy concentrated on progress being made in the Department on recommendations for reorganization of the Department of Defense. He noted the advisory group to be composed of Adm. Radford, Generals Bradley and Twining, Messrs. Rockefeller, Lovett and Wm. Foster, and the occasional help to be expected from General Gruenther. The President stressed the amount of political heat involved in this question.

Mr. McElroy also pointed out steps taken to accelerate Defense procurement programs to compensate for the lag in contracting during the fall of 1957. He contrasted the $7.9 billion contracted during the first half of FY 1958 with the expected $13.4 billion to be contracted in the second half. Mr. McElroy noted the urgency of placing contracts for certain items in advance of the authorization, for which an arrangement had been worked out with the pertinent subcommittee.

Mutual Assistance and Related Items - Mr. Dillon noted the status of recommendations and accompanying presentations to Congress for the Mutual Assistance program. He cited Eric Johnston's efforts to develop grass-roots support. He stated that the carry-over for "pipeline" purposes had been reduced from $6 billion to less than $3 billion this year. It will be reduced further in the next two years to a bare minimum. Mr. Dillon hoped that the Defense Department could advance the timing of its part of the Mutual Security budget preparations so that specific programs could be developed in time for Congressional presentations.

Mr. Dillon expected that problems involving the coordination of the Development Loan Fund with the Export-Import Bank would be worked out very shortly. He also noted how the slowness of other countries in submitting detailed applications for loans had held back the program.

Mr. Dillon pointed to the need for giving attention to the problem of the mounting level of local currencies held by US citizens, a matter causing difficulty for both P. L. 480 and Mutual Assistance activities. He indicated that State might soon recommend the establishment of a Cabinet-level Committee on this.

The President again expressed his concern with the problem of providing almost unlimited amounts of local currencies to traveling Congressmen and their staffs. Mr. Herter stated that the Executive Branch had no discretion in this matter for which the responsibility rested squarely with the Congress. The President asked that the matter be reviewed, particularly as to any Executive responsibility for stating publicly the amounts disbursed.

Reciprocal Trade Legislation - Sec. Weeks reported on the prospects of Congressional action on this, emphasizing the probable difficulty of getting agreement on five years as the term of extension. The Cabinet discussed at considerable length the possibility of increased public support for this program, especially through religious organizations, the League of Women Voters, exporters, etc. Sec. Dulles noted the two-fold appeal that probably had to be made as regards the dollars and cents value to the American economy and also the non-militaristic value of international cooperation, etc. He cautioned again about the economic warfare potential of the Soviet Union and the advantage that Russia would have if our Reciprocal Trade legislation should be emasculated.

Scientific Cooperation and Research - Dr. Killian described the efforts being made to expand basic research through the National Science Foundation, a transfer of funds from Defense Department to the Foundation, and concerted effort to stimulate private funds for this purpose. He noted the AEC - Foundation effort for new high energy accelerators. He stressed the need for continuity in basic research instead of great variations in the level of support. He pointed out that the National Science Foundation is endeavoring to provide better means of making information available to non-governmental researchers, and he praised the declassification work of the AEC.

Dr. Killian mentioned briefly the enormous increase being accomplished in scientific cooperation with other nations.

In response to a query from the President, Adm. Strauss described the need for carrying on basic research along with developmental projects to provide the scientific personnel with the necessary opportunity for refreshing themselves in basic research.

Adm. Strauss reviewed the legislation necessary to allow transfers of various items and information to allied countries. He hoped a solution could soon be reached as to the location of responsibility for final approval of specific transfers.

Education - Sec. Folsom reported that consultation on the new education program was going well but that the Administration would have to fight off a proposal for allowing a tax exemption for college expenses. The President commented that such a proposal would in effect be of great advantage to the wealthy but of little advantage to the man of moderate means.

Labor Legislation - In outlining the Congressional discussions now under way, Sec. Mitchell stressed the hope of developing strong Republican support for this moderate program. He felt that no legislation at all would be secured if each Member of Congress kept pushing his own pet issue.

Special Messages - The President stated his desire to refrain from including great detail in his special messages since he could not reasonably be expected to know and be responsible for every detail of proposed legislation. He proposed that the technique of a Presidential transmittal and Departmental enclosure be used where great detail had to be forwarded.

Preparation of Draft Legislation - Gen. Persons called attention to the paper listing 1958 proposals and urged the departments concerned to complete preparation of draft legislation and submit it to the Budget Bureau promptly so that it could be forwarded to Congress in good time for favorable action.

1958 Operation Alert (CI 58-44/2) - Mr. Gray outlined the three-phase nature of the Operation this year. He indicated that the attack phase in May would involve local governments primarily with very little Federal participation and only incidental Federal relocation. The summer phase would allow a more realistic approach to solving problems resulting from the attack than was possible last year under the unrealistic timing assumptions. The critique in the fall, he thought, should be extremely useful for finding and accomplishing solutions to problems of long standing.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

Pre-press conference notes, January 15, 1958.

On all international and defense matters, Jim said at the outset that the President knew more about them than anyone in the room did. But a few specific matters were reviewed, such as.

Summit meeting and Letter to Bulganin. Question might intimate that there had been difference of opinion with Secretary of State and President of Summit meeting. Other proposals in the Bulganin letter were briefly reviewed. The President that that in this letter we had not been quite as adamant in our tone as previously that there must be a connection between cessation of weapons making and testing. The President called the Secretary of State to ask if he might say that since we did not have the authority of the Congress to give "secrets" to allies, we could not demand that those allies cease their own testing. Such a question now is academic. Mr. Hagerty questioned if that was not a little bit inconsistent with letter to Bulganin; that letter had been checked with NATO meeting people and the proposals therein had been agreed to by all allies.

NATO meeting. President fully conversant.

Venezuela. Nothing to say -- a very uneasy situation.

Travels of the Secretary of State - to Baghdad Pact meeting, to Iran, to Seato meeting.

India - economic assistance -- We are trying to work out something through the Economic Development Fund.

Indonesia. The President said last night hewas not sure that today there would be an Indonesia. Very confused situation.

Chicom Lt. Col. has defected to Nationalist China. CIA still not sure it is not a plant. Just for information.

Domestic side: Matters such as Defense Reorganization, Defense Acceleration, Budget, Testimony on Hill, "Revolt of the Generals" -- all matters which the President is fully aware of.

Release of testimony given to Preparedness Committee. The Johnson Committee is trying to stress inter-service rivalries and are distorting the picture by giving "bits and pieces" of testimony out at a time. This is a new procedure, one that McElroy -- coming in new -- accepted but which we know has not been previously done. The President talked about Knowland and

Martin (who have been trying to pin blame for missile lag on Democrats) and the President said he wished they would get their facts straight. He said, for instance, they did not know the difference between ballistic missiles and air-breathing missiles. The President will not get into any argument on the subject; will say let the facts speak for themselves.

Emphasis should be on giving the full testimony of anyone called before Committee, not bit and pieces. The Air Force has okayed giving out part of testimony (and the President questioned wisdom). The President said that when he had to testify before committees, he was not asked to do so under oath; the word of an officer was sufficient in those days. He said "You have got to have some conviction and faith in people's standards of honesty, morality and decency."

McElroy had a meeting on Saturday of his Armed Forces Council in which he asked members to refrain from getting into debates in public. The story leaked to the papers within two days, with the connotation that McElroy had "muzzled" the generals.

Budget and Economic Situation. Recommendation was that the President say the Economic Report will go up on Monday and the situation is so involved that he would rather let that document speak for itself.

Money. President will quote offering (Fannie May) at 3-5/8, reduced from former 4-5/8, that received 5 billion offers for a 750 million issue.

Defense Budget. Of course if new developments demand new money, President will ask for additional appropriations. Cannot predict 18 months in advance.

Total Budget. There will be some questions about whether budget can be balanced. The President said a balanced budget is no crime -- far from it. But if we can keep a balanced budget we are going to. He decried the business of being apologetic about the budget.

Governor Adams reminded the President that Congress is going to do a great deal of "barking" about domestic projects -- in an election year they want to continue. The President will say that of course projects that have been started must be continued, and he carried with him a paper showing the increase in funds for such projects since 1954. Dr. Hauge said that while that was true, he felt the mood of the country was such people would rather spend less.

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For further information,
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Bomber. The question of how much information should be released about the crash of a bomber -- a bomber carrying nuclear material. In one case a ship with a small amount did burn. Too much information cannot be given out about flights, times, etc. It is a difficult question. The need for withholding security information must be given a very careful review. In this particular case the Air Force first announced the crash and said there was no explosion; now they are saying they can't say anything about. If this case specifically comes up President will say he has not discussed the details with the Defense Department -- he does not know whether the Defense Department has any intention of going further.

Little Rock. Natinal Guard is down to platoon; civilian guards over weekend and holidays.

Oklahoma speech. The President said the B-58 was the successor of the B-52 which was untrue. The President said he had specifically questioned this and wished he could get accurate information.

Balancing of Budget - Debt Limit increase why? Because of the precarious way the Treasury Department now must operate.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

8:52 a.m. - 9:02 a.m., Thursday, January 16, 1958

General Persons, Rocco Siciliano and I accompanied Ed Rees in to see the President. After some chit chat about life in Kansas the President indicated to Congressman Rees that he would very much appreciate having his support in securing the passage of the Classified Civil Service pay increase bill as recommended by the Administration.

The Congressman thinks that we are going to have some difficulty due to the recommended increases for the higher pay grades but agreed to do everything he could.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 3:00 p.m. on January 14, 1958, the President met with the following group: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Commerce, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Director of the Budget, Secretary of the Army, Governor Adams, General Persons, ~~General Goodpaster~~, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Harlow.

At 3:30 p.m. the Secretary of Defense joined the meeting.

The subject was the ultimate disposition of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. The President asked the Secretary of the Army to outline the present situation, together with his views on what should be done. The Secretary presented the history of the statute, the progress of construction on the Seaway, and upcoming problems related to maintenance and tolls. He then stated that the Army view is to continue the present organizational relationships until construction is completed, in the meantime making arrangements for an appropriate agency of the government to take over the operation and maintenance of the Seaway and to handle all matters relating to trade and tolls.

The Secretary of Commerce, asked for his views by the President, said that the Commerce Department will undertake this responsibility if it is directed to do so, but that the Commerce Department is not deliberately seeking the responsibility. On inquiry by the President as to the organizational capabilities of Commerce to handle this responsibility, the Secretary indicated it would be handled by the Transportation Division and that only two or three additional personnel would have to be employed.

The President stated his conviction that it is unwise to have the running of a civilian organization made the responsibility of the Department of Defense -- that in his view this applies also to the Panama Canal, but the defense factors entering into this problem dictate leaving it where it is. He then discussed the possibility of making the Seaway Corporation the responsibility of the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury pointed out that Mr. Howe of Canada, during negotiations between the United States and Canada, stated the Canadians were very eager to avoid any extreme United States insistence upon such security measures as FBI fingerprinting processes. The Secretary mentioned this matter in connection with its bearing on the possible location of the Seaway Corporation.

The President then said it seemed clear to him that this operation should be supervised somewhere else in the government than in the Defense Department, but that he was not sure whether it should go to Treasury or to Commerce. The Secretary of the Treasury agreed that the Corporation should be supervised by a civilian agency and thought it did not matter particularly whether Commerce or Treasury should take the responsibility.

The President commented that there was apprehension in some quarters in the Congress that, if the Corporation were administered by the Commerce Department, railroad interests would exercise excessive influence over its toll-making activities. Governor Adams described this point of view as farfetched. The Secretary of the Treasury described it as purely political. The President then said that such a matter as this cannot be handled on the basis of personalities. He said that as for fixing tolls, it would seem logical to assign the Corporation to Commerce, but that as long as the construction phase continues, the Corporation should stay where it is without change. He said that the only reason for giving Commerce the responsibility right now would be to stop political argument.

The Director of the Budget said he thought this matter had been settled with Defense, with the agreement that Defense supervision would terminate upon completion of the original construction and the Secretary of Commerce would then be charged with management of the Corporation. The Deputy Secretary of Defense said that his Department had agreed with minor changes to a proposed Budget-prepared executive order. Governor Adams pointed out that the President's Reorganization Committee had carefully studied the matter and agreed that the Corporation should go to the Commerce Department. He pointed to the fact, however, that many Members of Congress are opposed to this action.

Governor Adams then said that in view of the Congressional opposition he recommended that the decision on the matter be kept private until the interested Members of Congress could be contacted and their apprehensions eased. The Secretary of the Army pointed out that his Department could be helpful in this effort.

The meeting adjourned at 3:37 p.m.

BH

Bryce Harlow

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 14, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Civil Defense Shelters - After brief mention of the gigantic programs proposed in the Gaither Report and the Rockefeller group studies, the President got into an extensive discussion of family shelters, and group shelters. He went over some of the technical problems, such as how to provide air if electric power failures cut off the pumps, and the problem of not using up for equipment the precious little supply of air there would be.

Sen. Dirksen inquired of Leo Hoegh whether private contractors had yet developed a family type shelter for general sale to the public -- with government approved specifications. Gov. Hoegh indicated that it was getting started. The President concluded that a lot of questions remained to be answered before the nation should commit itself to any particular big program.

There was brief discussion of Civil Defense stockpile holdings.

Public Works -- Mutual Security - After the presentation by Sec. Seaton and Mr. Merriam on avoiding new starts, Sen. Saltonstall noted how this would conflict with the President's Mutual Security objectives. There had been some invidious comparisons drawn in the year just past, and there would be even more this year.

The President indicated he had heard about some of this talk, including a suggestion that Sen. Mansfield was going to try to take money away from Mutual Security to provide funds for public works in the West. This just didn't make sense, he believed, for any money taken away from the military parts of the mutual security program would have to be replaced by much larger amounts for our own military establishment.

Defense Reorganization - Sen. Saltonstall urged early submission of at least some of the Administration proposals promised by the President. The President recalled how in 1947 the subject had been handled in a way different than he had recommended. After decision had been made as to what the then Administration would propose, President Truman in effect threw the whole thing open for public debate. He (then General Eisenhower) thought that decision should have been reserved until after much public debate -- or, decision having been made (as it was) the Administration should have promptly pressed its recommendation.

Sen. Saltonstall thought that there was a good chance to get quick approval of a simple amendment of the existing law regarding roles and missions, also something on Military Planning. But he did not think this was the time to try to get the single Chief of Staff. The President said that Mr. McElroy was desirous of proceeding slowly, but that he was pushing Mr. McElroy to go a little faster. On roles and missions, he added, obviously they could not be permanently and rigidly assigned -- rather, this was a continuing function that belonged to the Defense Department. On the concept of a Chief of Staff to the Secretary of Defense, the President continued, his original idea had been that it should be a corporate body of four men, but that the four should not have the job also of running the services. These four would be able to develop a corporate recommendation to the Secretary who, in turn, would make his decision and then give the operational responsibility to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

The President said that whatever needed to be done ought to be done on the basis of people being fully convinced of its desirability, for whatever got done would probably have to last fifteen years or so. Since he personally only had 3 years left in office, his own should not be the exclusive voice even though the most experienced.

Summit Meeting - Asked by Sen. Knowland as to whether there were any reports on how our allies received the President's message, the President said it had brought much acclaim at NATO; the English press expressed dissatisfaction, but that did not represent the opinion of the British Government. The President said his answer was very simple: why talk again about all the things that were fully discussed at Geneva three years ago? The way was already open for doing things, so why give way to pressures just to talk some more?

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

From 10:30 to 10:45 this morning, the President met with Senator Smathers. Smathers was accompanied by John O'Keefe, his Legislative Assistant.

The Senator discussed his bill, S.2737. The bill deals with property of German citizens, which we seized in the United States in World War II and which we still hold. The Administration has supported bills to return this property to its German owners, after first paying certain war damage claims of American citizens against Germany. Smathers is opposed to paying back any of it to the Germans. He would first pay all American claims and then invest the remainder -- estimated at about $140 million today. With the interest on this investment he would finance scientific education through the National Science Foundation. He explained all this to the President.

The President said he had worked on this problem at considerable length with the State and Justice Departments. He told Smathers one of the key questions involved was the long-range effect on Germany of whatever action we finally take on these seized assets. He told the Senator we must first decide whether this is money we can really afford to keep -- irrespective of all the legal arguments -- considering how strongly the Germans feel about its return, and bearing in mind the German contribution on all fronts to our peace and security efforts.

The President made no commitment, but did suggest that Smathers himself might want to discuss the issue with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State. The meeting adjourned on that note, with no White House follow-up needed with Smathers. However, I will inform the Secretary of State and the Attorney General about the discussion.

E.A.M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
Gen. Goodpaster
Gen. Persons
Jerry Morgan

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

January 11, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 11, 1958 -- 9:15 AM

Others present: Secretary Quarles
General Twining
General Loper
General Persons
General Goodpaster

The meeting was concerned with a request by Defense for authorization for three SAC exercises involving flights to foreign bases by substantial numbers of aircraft [redacted] The President saw the desirability of [redacted] However, Prime Minister Macmillan is in a very tight situation in Britain, as a result of the statement by General Powers, which had been quite harmful. Mr. Quarles said that there was an unfortunate concurrence of the Powers statement and the accident at the British atomic energy plant. As a result, there was great press discussion of the matter, most of it seriously distorted. In discussions held in the last few days, the British government has been very cooperative. The President recalled that Macmillan himself had had to conduct the government's defense on this matter and had won by a very narrow vote. We must therefore consult with him very thoroughly, and not press him, because we would thereby endanger his position.

Secretary Quarles said that Mr. Dulles' concurrence was made subject to his taking the matter up with the British. At this point, the President telephoned Secretary Dulles. After further discussion, the President said he thought it would be best to postpone the first exercise. Mr. Quarles reported on a meeting held in the last few days with Duncan Sandys and other British governmental representatives. They indicated general agreement to what we are doing. He also pointed out that there is actually more exposure from these operations in our own country than overseas. The President said there has not been any talking such as the General Powers statement in our own country. The UK, however, is a very small area, highly populated, and they are very concerned over this matter. In concluding on this point, the President said he thought it would be best to cancel the first exercise

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John L. Hartnett 10/8/75
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and have someone from the State Department (such as Mr. Murphy) go out and talk to Prime Minister Macmillan, giving him the full picture. General Twining asked whether normal rotation can proceed, and the President said that is all right. [redacted]

Mr. Quarles raised another subject -- that of the second echelon U.S. divisions at SHAPE. He said that if these divisions are in existence, General Norstad thinks it will help to have them committed to NATO. The suggestion is to make the commitment so long as it is understood that it is made without additional cost to the Defense program over and above what would be done in any event.

The President said that any talk of a pre-arranged six-months plan of deployment for strong forces after outbreak of nuclear war does not make sense to him. He thought the National Guard should be assigned to keeping order and helping out in the U.S. Mr. Quarles asked if the matter could be left in its present status until we make our next submission for the Annual Review (next October). General Twining said that General Norstad thinks that by taking the divisions out of the Annual Review document, we would have an adverse psychological effect on other countries that we are trying to hold up to their existing levels. The President finally said that he had no objection if no money was spent.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

January 10, 1958
9:05 A. M. - 10:50 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Deputy Director ODM Patterson
Amb. Lodge
Dr. Saulnier

Mr. Meade Alcorn, RNC
Adm. Strauss, AEC
Mr. Stans
Gov. Stassen

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Siciliano
Dr. Killian
Mr. Larson
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
General Goodpaster
Mr. Martin
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Legislative Program - The President suggested that the Cabinet give thought to specific ways of aiding passage of the various proposals in the Administration program, particularly Reciprocal Trade and Mutual Assistance. He thought a tentative plan could be drawn up by staff members after preliminary consultation with Cabinet members, which would be the sole subject of some future Cabinet meeting.

Russian Economic Threat - Sec. Dulles described at length the possibility and dangers of economic warfare that might be initiated by the Russians, particularly in view of Mr. Khrushchev's remark last fall declaring economic war. He suggested the Administration quickly initiate a study of this potential and means of counteracting it. He cited the advantage that a Communist dictatorship has over a "profit" economy through dumping goods or providing them at a price below cost so as to eliminate competitors and dominate various national markets. This menace might not materialise, he thought, should domestic pressures on the Russian government require greater use of resources at home.

The President noted how Russia could make its approaches to needy countries under the guise of giving assistance, then exploit the country once it had established economic control. The Vice President contrasted the smooth, quick actions of Russia with our own slowness necessitated by coordination between the Executive and Legislative branches and among agencies within the Executive branch. Sec. Weeks took some comfort from the failure of Communist economies thus far to evidence an ability to develop high standards of living. Sec. Anderson saw need for initiating the study quickly since Russia had the power to offer attractive shopping lists and thus lead other nations to break contracts they might have with us, as particularly some Arab states.

The President and Amb. Lodge commented on the need for associating more citizens of other lands in our business establishments abroad as a means of increasing their interest.

Sec. Dulles noted ironically how the Russians deliberately refrain from telling their own people about the attractive economic offers they make to other governments, such as Egypt.

The President noted the willingness of the country to ignore the cost of weapons in time of a shooting war and even to curtail certain freedoms. He felt that an economic war should also be considered gravely and that adequate provision for winning it must be made.

The President directed that a preliminary plan quickly be drawn up for accomplishing the major study that would be necessary, and the Vice President said he would follow through with interested members of the Cabinet.

Annual Economic Report - In reviewing the nearly completed Report Dr. Saulnier emphasized his confidence that economic growth can be resumed without extended interruption and his concern that the resumption should bring real growth rather than merely inflation. He noted that unemployment figures just received would necessitate a review of the draft to insure that the economic decline was not being understated.

The President ascertained that the draft had been reviewed earlier by members of the Advisory Board of Economic Growth and Stability, then stated his desire to see the final comments of these advisers before the Report got printed.

Congressional Liaison - The Vice President and Gov. Adams cited the desirability of improving liaison with Members of Congress in regard to appointments made below that of Presidential appointments and regarding announcements of departmental actions. Gov. Adams made clear that this was not intended to restrict the necessary plans of department heads for reducing personnel or curtailing activities.

The Vice President also stressed the desirability of giving interested Congressmen advance copies of speeches and perhaps suggestions for Congressional comment on all varieties of occasion.

Chairman Alcorn announced the Committee's intent to provide a detailed one-page "battle line" paper that would contain authenticated answers to Democratic misstatements and allegations. Appropriate liaison with the offices of the Cabinet members would be established.

The President hoped that attention could be given to developing a greater readiness of young Congressmen to react almost immediately on the Floor against opposition charges.

Special Messages of the President - Mr. Hagerty urged that steps be taken in each department to prevent premature announcements, hints, or other actions that would prejudice the President's position with regard to special messages.

1959 Budget - Director Brundage distributed copies of the Budget in Brief and noted that appropriate advice was being given to individuals who could be helpful in preventing or offsetting any misunderstandings such as led to the heavy attack on the 1958 budget.

The President discussed with Sec. McElroy the intent of the Defense Department to accelerate production of certain items, and he expressed his feeling that it would be better to use two or three shifts rather than pay extensive overtime.

The President also noted the difficulty he has every year with Rep. Taber regarding mutual security funds because of large amounts remaining unspent from previous years. Mr. Brundage indicated that every agency had been directed to have its specific program developed in full for the amounts requested prior to appearing on the Hill to testify in support of appropriations requests.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Rabb
- Mr. Minnich

January 10, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
January 9, 1958

Others present:

Nelson Rockefeller
Dr. Flemming
Mr. Brundage
Governor Adams
General Persons
Arthur Kimball
Mr. Finan
Mr. Straight
General Goodpaster

The discussion had to do with Defense reorganization. Mr. Straight presented a set of charts showing in simplified outline form the present organization, Army-Navy organization in World War II, and the proposed new organization.

In the discussion that followed, the President asked if it was envisaged that the Joint Chiefs would give basic advice on the budget to the Secretary of Defense, and the answer was affirmative. He asked whether funds would be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense, or some similar arrangement made such as allowing the Secretary to put a substantial percentage of the funds in a central reserve. The answer was that something to accomplish the general purpose the President had in mind was intended. The President asked if the unified operational commands would have the same disciplinary code for all its members, and have authority to promote, and similar powers; the answer was affirmative. He also asked if research would be subject to a central authority under the Secretary of Defense, who would then have the power to assign procurement responsibilities to separate services; it was indicated that this general scheme was intended.

The President commented that the Secretary of Defense has indicated he wants to approach this matter deliberately. He is calling in a group to meet with him, and has spoken of the possibility of having something to put forward within sixty days. The President stressed the great amount of detailed work that must be done once the broad lines of an arrangement have been specified -- for example, differing laws affecting the budgeting for Navy, Army, etc.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On Friday, January 3, 1958, Dr. Arthur Flemming and I met with the President to discuss the report of the Career Executive Committee. Dr. Flemming opened the discussion by submitting to the President a page and a half memorandum on the work of the Committee, which the President immediately read. Dr. Flemming briefly described his consultation with heads of Departments and agencies, and the fact that formal consultation followed with 22 out of 28 agencies submitting favorable reports. He emphasized that all members of the Committee concur in the report to the President.

Dr. Flemming gave a very brief description of the functions of the proposed Career Executive Board which would be bipartisan and part time. The President inquired as to the permanent directorship of the function and we explained that it would be carried out in the Civil Service Commission under the full-time direction of an Executive Director with a very small staff. The President indicated a good deal of interest in the membership of the Board. He wanted it to be very high level, to include people of standing and recognition in the field of personnel management and career development. I pointed out to the President that this proposal was not exactly like the senior civil service proposal of the Hoover Commission recommendation, but that it was an effective first step.

Names of various people were discussed for membership on the Board including Commissioner Fred Lawton, Carter Burgess and Robert Ramspeck.

In closing, we indicated that the Executive Order creating the Board, together with a press announcement of designation of Board members, would be submitted shortly following clearance by the Justice Department of the Executive Order.

Rocco C. Siciliano

Rocco C. Siciliano

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1958

General Goodpaster -

I believe the original of the memorandum mentioned was left with your office. In the event it was not, attached is a copy of it.

Rocco C. Siciliano

Washington, D. C.
January 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

A. The Career Executives Committee has completed its work and is prepared to file a report in which all members concur. (The Committee - Arthur S. Flemming, Chairman, Carter L. Burgess, Frederick J. Lawton, Willard S. Paul, and Robert Ramspeck.)

B. The report and a proposed executive order to carry out the recommendations of the report, was discussed personally by the Chairman with many of the heads of departments and agencies and was submitted to all of them formally for comment. Twenty-two out of twenty-eight agencies submitted favorable reports. Some of the agencies submitted suggestions which have been incorporated in the report. Of the five agencies that submitted unfavorable comments, most of them indicated a belief that legislation should precede the issuance of an executive order.

C. The Committee's proposals can be summarized as follows:

1. Establishment of a Presidential Board which would concentrate its attention on the development of policies, standards and procedures to assure greater flexibility in the use of career executives.

   a. The Board would consist of five members, three members appointed by the President from private life, and two members representing the executive departments and independent establishments. Not more than three members of the Board would be members of the same political party. The Chairman would be designated by the President.

2. The Board would suggest to the Civil Service Commission modification in classification practices so as to permit greater flexibility in the use of career executives in Grades GS-16, 17 and 18.

3. The Board would receive from the agency heads nominations of persons who meet the selection and qualification standards for career executives.

4. The Board would gather and keep up to date service and experience records of career executives which could be furnished to agency heads when they are seeking highly qualified individuals to fill vacancies at the career executive level.

5. Career executives who desire to broaden their careers or seek opportunities for better placement could request the Board to help them find such opportunities.

6. The Board would develop procedures for assuring a system of appraisal which would ascertain when career executives are capable of assuming more important responsibilities, and to assure that career executives continue to demonstrate the high qualifications necessary at the career executive level.

7. The Board would be charged with the responsibility of exploring new ways of strengthening the career executive service and of proposing action steps to accomplish that end.

Arthur S. Flemming
Chairman
Career Executives Committee

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Sectio.
By jbc NLE, Date 11/29/77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 7, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

National Security - Missiles - Satellites - Sen. Saltonstall noted the situation developing in the Defense Preparedness hearings, and how some heat generated from Gen. Gavin's resignation. The President commented that he had had absolutely no advance notice of Gen. Gavin's intention to resign until he saw it in the newspapers. His behavior was hard to understand, for if it was greater centralization he was after, that was what the President wanted too.

Sen. Saltonstall understood that Gen. Gavin had wanted assignment to the only 4-star post of the Army in the Continental U.S., but General Taylor had told him he ought to stay with missiles for another year, then there would be a post for him in Europe where he could expect promotion within the year. Sen. Saltonstall then went on to say that Gen. Gavin didn't want to stay with missiles for another year because he wasn't satisfied with the budget set-up for missiles, and he didn't want to have to testify before Congress on that. Only after that did he testify on unification. Sen. Saltonstall added that Gen. Gavin had originally requested $519 million for Army missile development, had agreed to a figure of $372 million, and had only gotten $374 million, of which some $18 million had to be devoted to the continuation of Jupiter and Redstone, which Gen. Gavin did not desire to do.

The President commented on how Dr. Killian had given much attention to the programs for research, that a very generous $5 billion was set up for research and development, and that things were moving so rapidly that there might well be additional requests for 30 or 40 or 50 million dollars for basic research.

The President noted how inter-service rivalries had come out into the open. He knew of several specifics, but they were not so important as public reaction to this rivalry, so he was devoting a big piece of the Message to what the Administration intends to do about it.

There was extensive discussion of the actual strength of the United States that exists in contrast with the sudden concern about Russia being ahead.

The Leaders urged the President to make a strong personal-type statement that would inspire the trust and confidence of the American people. The President replied that actually he had been trying to play down the situation, but perhaps he had been guilty of understatement in regard to the strength of the Nation's defenses despite Sputnik.

The Leaders commented on the defeatism evident in so many newspaper columns. The President commented that history seemed to be

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repeating itself -- he recalled how there was such a tremendous gloom around Washington in 1942 after Pearl Harbor, the fall of Tobruk, and as the Japs approached Brisbane. But on July 4th, he had been asked to make a speech before the Red Cross in London, which he did, and he devoted his whole speech to how the Allies would win the war -- and quickly. It had seemed to be a very effective antidote.

Sen. Knowland was anxious to see a U.S. earth satellite go up successfully soon, to keep demands on the budget from going hog-wild.

On Sen. Knowland's mention of getting up a U.S. satellite, the President recalled that we had announced our plans for trying one as far back as May, 1955. Since that time, the scientists had come back several times for more money for the project, but no one had ever said anything about speeding it up. Only very recently had this psychological factor of beating the Russians to it been introduced. It seemed ironic, the President added, that we should undertake something in good faith only to get behind the eight-ball in a contest which we never considered a contest.

The President's final comment on the broad subject of defense was to highlight how this was a long term problem. It was possible to do almost anything you wanted for one year, but when it was a matter of having to carry on for thirty or forty years, that was entirely different. He referred to the import regulations that the British had had to have for so long, and he concluded that if we finally get to the point where the economy wont readily provide what is necessary, then we would have to put on controls. But what we really want is for people to do the maximum voluntarily, and if they would do that, then in his opinion that would be enough. But it certainly wasn't the answer just to say, "give the military another ten billion dollars."

Defense Unification - The President outlined his general objective, but said specifics would come later on. What he wanted to do was to get so organized that, just as the NSC brings together all the policymakers in the security field, so the JCS ought to bring together all elements of the military to resolve questions. He said he often had to settle disputes that ought to have been settled at the Defense level. He believed the new organization should be such as to avoid having each service head devoted only to running up the plans of his own service.

The President felt deeply that authority had to be centralized in the Secretary of Defense. If the Congressional Leaders would agree to it, he would have all appropriations made to the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary would have control of all appointments, promotions, etc.

In discussion of Congressional attitudes, the President asserted that one thing was sure: if there's any real fight in Congress on the things we need, he would take a large personal part in pressing the Administration view on the Congress.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

Memo on Education 1/3/58
by MSE

File under Milton

Basic facts and assumptions

(1) Education should continue to be a private and State and local government responsibility. Slowly, over a considerable period of time, our amorphous system of thousands of separate elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities, responds to the demands of our society and produces the trained personnel needed in all types of enterprise.

(2) Even in normal times, this sytem of education has many shortcomings. It is the responsibility of the educational system itself to overcome them.

(3) Under abnormal conditions, the Federal government is justified in taking steps to have the educational sytem meet acute national needs, but all such steps should harmonize with the total requirements of education and should stimulate educational institutions themselves to overcome their shortcomings. In other words, Federal aid should be an inducing, not an exclusive influence.

(4) We now have more than 41,000,000 students in our schools, of whom 3,000,000 are in our colleges and universities. This number will greatly increase in the next ten to fifteen years, the college and university enrollments increasing to perhaps 6,000,000. Quantitstively, this number is sufficient to meet national needs.

(5) The greatest single difficulty now--and it will increase as enrollmentsburgeon upward--is a qualitative one. Many teachers are inadequately trained, and the quality of the teaching profession is downward at all levels as enrollments increase. A high percentage of graduates of secondary schools is not well prepared to do college and university work. They are deficient in mathematics, English, and foreign languages, and in the sheer ability to learn systematically.

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orig in Dr. Milton's file

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(6) While many highly qualified students do not go to college, nonetheless such students can now get scholarships or other aid if they have the motivation to obtain a higher education.

(7) The acute national need which is not now being fully met by the cooperative educational system is for highly trained, creative personnel in mathematics, science, and engineering. This does not mean that equally creative persons are not also needed in essentially all other disciplines, but only that the shortage of greatest interest to the Federal government, because of security requirements, is in the three areas mentioned.

Educators' responsibility for meeting the problem

Since most elementary and secondary schools are governed by thousands of local boards, each of which responds primarily to local pressures, we cannot look to them primarily for the reforms of major national concern. They should, of course, do everything they can to get the resources to build school houses and to pay salaries which will attract good teachers. They will not, however, focus quickly on those changes essential to improving quality generally and, specifically, to meeting security requirements.

Our colleges and universities can have a great influence on this by tightening up and being specific with respect to their admission requirements.

Specifically, colleges and universities should insist upon better preparation in mathematics, English, a foreign language, and the general discipline of learning.

Science teaching at the secondary level is of secondary importance. A student who is well grounded in fundamentals will do better in science study at the college and university levels than will one who has had chemistry,

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physics, and perhaps other science if such study is at the expense of rigorous training in fundamentals. However, training in mathematics, English, and a foreign language leaves time for other subjects such as history and science. The best science at the secondary level is probably physics. Through the proper teaching of the fundamentals, plus history and physics, the real discipline of learning can also be instilled into students.

European and Russian educational systems are different from ours. Their students carry a somewhat heavier load and go to school ten months each year. Their students thus achieve in ten years what ours do in twelve.

American schools might well increase the load, for generally a student does better with heavier responsibility, but we probably should not lengthen the school year for most students. Nor should we do what European and Russian educational systems have done, namely, to require students to make a choice at an early age, some going into terminal vocational education, some preparing for admission to technical institutes, and others preparing for college and university work. This early choice has several fallacies: First, students mature at different levels and an early choice is likely to be in error; second, democracy requires broadly educated minds, whereas specialization at any age is a narrowing intellectual experience.

Our high schools have proliferated themselves into mediocrity by offering too many electives, including vocational agriculture, home economics, typing, stenography, and so on.

It would be preferable to have all secondary schools offer a fairly standard curriculum, with emphasis on fundamentals. High schools should then offer a thirteenth year for those desiring terminal education, and in this one year should be concentrated the vocational agriculture, home economics, and so on

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which now permeate too many curricula.

To put pressure of the right kind on secondary schools, the leading colleges and universities of the country should at once revise their admission standards by insisting upon a minimum of four years of high school work in mathematics, English, and a single foreign language. This requirement should be effective in 1961. Admissions standards should gradually thereafter be tightened, so as to improve programs in fundamentals in the elementary schools also.

Too many students now take two years of Latin and two of French or Spanish, with no proficiency in either.

Each college should have entrance examinations in these fundamentals and accept only those students who meet the standards of that particular college. For most public universities, other than those of the East, this will require changes in State laws which now compel State institutions to admit all graduates of accredited secondary schools.

What the Government Should and Should Not Do

(1) The first and greatest need in all educational institutions is for better teachers. This is primarily a problem of higher salaries, though other and imaginative forms of recognition would also help. The Federal government obviously cannot undertake to help raise the salaries of all teachers unless it is prepared continuously to subsidize all of education--and that it should not do. Nor can it help raise the salaries of teachers of mathematics and science without causing the most harmful disruption among all other teachers. Local and State taxing authorities should tackle this problem with respect to public

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institutions, and foundations, industries, and philanthropic individuals should do so with respect to private institutions.

(2) The Federal government can offer scholarships, not primarily to induce more students to go to college, but to influence improvement in quality. At best, such scholarships will be a drop in the bucket but they can be helpful. As a minimum, the scholarships should be granted to graduates of secondary schools who by examination show high proficiency in mathematics, English, and a single foreign language. For political reasons, it may be well to add a requirement also in science. To assure admission of scholarship holders to quality universities of their choice, each scholarship should provide a payment to the college as well as to the student.

(3) The Federal government can appropriately offer fellowships at the graduate level, primarily to those preparing to teach fundamentals in high school and those who show promise of being creative scholars in the areas of greatest national need.

(4) It would be preferable to have the Congress avoid writing many requirements into law, for needs change rapidly and laws change slowly if at all in such areas. The development of criteria for scholarships and fellowships should be left to an Executive agency, so that they may be changed from time to time.

(5) The Federal government can appropriately offer financial assistance in obtaining purely physical facilities, but any such aid should be geared to acute national needs with terminal dates.

(6) Through educational television, motion pictures, and seminars, much can be done to stimulate an interest in and general understanding of science at the secondary level, provided some of our great scientists who can capture the interest and imagination of young students will cooperate. The Office of Education could spearhead this effort. Honoraria should be available for

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cooperating scientists.

Suggestions with respect to the Folsom proposals

(1) If newspaper accounts are accurate, Secretary Folsom would grant 10,000 4-year scholarships to students with good preparation in mathematics and science. For reasons which have already been stated, this is based upon an erroneous assumption. Indeed, the best single test of success in science education at the college level is high proficiency in English.

Taking both educational and political considerations into account, Federal scholarships should be granted to students with good preparation in mathematics, English, foreign language, and science. Since some other phases of the Folsom program should be dropped, it might be well to increase the number of scholarships to 20,000 or 30,000 a year, making an ultimate total of 80,000 to 120,000.

(2) The proposal to award 5,500 graduate fellowships to encourage able students to prepare especially for college teaching careers, should be amended so as to keep this part of the program closely tuned to meeting those acute national needs in which the Federal government has a legitimate interest. It would seem appropriate, then, to offer fellowships to the most talented students who wish to prepare for either secondary or college teaching in the fundamental areas, including science. For reasons to be stated later, fellowships should cover university costs as well as student costs.

(3) The two proposals to offer matching grants to the States to develop testing and counselling at the pre-secondary level should be dropped. These two proposals seem to indicate that we favor adoption of the European system of early choice and early specialization. A study by Anne Rowe who analyzed

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the educational preparation of this nation's 65 most distinguished scientists, showed that they did not even decide to go on to graduate school until they were juniors and seniors in college. A study by Dael Wolfle of all graduate students showed that forty percent took their graduate work in areas other than their undergraduate majors. In short, wise choice requires maturity of judgment, and considerable background of knowledge and experience. Further, wise democratic judgment requires all students, to at least the age of about 17 for most, to get a sound broad education which, fortunately, is also vocationally useful for those who want early terminal education in such fields as mechanics, technologies, agriculture, and the like.

Good counselling at all levels is of course desirable, but it is a task, especially at the elementary and secondary levels, for all teachers, and it does not seem wise or appropriate for the Federal government to try to help finance this single area of educational need.

(4) The proposal to offer a matching program to encourage States and local school systems to provide more and better teaching of mathematics and science seems fallacious. First, for reasons previously given, it is too narrow. Second, how can the Federal government give aid in this area? By helping increase salaries in these two fields? That would cause enormous difficulty. Further, the Federal government would be embarked on something from which it could never withdraw. (There probably is today little justification for the Federal government's giving aid to education and research in agriculture, vocational agriculture at the high school level, and mechanic arts, but there is no likelihood of discontinuing such aid). It might be possible, as will be suggested under point (5), for the government to offer 3-year or 4-year

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terminal grants to induce schools to initiate instruction in those two areas.

(5) The proposal for Federal financial assistance to establish training centers in languages may be all right, provided the centers are for adults. They should be self-supporting on fee income in three years. Language goals in formal schooling should be met by the scholarship proposal.

(6) The proposal to give Federal grants to enable universities to expand their facilities so as to take more graduate students raises several questions. Public universities are now obtaining large sums to expand their plants, and most such facilities are used for both graduate and undergraduate instruction. It would be difficult to offer financial assistance for graduate facilities alone. Further, there is no evidence that the public universities are not expanding as rapidly as they can and still maintain quality. Indeed, the quality of most faculties is declining. The total number of new teachers each year contains a declining percentage with the PhD.

The private universities face a different problem. Costs of graduate instruction, even omitting medicine, range from $3,000 to $5,000 per student per year. Each student without a fellowship pays a fee of, say, $1,000. Fellowships usually pay the student and grant the university at best about $1,000. Hence, every additional graduate student means a financial burden to the university. Universities are having a very difficult time getting the supplementary funds.

What would cause private institutions to take more graduate students would be to have Federal fellowships of sufficient size to pay not only the student's cost, but also the university's. Terminal grants for physical construction

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would also help, but again such facilities would also be used for undergraduate instruction.

It is true, of course, that funds granted for construction and equipment will usually release funds which may be used for operating costs. Hence a Federal program of assistance in the physical area would help--the greatest need being in the private sector.

(7) The proposal to increase the funds of the National Science Foundation is good. NSF grants promote basic research at the graduate level. Such grants are becoming highly important in all graduate programs. This assistance will probably be more effective than any other in developing creative scholars in mathematics, science, and engineering.

Politically, it seems desirable for the Administration to sponsor a bold and sizeable program. This requirement can be met by making the scholarship program as high as may be desired, with criteria as previously suggested. The fellowship program may also be made quite large, with emphasis upon the areas which will most contribute to meeting national needs. Finally, assistance in expanding physical facilities can also be large, though there would seem to be quite a problem in distinguishing between the criteria to be used in granting aid to public and private institutions.

Federal influence on educators

Since the major reforms in our educational system must be made by educators themselves, there might be merit in having Secretary Folsom, Doctor Killian, and Doctor Waterman jointly call several conferences of educators (a) to indicate in what ways the national interest is not now being served, and (b) to seek

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cooperation in meeting these needs. One such conference might include, say, a hundred presidents of leading colleges and universities. If these presidents would agree to modify admission requirements, effective in about 1961, a great step forward would have been taken.

Other Needs

Certain other needs in education which may involve the Federal government but which are not directly related to the problem of security, are arising. Thus the eleven schools of public health, some of which are private, are in desperate condition--the private ones, especially. Foundations and others seem no longer willing to give funds to such schools, for these schools train almost exclusively for the public service and philanthropists seem to think the public should therefore pay the bill. State supported schools of public health are having trouble because most of their students enter either the Federal service or the service of other States, and taxpayers of a single State are not anxious to make a contribution to the general welfare.

Federal assistance to help construct research facilities in the field of human health and to help support research in this area has been exceedingly helpful and might well be increased.

Finally, it is possible that the school-construction program advocated by this Administration should be revived and incorporated in the proposal to be submitted to the Congress in January. There is obviously a shortage of physical facilities at every level of education, including the university level. The bill might be broadened, and the percentage of aid reduced sufficiently that the cost of the over-all program (scholarships, fellowships, and construction aid) comes within budgetary requirements. Again, the grant program should have a terminal date.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

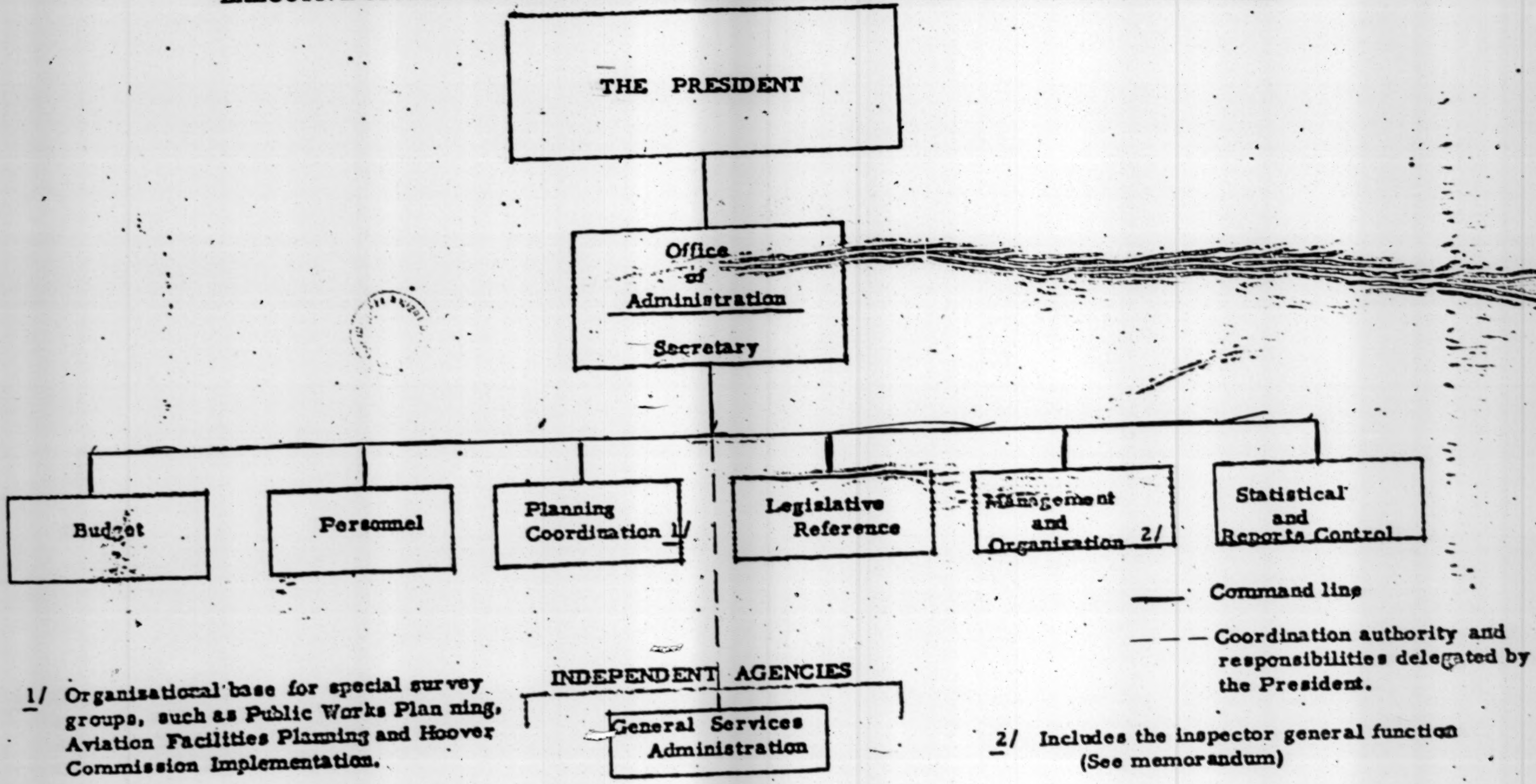
At 3:05 p.m. on January 2 the President met with the following group: Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Larson, General Persons, and Mr. Harlow.

The President read to Secretaries McElroy and Quarles the portion of the State of the Union Message concerned with the reorganization of the Department of Defense. The President asked Secretary McElroy if he found any statements objectionable. The Secretary said that in general he was in full agreement with the President's statement but that he and Mr. Quarles would favor some relatively minor word changes. The President told them to take the document and change it as they thought best in order that he might have the benefit of their full recommendations before the message was completed. They agreed to do so.

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Bryce Harlow

EXECUTIVE OFFICE ORGANIZATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES


THE PRESIDENT
Office of Administration
Secretary
Budget
Personnel
Planning Coordination 1/
Legislative Reference
Management and Organization 2/
Statistical and Reports Control
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
General Services Administration
Command line
Coordination authority and responsibilities delegated by the President.

1/ Organizational base for special survey groups, such as Public Works Planning, Aviation Facilities Planning and Hoover Commission Implementation.

2/ Includes the inspector general function (See memorandum)

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

January 3, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 12:30 P. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Brundage
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Saulnier

Under Sec. of Defense Quarles
Asst. Sec. McNeil - in part
Judge Walsh, Deputy AG - in part
Mr. Stans, Budget
Mr. Cole, HHFA - in part
Mr. Whittier, VA - in part
Mr. Tootell, Farm Credit
Mr. Robertson, Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Rabb
Gov. Stassen
Dr. Killian - in part
Adm. Strauss - in part
Mr. Randall - in part
Mr. Siciliano - in part
Gen. Cutler
Mr. Hagerty - in part
Mr. Morgan - in part
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Larson
Mrs. Wheaton
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Harlow
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Martin
Mr. Minnich

State of the Union Message (CP 58-76) - The Cabinet discussed in great detail the content and wording of the message, each Cabinet member having full opportunity to suggest changes so as to achieve precisely the right tone and shade of meaning.

Some of the more significant comments follow:

The President stressed the desire to talk common sense, because so vast a part of America is common sense-minded and have made it evident by newspapers other than in New York and Washington.

Sec. Dulles believed that care should be taken to avoid emphasis on military "superiority", a concept that could only result in invidious comparisons. He preferred to stand on the concept of having sufficient military power to deter aggression.

Sec. Dulles favored giving attention to the fact that new hazards result from the advent of any new weapons but that the destructive potential of missiles is not greatly different in character or scope than what could be delivered by the bombers against which we have made our preparations.

The President felt that, although he needed to refer to the increased rate of missile development in recent years, he ought not try to pin precisely the party responsibilities involved, especially since his major effort must be directed to constructive accomplishment while others would have opportunity to establish any other pertinent facts.

The President recounted for the Cabinet how the Administration set out at the beginning to take a new look at national security, particularly with regard to modern weapons, and how the Killian Committee was set up in 1954 to make some necessary studies which were reported to the NSC in 1955.

Dr. Killian pointed to the need for discussion by the military experts of the paragraph relating to the retaliatory power of the Strategic Air Command, which might be actually too categorical. Sec. Dulles reiterated his point that only the means of delivery had been changed, then added that the major need was for something to provide greater warning. The President commented that the possibility of the Russians having intercontinental missiles before we do was not catastrophic since that by no means removed the power of our bombers.

Sec. Folsom stressed the need for sacrifice by the American people by way of eliminating luxury items so as to allow not only for security planning but also for other necessities such as schools and hospitals. The President agreed that the country is capable of making all necessary sacrifices at a time when we must concentrate on essentials rather than non-essentials.

Sec. Dulles saw some possibility that the message would be criticized as being on the complacent side and he called attention to the various forms of the Russian threat, especially economic warfare. Yet he believed the resourcefulness of a free society would always overcome the rigidity of a bureaucracy.

At the President's request, Mr. McElroy read the current draft of the section on Defense Reorganization in which the President would outline the governing principles without yet stating specific changes. This led the President to recall his long interest in the matter. In reply to a comment on the apparent absence of Administration activity in this field, the President quickly cited the earlier effort which had produced only a "useless thing". He emphasized the control now possessed by the three services by virtue of direct appropriations to them, and he commented that the handling of missiles programs had been hurt by self-styled experts at Congressional hearings. He felt that interpretations like Rep. Vinson's ('this is just long range artillery') consisted of taking something that is wrong to start with and trying to build on it. He explained his feeling that it would be best for the study to be made by others than himself since he had had such positive convictions for so long a time.

The Vice President hoped the message would contain at least a sentence on the great increase in Russian economic efforts.

Sec. Mitchell felt that the message ought to be more explicit as to the purpose of our mission and he asked if it were not mainly to fight Communism. The President commented that he knew of no great problem today but what it is tied to the Communist threat.

In discussing the Education Section of the State of the Union message, the President noted Dr. Milton Eisenhower's apprehensions especially as to singling out the pay of science teachers for improvement. The President felt that the Administration program should stay away from salaries.

Regarding the section on sacrifices, the President said that somehow the United States had to put on hair shirt and sackcloth yet avoid scaring people.

Popularizing the Administration Program - Sec. Anderson referred to the desirability of having people familiar with the general nature of the budget message in good time so as to prevent any rush of adverse criticism from dominating the scene. It was agreed that the Cabinet Secretary should coordinate the efforts of the individual Cabinet members so as to avoid duplications.

The President noted that he would not this year allow advance copies of his State of the Union message to be distributed throughout Congress since he had gotten the feeling that he might just as well not appear personally before the Congress when they were all so busy reading the mimeograph copies.

(The President left the meeting at this point.)

The Vice President remarked that the series of speeches around January 20th (inauguration anniversary) would furnish good opportunity for speakers to develop support for the new budget. He recalled that the Administration had a fine five-year record of accomplishment that should not be allowed to be obscured by opposition efforts to dominate the press.

Interest Rate on Government Loans (CP 57-75) - Mr. Brundage noted the status of this paper. Sec. Mitchell ascertained that trust funds are now excluded from the effect of the proposed legislation. Sec. Benson affirmed his belief that legislation on the subject must be general in nature rather than attempting to deal with any one agency at one time. He felt that asking for a broad authority to include administrative changes in addition would endanger the chances of getting approval.

Sec. Dulles voiced State's objection to requiring specific exemptions by the President on loans under the Development Loan Fund since this would make negotiations very difficult. Yet it was Administration policy to turn from grants to loans and this could not be done at "going" rates of interest.

Sec. Seaton noted that the Corps of Engineers does not assess charges as is done in the Reclamation Bureau program. Also he noted that this legislation would probably have the effect of decreasing the rate of interest on loans to commercial fisheries.

Mr. Stassen, Sec. Anderson, Sec. Seaton and the Vice President all questioned the desirability of pressing for this legislation under the current economic situation. Mr. Anderson particularly thought that the Administration's effort should be reserved to support the primary and urgent programs of the President. Dr. Saulnier called attention to some specific needs that would be filled by this bill and would help restore vigor to the economy. He suggested that if the general bill were held in abeyance, the Administration should move forward on specifics that have to be accorded for the good of the economy, such as the VA loan rate.

It was agreed that the matter should be returned to the Cabinet for further consideration at another time.

Defense Department Program - For the benefit of Cabinet members who could remain and who had not heard this at the NSC meeting, Asst. Sec. McNeil gave an extensive briefing on the FY 1959 Defense budget. He reviewed the procedure used in developing the budget which now reached slightly over $39 billion in NOA and nearly $40 billion in expenditures. He pointed out that provision had been made over and beyond the original $38 billion concept for (1) Cordiner implementation, (2) SAC Alert and Dispersal, (3) Ballistic Missile Detection, (4) Ballistic Missile Acceleration, (5) Satellite and Outer Space Programs, (6) Anti-sub Warfare Capabilities, (7) Increased Research and Development, (8) Modernization of Pentomic Divisions, and (9) Force Levels.

Mr. McNeil also stressed that the decision had been made to go ahead with both Thor and Jupiter, to put Polaris into production, and to increase the pace of work on Atlas.

He stressed that the services would be numerically smaller but more powerful and better equipped. He noted also that over 75% of $15 billion procurement money would be spent for items that were not even on the market in 1955.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Rabb
Mr. Minnich

1/4/58

Washington, D. C.
January 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

A. The Career Executives Committee has completed its work and is prepared to file a report in which all members concur. (The Committee - Arthur S. Flemming, Chairman, Carter L. Burgess, Frederick J. Lawton, Willard S. Paul, and Robert Ramspeck.)

B. The report and a proposed executive order to carry out the recommendations of the report, was discussed personally by the Chairman with many of the heads of departments and agencies and was submitted to all of them formally for comment. Twenty-two out of twenty-eight agencies submitted favorable reports.. Some of the agencies submitted suggestions which have been incorporated in the report. Of the five agencies that submitted unfavorable comments, most of them indicated a belief that legislation should precede the issuance of an executive order.

C. The Committee's proposals can be summarized as follows:

1. Establishment of a Presidential Board which would concentrate its attention on the development of policies, standards and procedures to assure greater flexibility in the use of career executives.

   a. The Board would consist of five members, three members appointed by the President from private life, and two members representing the executive departments and independent establishments. Not more than three members of the Board would be members of the same political party. The Chairman would be designated by the President.

2. The Board would suggest to the Civil Service Commission modification in classification practices so as to permit greater flexibility in the use of career executives in Grades GS-16, 17 and 18.

Orig. in Arthur Flemming's file.

3. The Board would receive from the agency heads nominations of persons who meet the selection and qualification standards for career executives.

4. The Board would gather and keep up to date service and experience records of career executives which could be furnished to agency heads when they are seeking highly qualified individuals to fill vacancies at the career executive level.

5. Career executives who desire to broaden their careers or seek opportunities for better placement could request the Board to help them find such opportunities.

6. The Board would develop procedures for assuring a system of appraisal which would ascertain when career executives are capable of assuming more important responsibilities, and to assure that career executives continue to demonstrate the high qualifications necessary at the career executive level.

7. The Board would be charged with the responsibility of exploring new ways of strengthening the career executive service and of proposing action steps to accomplish that end.

Arthur S. Flemming
Chairman
Career Executives Committee

January 3, 1958
Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

1. I have noted some of the public relations problems that have arisen in the wake of the Gaither report.

2. I suggest that you give consideration to the appointment of a permanent panel of consultants to the National Security Council.

3. In accepting appointment to this panel the persons involved would agree to the following:

   a. To come to Washington once a month as a group in order to be brought up-to-date on national security developments by the CIA and the Department of Defense.

   b. To be available, in response to your requests, to advise as individuals, as members of a small panel, or as an entire group on national security issues.

4. The regular participation of the members of such a group in national security matters would probably result in their having a better perspective than a group can possibly develop over a short period of time. In addition, regular participation of this kind would be unlikely to attract the public attention that the preparation of a report by a specially constituted group attracts.

Arthur S. Flemming

[illegible]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

SUBJECT: Executive Office Organization for Management Activities

This is in reply to your memorandum of November 25, 1957, enclosing Percy Brundage's memorandum of comment dated November 16, 1957, on the above subject.

You may recall that the concept of an Office of Administration and Management in the Executive Office of the President, the head of which would have Cabinet rank and would function as a key member of the White House staff, has long been our first preference. Our ultimate objective, thus, has been very similar to the organization which you sketched on the chart which you attached, incorporating the Budget Bureau, the Personnel Adviser's office and new offices for inspections and planning coordination. We have not, however, considered it would be adequate merely to rename and expand the present Budget Bureau.

Up to now, we have been deterred from recommending an Office of Administration and Management as the immediate next step because it would require a reorganization plan or other legislative action, including amendment of the Budget and Accounting Act and other laws which vest important budget and management responsibilities directly in the Director of the Budget Bureau.

Our October 10, 1957 proposal contemplating appointment of an Assistant (or Deputy Assistant) to the President for Management, was in a sense a compromise. We felt that such an official would:

(1) Provide immediate strengthening of facilities within the White House to relieve the President and you of workload resulting from administrative and management responsibilities; and

(2) Provide a White House focal point to stimulate development of plans and follow-through action to assure establishment of an Office of Administration and Management at the earliest opportune time.

On reconsideration in the light of developments during recent weeks, we feel that the climate may now be more favorable for Congressional support of proposals to strengthen the President's Executive Office organization and to relieve Presidential workload. If your estimate of the outlook for the next session of Congress coincides with ours, we would favor omitting the interim step which we proposed previously and instead would propose transmittal of a reorganization plan early next year to accomplish without delay the basic legislative changes which are needed. Additional steps to complete the new organization could be taken subsequently by Executive Order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If you concur, we recommend that you ask the Budget Bureau, in cooperation with this Committee, to develop an appropriate reorganization plan and supplementing Executive orders to accomplish the following:

By Reorganization Plan

(1) Establish in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Administration and Management, headed by a Secretary with Cabinet rank and with pay equivalent to the head of an Executive department.

(2) Transfer the Bureau of the Budget to the proposed Office of Administration and Management, and transfer to the Secretary of Administration and Management all statutory and other authorities now vested directly in the Director of the Budget Bureau.

(3) Authorize the transfer to, or establishment in, the proposed Office of Administration and Management, such other White House and Executive Office administrative and management offices, personnel and facilities, as the President may determine from time to time.

(4) Authorize the proposed Secretary of Administration and Management to appoint such assistants and staff as he may require, and accord the proposed Secretary maximum flexibility in organizing and reorganizing the Office of Administration and Management as he may deem necessary from time to time.

By Executive Order or Other Action

(5) Transfer to the Office of Administration and Management, the office and activities of the President's Personnel Adviser.

(6) Establish in the Office of Administration and Management, a long-range planning coordination activity, including planning in areas of government-wide concern, with responsibility for anticipating planning problems and suggesting to the Secretary areas or matters lacking proper planning attention, especially where not clearly the responsibility of any one department or agency. (This could also provide an organizational base for special survey groups, such as those concerned with public works planning, aviation facilities planning and Hoover Commission implementation.)

(7) In establishing an inspector general function at the Executive Office level, we agree with your recent suggestion that this should be started on a very modest basis. As an initial step, therefore, it would seem feasible to attach one or more inspectors to the Management and Organization staff. Later, if the growth of the activity justified, a separate office of inspections could be established under the Secretary of Administration and Management.

(8) You will note that we have indicated on the chart a coordination responsibility with respect to the General Services Administration. As you know, we feel that in view of its large operating responsibilities, GSA should remain an independent agency. However, it seems appropriate that the new Secretary be made responsible for providing White House coordination, advice and policy guidance as required by this Government-wide service organization. This arrangement can be handled informally, perhaps by a Presidential letter, after the new Office of Administration and Management is established.

(9) Presidential advisory committees and special study groups also should look to the new Secretary as their focal point of White House contact. In fact, in certain cases the new Secretary might be designated as chairman or as the White House member of such committees. To cite a specific example, he could be designated chairman, or a member ex officio, of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

FURTHER COMMENT

There are, of course, other questions to be answered and details to be worked out in the development of the specific reorganization plan and supplementing Executive orders.

We have not made a specific recommendation as to whether the proposed Secretary of Administration and Management should be confirmed by the Senate. The present Director of the Bureau of the Budget is not confirmed, but it seems unlikely that the President could receive congressional approval of a Secretary of Cabinet rank without the requirement of Senate confirmation. On the other hand, if the new official is formally identified as a member of the White House staff, the precedent that White House staff members do not require Senate confirmation might apply.

Also, we have not specified whether the new Secretary should be provided with an under secretary and assistant secretaries. A decision on this point will be necessary by the time the reorganization plan is put into final form. Decision whether to include provision in the reorganization plan for such specified subordinate officials should take into account the question whether Senate confirmation should be specified for such officials.

It is our thought that heads of subordinate bureaus and offices (such as budget, personnel, and planning coordination) would be designated "directors" and would not require Senate confirmation.

While the proposed Secretary should be given as much discretion as possible in organizing the Office of Administration and Management, the form of organization which we have in mind is illustrated in the attached chart (Tab-A). You will note that we would transfer from the Budget Bureau and organize into offices directly available to the new Secretary, such functions as legislative reference, management and organization, and statistical and reports control, with the Budget Bureau concentrating solely on its important budget and finance activities.

Nelson A. Rockefeller
Chairman

Attachment

Telephone Calls Jan 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Phone ca~~	~~ll, DDE to George Allen (1 pg)~~ Opened on Re-Rev, RJ, 4/19/84	~~1/27/58~~	~~C~~
2. ~~Phone ca~~	~~ll, DDE to Dulles~~ re Stassen memorandum RR 84-6 KR 3/27/84 (1 pg)	~~1/14/58~~	~~C*~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 30
Folder: Telephone Calls Jan 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta
January 31, 1958

7:30 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

8:00 Mr. Hagerty called the President -- all these calls were in connection with the successful launching by the Jupiter C of the Explorer satellite, the first U. S. success.

9:40 Mr. Hagerty to the President

10:45 Mr. Hagerty to the President

11:59 The President to Mr. Hagerty - talked with Betty Allen

12:07 General Goodpaster to the President

12:52 Mr. Hagerty to the President

All this reported to press in what is called "Jim's finest hour"

February 1, 1958

11:49 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

2:44 Secretary of State called the President

February 2, 1958

9:05 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

January 31, 1958.

10:43	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
11:09	The President called Secretary Herter
7:58 pm	Mrs. Eisenhower called The President in Augusta.

TELEPHONE CALLS
CHRONOLOGY
January 30, 1958

10:23	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
1:52	The President called General Persons who was having lunch with Speaker Rayburn on the Hill -- cancelled
1:53	The President called acw
7:02	The President called acw
9:33	Mr. Hagerty called The President.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
January 28, 1958

1:50 Called Dr. Milton

2:00 Tried to get General Swing but cancelled and at

2:04 Talked to Attorney General

3:34 Called Mrs. Eisenhower; said plan for office building at Gettysburg dropped

4:56 Governor Adams talked to the President -- about Arthur Larson going to Kansas City to discuss speech

4:58 Called Mrs. Whitman

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 28, 1958.

The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower to discuss the floral arrangements being sent to the funeral. As is customary a floral piece will be sent from the surviving brothers with their first names. A white cross is being sent (will go on Columbine) from the President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Dr. Milton had already discussed this with Mrs. Eisenhower this morning. The President was satisfied.

Dr. Milton will join the President for cocktails tonight.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 28, 1958.

The President called the Attorney General reference a request by Victor Emanuel. Mr. Emanuel's wife has been very ill and he has had a problem in securing qualified domestic help. He now has two men (one of whom is Portuguese by birth and a butler - the other is English) whom he would like to bring to this country. These men work together as a team. However, the Portuguese quota is oversubscribed and he cannot bring the one man over. The men will not be separated. The other is completely cleared and can sail at any time.

The President said he had been advised by a Mr. Connor whoever he was, to communicate with the Immigration and Naturalization people -- the President had tried to reach General Swing who was on his way to a meeting. The Attorney General commented he had just seen Swing in his office. He advised the President he was sure something could be done, i.e., even a special bill to Congress. The President said he would send the Attorney General a note on it.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 27, 1958.

10:25	The President called George Allen
10:35	The President called George Allen
3:45	The President called Secretary Mitchell
5:11	The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower
5:45	Dr. Milton called The President
5:46	The President called General Goodpaster
6:16	The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 27, 1958

The President called George Allen twice. The first time he said that he after discussion with Mr. Donohue and Mr. Ruschmeyer had decided to file amended income tax returns for the years in which the soil bank payments (which he did not know about) had been received, and pay the income tax necessary.

Later: The President called George Allen again to tell him further about his conversation with General Nevins. They had discussed need for another bull in addition to Ankonian 3551, and also they fact that Mr. Allen was unhappy about getting too many cows. The President had told General Nevins that he thought the three farms would support 90 to 100 cows without any trouble.

About the sale, Mr. Allen said it could not be said that the President had anything to do with the sale, that the name Eisenhower Farms would not even be mentioned.

Mr. Allen is going to California for a month (he said he would keep in touch with me - acw).

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 27, 1958

The President called Secretary Mitchell and told him he had just read the memo of January 10th regarding labor control negotiatins in automobile industry and that it says the Secretary of Commerce would have some interest in the problem. The President asked Secretary Mithcell if this was correct from Mitchell's viewpoint. Mitchell commented that Commerce would have no legal interest but rather from the point of view of what comes out of the bargain. The President then said he would make a copy and send it to Mitchell and "that's all." He then said if Mitchell thought he ought to send a copy also to Weeks he would do it. Mithcell agreed. The President said after the three (Mitchell, Weeks and the Attorney General) had a chance to llook it over, outline their convictions, then he would think of a meeting. Mitchell said all right!

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 25, 1958

5:23 pm	The President asked the operator to Call Secretary McElroy if he were in the office -- otherwise cancell -- was not in office.
10:32 p.m.	General Goodpaster called The President.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 24, 1958.

4:26	General Gruenther called The President
4:29	The President called Governor Adams
4:30	The President called Colonel Schulz

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 24, 1958

The President called Colonel Schulz to clarify an appointment on Monday with Ruschmeyer and General Nevins. Colonel Schulz informed him Donohue was also coming in. The President queried him about "the other two" -- Jackson and Montgomery. Colonel Schulz told him that time was such he had thought we might leave that off. The President agreed said there was no rush at all.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 24, 1958

General Gruenther called the President to tell him of a conversation he had with a friend of his re Governor Adams. This friend reported the Governor as being very depressed and "down in the dumps" over the recent publicity and misunderstanding which has arised due to apparent differences in speeches of the President and the Governor at Republican dinners last Monday. General Gruenther recommended some cheering up for Governor Adams and suggested the President invite the Governor for a drink this evening with George Allen, Bill Robinson and the President. The President after ascertaining General Gruenther would not conflict with his previous dinner engagement (BAC honoring General Gruenther at 7:30 pm) asked him to join the group also.

Immediately following the call from General Gruenther The President called Governor Adams and told him he was having some friends in for drinks including General Gruenther. That Gruenther was just going to call Governor Adams to ask him to join the General for a drink so the President said let's all get together at the house at 5:15. Governor Adams accepted.

TELEPHONE CALLS
THURSDAY, Jan 23, 1958

11:10 The President called Secretary Weeks; talked at 11:14

12:02 Allen Dulles called The President

2:00 The President called acw

5:40 The President called Bob Hartley at the Farm

5:56 General Nevins called The President

6:15 General Goodpaster alled The President

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 23, 1958.

When Senator Knowland was in the President's office, the President called Secretary Weeks about the Pan American Great Circle Route decision. (Senator Knowland wants Pan American certified to be a competitor of North West Airlines). The specific question the President asked -- which Secretary Weeks said he would look up -- was whether there could be a request for a review of the case in say six months. The President said Senator Knowland had told him that the figures presented by the Commerce Department were not authentic and not "modern."

During the conversation the President said he was basing his decision on what he considered to be the honesty of Durfee and Fitzgerald. Weeks agreed as far as Durfee was concerned, said he did not know Fitzgerald. The President said that Durfee had vouched for Fitzgerald.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 22, 1958.

11:42 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower who was in New York and not expected to return until 9 P.M. -- cncld

5:35 The President called acw

5:40 ACW called The President

TELEPHONE CALLS
JDanuary 21, 1958

11:50	Secretary Anderson called The President -- call completed at 2:40
5:15	The President called Secretary Dulles
6:25	The President called acw
7:05	The President called General Beedle Smith

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 21, 1958

Secretary Anderson called and told the President that the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank had asked approval of the Federal Reserve Board to reduce federal discount rate to 2 3/4% and that this request had been approved and would be announced at 4 o'clock. The President was pleased. The vote was four to two. Secretary Anderson further commented that the vote count would not be given out and that his comment when asked, would be that he thinks it is a very good thing.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 20, 1958

8:42 The President called Congressman Carl Vinson

9:49 The President called Secretary Dulles

11:10 The President called Nelson [redacted] Rockefeller; talked at 11:16

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 20, 1958

The President to Nelson Rockefeller re defense re-organization.

The President referred to a chart prepared by Mr. Rockefeller on Defense and commented that he understood he was going to stick by it -- that he had not changed his convictions. Mr. Rockefeller assured him he had not. The President then told him confidentially that General Bradley (Omar) felt the same way and had commented, Bill goes along with it, or rather in this manner, "that'd be three, Nelson, Bill and me."

Mr. Rockefeller was very surprised and pleased. Said he had been working with Bill and that he also had had an interesting conversation with Tom Gates (a close friend of his). Gates had implied he wanted to talk to Mr. Rockefeller; he wasn't frozen in his ideas.

The President then said the purpose of his call was "to make sure you were attending these meetings." He referred to a previous discussion regarding details of the plans, i.e., giving three years credit for working on joint staff, re strategic planning; and commented it is necessary to be flexible on things of this nature. He said that General Bradley goes even further in detail. Bradley suggests that Assistant or Under Secretaries of Defense be the administrative secretaries of the Services. In this manner you get rid of idea of separated authority. The President cautioned "say nothing at all or we defeat ourselves." He then told Mr. Rockefeller we can discuss this when you next come in.

Mr. Rockefeller said there were two things he wanted to mention to the President. Secretary McElroy had agreed to a series of questions which Mr. Rockefeller had worked on with Budget people on Saturday and that they were given to General Goodpaster this morning for his okay. The other thing -- Secretary McElroy mentioned at the Saturday morning meeting that the President had commented he would like to attend these meetings from time to time. This was greeted with much enthusiasm by members of committee. Mr. Rockefeller said that was one of the important things -- it gave everybody the knowledge of the President's deep interest and convictions in this matter.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 20, 1958

The President called Carl Vinson. He called him "Uncle Carl" and said he had always known that his Committee did not "leak at the seams." He added that a military man had just reported to him on the sense of satisfaction he had as a result of the Committee's action -- said that he was beginning to feel like a gentleman again. The President said he wanted to thank Congressman Vinson on behalf of every man in the armed services.

Vinson thanked the President and said that a little bit later on, as soon as he got all the facts, he was going to make a speech on the floor of the House ssying that we were not defenseless, not impotent, that we had the greatest military establishment in the world.

The President said "good."

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 18, 1958

9:34 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower.

1:26 The President called acw

1:38 The President called acw

1:50 The President called acw

January 19, 1958

11:06 George Allen called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 17, 1958

The President called the Vice President about the Eric Johnston Committee. Apparently the question was whether Herbert Hoover and Harry Truman would be included in the dinner. The President felt the thing might be a "bobby trap" and the Vice President agreed.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 16, 1958

5:19 President called Bob Hartley at Farm -- gone to Harrisburg Farm Show -- cancelled

5:20 President called Colonel Schulz -- in Chicago -- cancelled

5:31 President called acw

5:34 President called acw

6:29 President called Usher -- talked to Scouten

[illegible] Library

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1958

Bob Hartley called -- said the President wanted the results of the Show in which they had entered two heiffers.

They were:

Queen of E. F. who placed first in her class
and,
Barbarosa of E. F. who placed fifth in the same class.

Another point of interest was that Malardin (?) Farm owned the grand champion bull and grand champion female.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 15, 1958

8:05 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President (to suggest he change from brown to gray suit for press conference)

9:05 President called Secretary Dulles - re press conference question

11:05 President called Dulles to report he had "goofed" in press conference on statement he said was in Bulganin letter, that was removed.

11:47 President called General Snyder about paintings

2:13 President called Secretary Dulles

3:32 Secretary Dulles called the President

6:21 President called acw

7:01 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

7:26 George Allen called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 15, 1958

The President called the Secretary of State to report that he "goofed" on one question. He said at press conference that in the letter to Bulganin was a statement that he, the President, hoped that Bulganin would give the same publicity to the President's reply in the Soviet Union as we had given to Bulganin's letter. This sentence was in an early draft but was taken out by the State Department in the final draft because Bulganin's second letter has not been made public. President had added at press conference that in any event that was the way he felt. The Secretary said that was fine -- he was glad it had happened that way.

The Secretary inquired if the President had had a good talk with C. D. Jackson last night. Yes -- apparently CD is thinking of taking an Assistant Secretary of State job -- the President feels he will do it. The President said that as far as last night went, CD was "all on the side of the angels."

Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 15, 1958

Secretary Dulles called the President to tell him they are completing talks with Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Kingdom of Laos. A communique has been written and will be released in the name of the President. The Secretary then read the latter portion of the communique for the President's approval. President said he thought it was okay.

Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 15, 1958

The President called Secretary Dulles and read to him a paragraph from a letter he had received from Governor Stassen which made three points: (1) the liberation of Austria (2) establishment of Atoms for Peace Program (3) the easing of the Iron Curtain for movements.)I gathered from the conversation these questions were made in relation to the time element of the Summit Meeting in 1955.)

Secretary Dulles told the President the Austrian Treaty had been agreed to; that in fact, the President had stipulated this agreement as a necessity to his attending the Summit Meeting. Once the agreement had been made, the way was then cleared for the President's attendance at the Conference.

With regard to the "Atoms for Peace Program" started in December 1953 the President asked if "these other people had don anything about helping to establish" the Program. Secretary Dulles said "No, they were already cooperating and that this particular question had no relation with the Summit Conference."

On the third point "easing of Iron Curtain for movements" Secretary Dulles said the Foreign Ministers had been negotiating on this point for the last six months.

Secretary Dulles had been working on a speech he is to give to the Press Club tomorrow and had just received the Stassen letter. He has not had a chance to look at it. The President was surprised to hear of his speech and told him there was no rush on the letter -- that he really didn't "know what to do with the damned thing."

TELEPHONE CALLS - January 15, 1958

The President called General Snyder to determine if the portrait Tommy Stephens painted of Bob Jones -- there's a picture of Bob Jones hanging in the golf house at New York -- is the same one as that that the President tried to copy.

General Snyder reminded the President he had done one of Jones in an outdoor scene, the President 'remembered said it was the same one as at the golf house.

General Snyder will check it out.

General Snyder called back and told me the portrait the President referred to was the one Tommy painted for the USPGA in New York. The President was just leaving the oflfice and General Snyder said he would tell him on the way upstairs.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 14, 1957

10:45	The President called Secretary Dulles
4:51	The President called Secretary Dulles
6:09	The President called Governor Adams.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 14, 1958

The President called Secretary Dulles to see if he had read 5 page memorandum from Harold Stassen. Said the only disagreement with Dulles was that Stassen said "I do not share Foster's uncertainty about the success of our free way of life in future economic and idea competition." This statement had been made at a Cabinet meeting in a positive manner and Stassen had turned it around. Dulles said the funny thing was that after Cabinet Stassen had come up to him and said he agreed with the statement. The President and Dulles will discuss this memorandum after Dulles has had an opportunity to read it.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 13, 1958

11:36 The Attorney General - re Petroleum Advisory Council - see letter to Pete Jones

12:20 acw

3:02 Mrs. Eisenhower re Ambassador and Mrs. Whitney staying at White House end of week

6:30 General Gruenther presumably re bridge hand

7:20 Dr. Hauge - called but did not speak

8:35 Major John

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 11, 1957.

8:43 The President called Secretary McElory, not in yet. The Secretary returned the call at 9:01.

8:43 The President called Attorney General Rogers; finally talked at 10:26

8:48 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

9:26 The President called Secretary Dulles

11:10 The President called George Allen -- acw talked

12:06 The President called ACW

2:18 The President called ACW

January 12, 1957

11:58 The President called Attorney General Rogers -- he was golfing The President said to hold the call.

4:23 The Attorney General called ACW and cancelled the call when Mrs. Whitman was not in ghe office.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 11, 1958

The President called the Secretary of State regarding an exercise proposed by the Air Force either on British territory or -- at least -- somewhere where the British government would most certainly have an interest. The President, who knew nothing of the exercise until yesterday, thought it was a little tough to hold it with Harold Macmillan being in India. At the end of the conversation the President said he would chat with Quarles a little more about the matter and perhaps call the Secretary back.

The Secretary said that at ten this morning he was having meeting to go over final suggestions on Bulganin letter. He asked if the suggestions were only minor, should he make them without consulting the President, and the President said yes.

The President did say that he thought perhaps ought to be stronger in the letter the fact that we wanted to know when the Russians were going to start honoring the promises they have made. The Secretary agreed to sharpen that up.

The President also intimated he would like to see some concrete proposals of our own in letter; the Secretary thought there were plenty in the draft as it stands.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 10, 1058

11:50	The President called Pete Jones to invite him down for weekend of bridge.
12:12	Secretary Dulles called the President - at house
12:25	President called Colonel Schulz about Sgt. Moaney
6:00	President called Usher
7:00	Major John called the President
7:18	President called Usher

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 9, 1958

9:40	Called Mrs. Whitman re State of Union
10:45	Ditto
1:46	Called acw to say Mr. Larson should take several days off
4:12	Called Speaker Rayburn - see report
415	Called Senator Knowland, talked at 5:40 from House
4:16	Called Congressman Martin
4:22	Tried to reach Congressman Halleck, wrote him note
5:12	Called farm
5:15	Called Usher
5:32	Called Usher
5:33	Called acw
5:40	Called Senator Knowland
7:28	Called Major John Eisenhower

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 8th, 1957

8:24 The President called George Allen in New York

8:42 The President called George Allen in New York

12:10 The President called Secretary Dulles -- at the Capitol, call not completed.

3:28 The President called Secretary Anderson

3:35 The President called Secretary Anderson

3:52 The President called Secretary McElroy

4:01 The President called Secretary Dulles

5:20 The President called ACW

5:40 The President called Arthur Larson

5:50 The President called ACW

5:55 The President called ACW

6:37 The President called ACW

6:51 The President called Secretary McElroy

7:12 The President called Colonel Schulz -- then went to the Mansion, Colonel Schulz met him there.

7:15 The President called Secretary McElroy.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 8, 1958

The President called Secretary Anderson to check with him statement he proposed to make in the State of the Union. The Statement is to be in effect that in "spite of the imperative increase in military budget we shall still be able to finance our security effort out of expected current revenue. Certainly this will be our great effort."

The Secretary agreed -- and added that this business of a "balanced budget" was by way of being a great cliche, anyway. The President said he thought so too.

The President called the Secretary a second time and read him a paragraph. The Secretary agreed to the wording (probably the finished version of the above statement).

The President tried to call Secretary McElroy; he was on Hill, testifying. The President said okay.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 7, 1958

12:31 Congressman Joe Martin called the President who was resting; talked to acw; transferred to General Persons Office, talked with Jack Martin

6:53 President called George Allen in New York City

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 6, 1958

12:58 The President called Major John Eisenhower

2:15 The President called Secretary Dulles

5:15 The President called Mr. Hagerty

5:24 The President called Mr. Hagerty (in Cabinet Room)

5:32 The President called acw

7:22 The President called Secretary Dulles

8:33 The President called Secretary Dulles

8:38 The President called acw -- no answer, finally talked 8:42

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 6, 1958

The Secretary of State called to tell the President that two Ministers in the British Government (under Thornycroft -- it was not clear whether he was one) had resigned in protest against the measures the government isusing to keep inflationary tendencies under control.

Said Macmillan had had a bad weekend. Lloyd had appealed for our help to try to unddr play situation. Dulles has already talked to Bob Anderson about matter.

Both the President and the Secretary said they had the greatest admiration for Macmillan.

President will try to look over Macmillan reply to Bulganin, which is very short and does not contain much new, before 5:00.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 4, 1958

2:25 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

4:09 Secretary Dulles called The President

7:03 The President called Secretary Dulles

January 5, 1958

12:02 Secretary Dulles called The President; talked at ~~[illegible]~~ 1:01

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 3, 1958

1:27 The President called acw

4:00 The President called Secretary Dulles

5:52 The President called George Humphrey at Thomasville -- was out, finally talked at 6:09

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 2, 1958.

9:42	The President called Cliff Roberts in New York City
11:45	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower at the Farm.
12:01	The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower.
12:30	The President called the First Lady
12:31	The President called the Usher -- talked with Scouten
12:33	The President called Governor Adams
12:40	The President called the First Lady
2:05	The President called Mrs. George Allen
2:32	Secretary Dulles called The President
6:49	The President called The First Lady
8:18	The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 2, 1958.

The President called Dr. Milton -- regarding the appointment this afternoon when Dr. Milton plans to discuss with the President the things he sees wrong in the educational program as announced by Mr. Folsom.

Dr. Milton said he had seen this program coming about three weeks ago; that he went to Governor Adams and said he had not talked out about anything not in his professional field. He asked for a crack at the educational program before it hit the press. He was not told of the program.

The President said that when something came up in Dr. Milton's own field he had every right to talk.

An appointment was arranged for this afternoon; Dr. Milton is to see the President first, then to be joined by Dr. Kilian.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 1, 1958

11:24 The President called Arthur Larson

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

SIGNATURES
January 31, 1958

1. Rev Edwin T. Dahlberg, thanks for expression of sympathy in death of Arthur Eisenhower
2. Ditto Shah of Iran
3. Ditto Hon Luiz Munoz-Marin Gov of Puerto Rico
4. Ditto Turkish Ambassador, Ali S. H. Urguplu
5. Ditto Brother Luke, St. John's College
6. Ditto Haile Selassie I
7. Ditto Secy Gen Dag Hammarskjold
8. Ditto Mrs. John C. Gall
9. Ditto Hon Norris Cotton
10. Ditto Queen Elizabeth
11. Ditto Tom Pappas
12. Ditto Carlos P. Romulo
13. Ditto Gov Dennis J. Roberts
14. Ditto Ambassador Najib-Ullah (Afghanistan)
15. Ditto Rep Daniel J. Flood
16. Ditto Secy Mitchell
17. Ditto Hon Richmond B. Keech, Judge US Dict Court for DC
18, Ditto Monsignor D. V. Foley, Loras College
19. Ditto Mrs. Charles P. Howard
20. Ditto Gen Heaton
21. Ditto John M. Ashbrook & members of Young Rep Leadership Tng Sch
22. Ditto Mr. Raymond Pitcairn
23. Ditto Karl S. Betts

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 31, 1958

24. Hon Theodore R. McKeldin, thanks for expression of sympathy

25. Ditto Sister M. Alfred Noble, C.S.J.

26. Ditto Hon H. Alexander Smith

27. Ditto Mr. A. H. Forney

28. Ditto Senator Thruston B. Morton and commendation of talk to Salute to Congress dinnes

29. Mrs. George C. Brock, thanks for telegram re DDE appearance and talk before United Republican dinners

30. Kenneth G. Reinhart, Jr., re naming of new elementary school in Gettysburg after DDE and re personal appearance of DDE at dedication of school

31. General Mark W. Clark, re appt with Gen Clark and Commander Gleason to discuss Boys Camps - tentatively Feb 27th at 11:15

32. Roy M. Coughlin, thanks for copy of 1915 Howitzer.

33. Mrs. Mary Martello, thanks for embroidered veil sent as token of appreciation of freedoms enjoyed in this country. Also phot:

For Mrs. Mary Martello with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 Begley)

34. Capt Carline E. Koger, thanks for Xmas card -- going to try to paint it.

35. Mr. S. J. E. Elfinger, thanks for painting of alleged homesite of President's ancestor in Germany.

36. Mrs. Thomas White, expression of sympathy on death of husband

37. With best wishes and warm regard to the daughter of one of my very great friends, Mary Ann Monnet - DDE (8x10 microphone)

38. Sen Lyndon B. Johnson, thanks for his statements on Preparedness Subcommittee hearings.

39. Gov Dan Thornton -- telegram of birthday wishes

SIGNATURES (cont)

January 31, 1958

40. Mrs. David H. Marx, thanks fr expression of sympathy -- sorry to learn of Dave's illness, a

41. Lt Gen Davidson, thanks for expression of sympathy -- also to officers and cadets at USMA

42. Hon Arthur Summerfield, thanks for expression of sympathy and for red roses

43. Hon Thomas E. Martin, thanks for cy of your introduction of Secy Seaton at Des Moines and for your reaction to my (DDE) speech in Chicago

44. Mrs. Jewett Milan Harris, thanks for expression of sympathy

45. Ditto Pope Pius

SIGNATURES
January 30, 1958

1. Vice Admiral George Anderson, re future surgery and get well msg
2. John Merrill Olin re duck shooting in Arkansas and supply of quail
3. Mayor Louis C. Miriani (Detroit) expression of sympathy on death of Arthur Eisenhower
4. Ditto Ambassador Hollington K. Tong, China
5. Ditto Mr. Edward F. Moore and Republican Central Committee of Cook County
6. Ditto Mr. and Mrs. Clinton R. Black, Jr.
7. Ditto Mr. Joseph Wagenheim
8. Ditto Ambassador Luis Quintanilla
9. Ditto Mr. W. Lawrence McLane
10. Ditto Hon Ward M. Canaday
11. Ditto Hon Felisa R. Gautier, San Juan, a
12. Ditto Dr. and Mrs. Louis H. Evans, a
13. Ditto Mr. James M. Pafford and Republicans of Falmouth, a
14. Ditto Hon Wilber M. Brucker, a
15. Ditto, Arthur H. Sulzberger, a
16. Ditto, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Woodruff, a
17. Ditto Hon Lewis L. Strauss, a
18. Ditto Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, a
19. Ditto, Mr. Harry A. Bullis, a
20. Ditto Mr. E. Taylor Chewning, a
21. Ditto Hon Ivy Baker Priest, a

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 30, 1958

22. Ditto Hon Henrique Rodrigues Valle, Charge d'affaires of Brazil, a

23. John S. Gleason, Jr., re American Legion's fifth Annual "Back to God" 1resentation on Feb 1st. secy McElroy to participate for DDE.

24. Ed Dudley, re arrival of new set of clubs from Spaldings.

25. Robert T. Jones, re arrival of new set of clubs of Spaldings.

26. Don Tait, A. G. Spaling and Bros, Inc., re arrival of new set of clubs

27. Hon James A. Farley, expression of sympathy on death of Arthur Eisenhower.

28. Ditto Hon Sam Rayburn

29. Ditto Mr. Charles M. White

30. Hon James c. Auchincloss, unable to meeting boys fm Groton School Mar 24th or 25th.

31. Maj Gen Henry B. Sayler, Ret., thanks for expression of sympathy on occasinn of Arthur Eisenhower's death.

32. Ditto Thomas J. Watson, Jr.

33. Ditto Ambassador Miguel Angel Campa of Cuba

34. Ditto Fred C. Helm, former classmate of Arthur Eisenhower's at Abilene

35. Ditto Exc Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Nicaragua

36. Ditto Sisters of Saint Casimir

37. Ditto Mr. Clarence Dillon

38. Ditto Ambassador of Italy, Signor Manlio Brosio

39. Ditto Hon John Sherman Cooper

40. Ditto Mr. James G. Stahlman

41. Ditto W. Alton Jones

42. Ditto Ambassador of the Dominican Republic Don Manuel A. de Moya

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 30, 1958

43. Ditto Hon Carroll D. Kearns

44. Ditto Ambassador of Japan Koichiro Asakai

45. Ditto Mr. George V. Cooper

46. Ditto Boby Cutler

47. Ditto Mr. E. J. Price

48. Hon Walter H. Judd, thanks for sending copy of ltr fm Bertin C. Gamble. (See next entry)

49. Bertin C. Gamble, thanks for support and confidence in President and Vice President. (ltr fwd by Congressman Judd)

50. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Bampfield, greetings on 100th birthday

51. Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., message re commemoration of 225th Anniversary of founding of Colony of Georgia by Gen James Edward Oglethorpe.

52. David Marx, get well message, sorry to learn of recent hospitalization

53. Hugh G. Humphreys, thanks for seed potatoes and eating potatoes.

54. Mr. Marion L. J. Lambert, thanks for expression of sympathy, a

55. " Edward Tate and member of Central Body of Universal United Masonry, a

56. Ditto Mr. H. Peter Kriendler, a

57. Ditto Spyros Skouras, a

58. Ditto Jock Lawrence, a

59. Ditto Hon Francis E. Walter, a

60. Ditto Hon James H. Douglas

61. Ditto His Exc Hector David Castro

62. Hon Anwar Niazi, ditto

63. Ditto Mr. and Mrs. Bolling Jones

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 30, 1958

64. Ditto King Hussein, Jordan

65. Ditto Ambassador Abba Eban, Israel

66. Ditto Secy Gen Dr. Jose A. Mora, OAS

67. Ditto George Champion,

68. Ditto Justice Harlan

69. Allan A. Ryan, re Ankonian 3551

70. Maj Gen & Mrs. Geo A. Horkan, thanks for mushrooms and just personal note.

71. Victor Emanuel, servant situation resolved

722. Hon Wm P. Rogers, thanks for handling matter so efficiently - re Victor Emanuel

73. Mrs. Wm. Fletcher Russell, thanks for sending book about schools in Siberia

74. Miss Mary Ann Nevins, thanks for Christmas card.

SIGNATURES
January 28, 1958.

1. For Herman R. Purdy with best wishes and personal regard from his friend, DDE (x11x14 DDE and Dr. Purdy at Farm)

2. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Rowan, thanks for Xmas card and personal note re visit of Queen Elizabeth

3. Wm. G. Saltonstall, thanks for support and commendation of State of Union msg

4. Brig Gen Edwin N. Clark, thanks for cys of "Fisherman's Prayer"

5. Ralph McGill, thanks for clipping about Abilene

6. C. C. Philippe, thanks for note re French reaction to DDE's presence at NATO meetings

7. Martin E. King, thanks for support and resolutions adopted by Republican Club of Mamaroneck and Larchmont, Inc.

8. Sigurd S. Larmon, re personal survey on awareness of public re power (Congressional or Executive for reorganization of DOD

9 Arthur E. Summerfield, Jr., thanks for note re Chicago talk; and re Heidi

10 Louis Sudler, thanks for singing National Anthem at Chicago dinner - & re his efforts to lower the key of music for the Anthem.

11. Mr. Nelson F. Lyon re service rivalries and reorganization of DOD

12. Samuel Clark Waugh, thanks for book "Roundup"

13. Dr. J. H. Jackson, thanks to Natl Baptist Convention for telegram of support re efforts for world peace.

14. Hon Joe Holt, thanks for introducing two Administration labor bills

15. Hon Antoni N. Sadlak, re pending stainless steel flatware tariff case.

16. Hon John J. Rhodes, thanks for introducing HR 10248, part of Administration's labor program.

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 28, 1958.

17. Hon Walter S. Baring, notified the President he will vote in favor of national defense but will oppose free trade, foreign aid and reciprocal trades per desires of constituents.

18. Mr. William S. Paley, thanks for copy of report on "The Role of the Trustees of Columbia University."

19. To Bootsie and Joe Swing with the affectionate regard of their devoted friend, Ike Eisenhower (11x14 TES) (two photos)
For Bootsie and Joe Swigh with affectionate regard fm Ike Eisenhower

20. For Eugene Ormandy with best wishes from DDE (11x14 TES)

21. To Major Lenox R. Lohr with best wishes to a distinguished American DDE (requested by Fred Gurley)

22. Chancellor Adenauer, re. his reply to Bulganin's letter.

23. John M. Ashbrook, thanks for handbook compiled for Young Republican Leadership Training School and for designation DDE as Honorary Faculty Member

24. W. Alton Jones, thanks for fishing ad hunting kits.

25. Frank Kelly, thanks for Christmas card and report of Latin American tour.

26. Dean Huggins, thanks for sending picture of DDE's father found among his grandfather's belongings. Also 2 8x10 fac pictures sent with inscription added To Henny Huggins and For Dean Huggins.

27. Hon C. Wm O'Neill sorry to learn of heart attack (Gov of Ohio)

28. Ernest R. Breech, thanks for draft statement and for speech re labor contract negotiations in auto industry

29. Joyce Hall, thanks for expression of sympathy and offer of apt in Kansas City while there to attend Arthur's funeral

30. Hon Harry Darby, thanks for express of sympathy and offer of help

31. Sidney Weinberg, thanks for express of sympathy

32. Ambassador of Spain Jose Maria de Areilza, thanks for expression of sympathy

SIGNATURES (cont0
January 28, 1958

33. Hon James R. Duncan, thanks for expression of sympathy

34. Ezra Taft Benson, thanks for expression of sympathy

35. Edgar Hoover, thanks for expression of sympathy - congratulations on receipt of Award for Distinguished Civilian Service

36. Lyndon Johnson, thanks for expression of sympathy

37. Fred Seaton, thanks for expression of sympathy

38. Chief Justice, Supreme Court, thanks for expression of sympathy

39. Ditto John McClure

40. Ditto David Sarnoff

41. Ditto Mayor Wagner

42. Ditto Billy Byars

43. Ditto Chairman and Mrs. Len Hall

44. Ditto Ambassador John Lodge

45. Ditto Sen and Mrs. Styles Bridges

46. Ditto Senator Talmadge

47. Ditto Tom Dewey

48. Ditto Oscar Malo

49. ~~Ditto~~Hon Everett Dirksen, thanks for cufflinks

50. His Excellency Syngman Rhee, thanks for express of sympathy

51. Thomas B. Butler, ditto

52. John H. Sengstacke, thanks for telegram advising re DDE's selection for Chicago Defender's 1957 Honor Roll of Democracy and for copy of edition of paper which carried the story.

SIGNATURES

January 27, 1958

1. Mr. F. Leon Herron, thanks for commendation and for prayers

2. Hon Margaret Chase Smith, thanks for sending constituent's letter protesting propsoed 5¢ postal rate.

3. Paul F. Perkins, thanks for generous comments on State of Union - remarks re son Roswell Perkins formerly with Administration

4. Mr. Dave Scneder and Mr. Ernie Cochran, thanks for automatic pencil forwarded by Senator Allott and for support of Administration

5. Dr. Chas L. Maxwell, regret at not seeing Dr and Mrs. Maxwell at Chicago dinner

6. Comander Charles Brendler, USN Band, thanks for harmonica (special inscribed case) similar to those used for Navy recruiting purposes and also for smaller ones for grandchildren.

7. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, re death of Arthur Eisenhower and funeral arrangements.

8. Hon Cecil H. Underwood, thanks for telegram to Gov Adams re appt of John D. Hoblitzell, Jr. to US Senate to succeed Sen Neely.

SIGNATURES
January 25, 1958

supplemental page

1. Arthur Krock re comparison of President with George Washington

2. E. James Hickey, re same subject - Mr. Hickey's letter forwarded by Arthur Krock

3. Homer Capehart - thanks for approval of Chicago speech

4. Pug Ismay, re vacation in Barbados. Mainly about Allenbrooke book.

5. General Gerow re fly rod that the President did not send to him

SIGNATURES
January 25, 1957

1. J. Earl Schaefer, re integrated education for young men in Service Academies

2. Msgr. Paul F. Tanner, thanks for note on State of Union and Mutual Aid Program

3. Feodore Tedick, member of Revelers, thanks for entertaining guests at dinner on 23rd.

4. Ditto Laurence Bogue

5. Ditto William Cerny

6. Ditto Edward Ansara

7. Ditto Thomas Edwards

8. Chas S. chadwick, re contribution of Secy Dulles to securityof country

9. Graduating Class Colegio Militar Coronel Gualberto, gratified at being named Class Patron

10. Col Russell P. Reeder, thnks for inscribed copy of latest book (re Civil War)

11. Floyd H. Ray, thanks for poem written about the President's illness (Heart Attack)

12. Rev Vincent J. Nugent, commendation of President's services and assurances of his prayers on behalf of the President

13, Milton T. Lasher, thanks for sending a New Year card used by ~~Judge~~ Robert Carey in which he expresses his sentiments re the place of America in the world and the excellence of the governing by present Administration.

14. Robert Carey, appreciation of confidence he expressed in the Administration and in the strength of our Nation thru New Year's cards to friends.

15. C. Melvin Sharpe, thanks for note re State of Union msg

16. Hon Wilber M. Brucker, regret re Congressional Dinner at Natl Presbyterian Church on January 27th.

SIGNA TRES (cont)
January 25, 1958

17. Dr. John Cranford Adams, regret - invitation to address at dedication ceremony of Theodore Roosevelt Hall of Hofstra College

18. Robert Merrill, expresses his regret that President unable to attend Alfalfa Club Dinner -- missed him.

19. For Senator Edward Martin with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished soldier and statesman - from his old friend DDE

20. For Norma and Bill Faricy with affectionate regard from their friend, DDE (request thru Col Schulz)

21. Governor A. B. Chandler, referral of letter to Gen Persons for complete comment on details of suggestions offered by the Gov. Also thanks for confidence and support.

22. Barry Leithead, thanks for sports shirts.

23. Hon Henry J. Taylor, AmAmb to Switzerland, re impact on diploamtic corps of President's statement in defense of Secy Dulles; and President's letter to Bulganin.

SIGNATURES
January 24, 1958

1. Right Hon R. G. Menzies, thanks for letter brought on inaugural flight by Qqantas

2. Fred M. Manning, birthday and thanks for avocados

3. Fred Russell, thanks for book "Bury Me in an Old Press Box"

4. Marshall F. Norling, thanks for telegram re Republican Dinner in Chicago

5. General Walter Krueger, birthday

6. Grenville, Clark, thanks for advance copy "World Peace Through World Law"

7. Gen Benjamin F. Caffey, re State of Union message and weather conditions in the country

8. Lt Col Robert B. Lorch, Sr., sorry did not get to see son Lee, on visit to Chicago

9. For Grace E. Allen with best wishes fm DDE (8x10 Begley - requested by Aksel Nielsen -- is lady who handpainted Mrs. Doud's Xmas cards)

10. Mr. John M. Budinger, congratulations on Presidency of Blind Brok Club and re suggestion concerning "economic High Command"

11. Dr. I. S. Ravdin -- greetings to members of Assn of Operating Room Nurses at 5th Natl' Convention Feb 10th.

12. Miss Rosaria Crimi, thanks for prayer crocheted and framed for Prs

13. Richard Gill, birthday

14. Carol Lee Stack, birthday

15. Eugene C. Pulliam, thanks for editorials and defense of Foster Dulles

16 Carl R. Hansen, thanks for note of welcome to Chicago on behalf of members of Young Republican Organization of Cook County

17 Leland Hyzer, re commendation of President's actions in past weeks.

SIGNATURES
January 24, 1958 (cont)

18 Judge Eugene Black, delighted to know you share high opinion of Foster Dulles

19 I. J. Harvey, Jr., thanks for telling me Jack Budinger elected President Blind Brook Club

20 M. E. Thayer, thanks for note of welcome to Chicago on behalf of staff and management International Amphitheater

21 Mr. and Mrs. Thos J. McGrath, thanks for letter of support

22 Mr. L. Montgomery Shpherd, thanks for telegram sent to Chicago xx also to members of Republican Party of SW Michigan

23 Hon Charles Halleck, just read your "acceptance speech" to Alfalfa Club.

24 Hon Edward H. Rees, re proposed changes in pay structure for classified employees,

52 Mrs. O. A. Beech, thanks for note re Chicago speech

26 Mrs. Lawrence H. Smith, condolences on death of husband.

27 Louis E. Shecter, re honoring of Dr. Milton Eisenhower as Baltimore's "Man of the Year."

28. For His Excellency Heinz L. Krekeler The German Ambassaodr to the U. S. A. with best wishes and high esteem, DDE
(To be given to the Ambassador at farewell call w/Pres Jan 28th)

SIGNATURES
January 23, 1958.

1. Robert Quinn, thanks for courtesies extended by Chicago Fire Department on recent visit.

2. Frank Stanton, thanks for television record of State of Union message

3. Hon George Smathers, thanks for box of Indian River grapefruit

4. Floyd D. Akers, personal note re Akers trip to Manila

5. Hon James A. Farley, sorry about accident -- broke left arm

6. Timothy J. O'Connor, thanks for courtesies extended by Chicago Police Department on recent visit

7. General Cortlandt Schuyler, personal note re visit in Paris

8. Hon William H. Ayres, thanks for note re State of Un'inn message

9. Michael Gill, re missing Columbine on trip back to DC fm Chicago

10. His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah, Afghanistan, greetings thru Ambassador Lodge (visiting Afghanistan)

11. His Excellency Iskander Mirza, Pakistan, greetins thru Ambassador Lodge (visit to Far East

12. Shah of Iran greetings thru Ambassador Lodge visiting that country

13. His Excellency Jawaharlal Nehru, greetings thru Ambassador Lodge visiting that country

14. His Excellency Dr. Rajendra Prasad, India, ditto

15. For Sir Percy Spender the Australian Ambassador to the United States with best wishes and warm personal regard from DDE,
23 January 1958 (given to him on appt with President)(11x14 Begley)

16. For Major W. P. Chenault, Retd., with best wishes, DDE, requestec by Millsaps Fitzhugh, US Attorney, Memphis (8x10 Begley)

17. For Don Hewitt with best wishes from DDE, (CBS Director - appr by Jim Hagerty) picture of DDE taking oath at inauguration.

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 23, 1958

18. For Dr. Theodore A. Proper with best wishes, DDE (requested by Anne Wheaton -- photo taken at West Point)

19. For the Honorable James P. Ringley, with best wishes from DDE (11x14 Begley - Mr. Ringley's is Presidential Appointment - Chrmn Natl Selective Service Appeal Board)

20. For Rocky Marciano with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 photo of Marciano with the President)

21. For Jacques Casanova with best wishes fm DDE (8x10 ohto of Pres cutting birthday cake based by Casanova in 1944)

22. Dwight D. Eisenhower - only (photo taken by Monroe H . Fabian, PH2, Naval Air Station Pensacola who requested autograph -- concur by Capt Aurand)

23. Dwight D Eisenhower - only on photo of President, Summerfield, and Carlos Romulo at issuance of Magsaysay commemorative stamp for L. Rohe Walter, Special Asst to Postmaster General

24. For Robert Carter with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower (request thru Gov Pyle's office -- Carter formerly Len hall's asst)

25. For Senator Harold W. Hannold with best wishes, DDE (8x10 TES - requested by Bern Shanley)

26. For Mayor Leon Leopardi with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenyhower ~~8~~x (8x10 Begley - requested by Bern Shanley)

27. For Robert J. Donovan with best wishes and personal regard DDE (inside flap inscription - Crusade in Europe)

28. Hon Joseph W. Martin, Jr., re renaming Grasse River Lock of St. Lawrence Seawayfor Bert Snell

29. Mrs. Gerard E. Allen, thanks for hand-tooled copper portrait of the President done by Mrs. Allen

30. Miss Dinah Shore, thanks for singing at Chicago Republican Dinner

31. H. W. Prentis, Jr., suggestions for labor legislation

32. Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington, thanks for recording of Hawaiian music sent with Floyd Akers.

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 23, 1958

33. Hon Robert L. F. Sikes, re discontinuance of nuclear tests

34. Arthur M. Hill, thanks for copy of Mrs. Hill's impressions of her visit to Moscow in 1956

35. Hon Allan Shivers, thanks for congratulations on 5th anniv of Inaug.

36. Hon David Dennison, re constitutents letter on need for disarmament

37. Hon Margaret Chase Smith, endorsement of Earl Brand for appt as Senior Industrial Consultant with Guided Missiles Program

38. Hon John Marshall Butler endorsement of Commissioner Schreiber's reappointment to Tariff Commission.

39. Ditto Honorable J. Glenn Beall

40. Hon Gordon Canfield, re unemployment conditions in Passaic NJ area

41. Hon Chet Holifield, re request for copy of Gaither Panel Report for Military Operations subcommittee.

42. For Dick Eddy with best wishes from DDE (8xp0 glossy photo taken during Inaugural luncheon at Capitol -- DDE, MDE, Nixons, Bridges)

SIGNATURES
January 22, 1958.

1. Hon Richard J. Daley, thanks for reception in Chicago and courtesies extended by Police & Fire Depts of city.

2. Mr. Wm Wood Prince, thanks for courtesies extended by membes of Armour and Company during stay at Stock Yards Inn, Chicago

3. Hon R. Douglas Stuart, appreciation of work as Chairman of United Republican Dinners.

4. Mr. Fred G. Gurley, appreciation of work as Vice Chairman of United Republican Dinners

5. Hon Wm G. Stratton, thanks for coming to airport (Chicago) to meet President and Mrs. Eisenhower on arrival for Republican dinner

6. Charles H. Percy, personal note re chat in Chicago prior to Republican dinner -- and also comendation for hard work in attempt to bring new vitality and determination to Republican Party

7. Robert Hartley, re "Synovex" -- clipping re same forwarded.

8. Robert W. Galvin, appreciation of work as Chairman of Chicago United Republican Dinner

9. Hon Everett Dirksen, appreciztion of talk at Chicago United Republican Dinner -- thanks for compliment.

10. Hon F. M. Dearborn, Jr., thanks for sending letter written by Dr. Fransworth to Dr. Killian.

11. For Katherine Neuberger with best wishes from DDE (8x10 Begley)

12. Mr. Emanuel Goldman, happy birthday

13. Hon Harry Darby, happy birthday

14. Hon Frank Carlson, happy birthday

15. His Excellency Carlos P. Garcia, re Floyd Akers visit - thank you for gifts (rewritten)

16. Linda, Barbara, John, Marianne & Elizabeth Engelhard, thank you for cookied baked for the President on recent trip to Chicago

17. For His Excellency Shigesaburo Maeo with best wishes and high esteem, DDE (requested by Louis Marx)

SIGNATURES
January 22, 1958 (cont)

18. Robert W. Wolcott, re Chapter I of Task Force's Report on Defense Dept organization on which Mr. Wolcott worked.

19. Dr. Byron T. Shaw, thanks for on activities of Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development.

20. Hon Jacob K. Javits, re advancement of a constructive plan for use of Ellis Island

21, Ditto Hon Francis D. Dorn

22. Hon Norris Cotton, re his comment on President's State of Union message.

23. Hon Robert Hale, re clothespin imports tariff

24. For Charles Delmar with best wishes to a fellow member of Burning Tree, DDE (8x10 Begley requested by Colonel Belshe)

25. Allan Ryan, re re-transfer of Ankonian 3551 to Ankony farm.

SIGNATURES
January 21, 1958

1. Honorable C. D. Jackson, re Secy of State; and reorganization of Defense Department.

2. Miss Afrika Hayes, thanks fr singing and adding to enjoyment of guests at dinner on Thursday, Jan 16th

3. Mr. Ralph R. Shrader, thank you and members of the Missions Council of the Congregational Christian Churches for support of Mutual Aid Program.

4. Cary D. Jackson, Jr., thanks for confidence and support of Administration.

5. Lt General John C. H. Lee, re confidence in Secy Dulles and in General Trudeau and re President's support of each.

6. Mrs. Marjorie Blossom Di Salvio, thanks for note re State of Union Message.

SIGNATURES
January 20, 1958

1. Hon Chas E. Bohlen, thanks for courtesies extended to Floyd Akers during visit to Philippines

2. Mr. Barry Leithead, thanks for accepting chairmanship of NY dinner and for sending John Madden's letter.

3. Mr. Wilbert Block, re President's visit to the Farm during drought and the improvement of farm due to rainfall past months

4. His Excellency Carlos P. Garcia, thanks for gifts sent with Mr. Floyd Akers, President's representative to Garcia's inauguration. (plaque and inscribed photo)

5. Hon William F. Knowland, re review of proposed bill to establish a National Freedom Board

6. Clifford Roberts, thaks for year end report of stock accounts for Major John and his family and for services in this respect all yr long

7. Robert L. Biggers, thanks for note about Al Gruenther's contribution to Annual Meeting.

8. Mr. John T. Madden, thanks for support of Administration -- $100. contribution thru Barry Leithead for Republican Dinner in NY. (See President's letter to Barry Leithead, this date)

9. Mr. Harry A. Bullis, invitation to greet members of National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, April 28th.

10 J. Edgar Hoover, re participation in ceremony "President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service (Hoover to receive)

11 Mr. Walter Kirschner, get well wishes and re State of Union msg

12 J. B. Hartranft, Jr., thanks for membership in Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn

13 Mr. David Keefer, re lengthened season for hunting for G'burg farm

14 Mrs. Arthur N. Pack, thanks for "vote of confidence'

15 Mr. James B. Hoge, thanks for greetings on occasion of 5th anniversary as President of US -- also Evanston Young Republican Club -- Hoge is President of club

16. Joseph C. Carter, thanks for comments on State of Union msg

SIGNATURES
January 20, 1958

17. Mr. Henry B. Cabot, re letter to Bulganin and rigidity fo Dulles' policies.

18 James B. Black, re State of Union msg

19. Mrs. Ellen Peterson, thanks for copy of "A Kansan's Enerprise"

20 Wayne Trebbin, re desire to be first space flight surgeon

21 Mr. Willard S. Irle, re possible methods of achieving world peace.

22 Hon John M. Vorys, commendation of ltr to Bulganin

23 Hon John J. Rhodes, re constituent's comments on missile and satellite development and on federal aid to scientific education

24 Hon Victor Purse, appreciation of services and 8x10 inscribed photo as follows: For: Victor Purse - with best wishes from DDE

25. Secy Dulles, re ltr of Willars S. Irle (see entry #21)

26. Oveta Culp Hobby re wedding of daughter Jessica

27 ~~Wilbert Block~~ Mr. Cecil Meador re visit last year during drought to farm and improvement due to recent rainfalls

28 Mrs. Rollin Brown, greetings on 61st anniversary of PTA

29 For Ambassador Thorsten V. Halijarvi with best wishes and high esteem for a distnguished citizen of the U.S.A., DDE

30 Paul Hoffman, re state of Union msg and recent address of Mr. Hoffman's

31 Hon Sinclair Weeks re secret ballot use by unions.

SIGNATURES
January 18, 1958

1/ Mr. Douglas M. Black, re signing of statement for National Library Week.

2. Maj Albert Schoepper, letter of appreciation to Marine Band

3. Brig Gen William H. Hobson, USA, Ret., thank you for kind comments re State of Union message

4. Edgar N. Eisenhower, re State of Union message and Crosby Golf Tournament.

5. Mrs. Lupton Patten, re State of Union Message and reapportionment in Tennessee

6. Mr. John F. Sanderson, thanks for editorial fm Orlando Sentinel

7. Mr. Nelson T. Hartson & Dr. Thomas W. McKnew, greetings to incoming outgoing Presidents and members of Alfalfa Club.

8. Mr. D. Arnett Murphy, thanks for comments on State of Union, DDE's health and golf

9. Dr. W. Paul Ludwig, greetings on 50th anniv of CChase Presbyterian Church at request of Dr. Elson

10. Colonel H. L. T. Koren, appreciation of his work in final completion (and all thru study) of Report On U.S. Overseas Bases (Nash Report)

11. For Jack Westland with best wishes to a member of the Congress of the United States, and with warm personal regard from his friend, DDE

12. For Maurice Chevalier with best wishes Dwight D. Eisenhower

13. For Colonel Maurice C. Higgins with best wishes from a former member of SHAPE, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

14. Brother Cornelius, thanks for Vol II of book ''Keith, Old Master of Calif.'

15. Dr. John Finley Williamson, thanks to Westminster Choir for musical program provided at White House dinner, Jan 16th.

SIGNATURES
January 17, 1958

1. Mr. Albert Anderson Morey, thanks for copy of booklet "Tee-Time"

2. Hon Dillon Anderson, re State of the Union Message

3. Mr. Willard R. Cox, thanks for sending editorial fm St. Louis Globe Der concerning State of Union Message.

4. Mrs. Mamie E. Sintzenich, thanks for set of glasses designed by her son in fish motif

5. Mr. George Leon Camarero, thanks for painting of Holy Family sent during holiday season.

6. His Excellency Fatin Rustu Zorlu (Turkey) thanks for luncheon set (holiday gift)

7. Mr. Robert H. Rolfs, thanks for wallet brought in by Secy Weeks

8. His Excellency Dr. Julius Raab, thanks for framed etching of No. 4 "Hoch-und Deutschmeister" Infantry Regiment brought in by Captain Herrmann.

9. Arthur Larson, thanks for books "A Carnival of Buncombe and one by Mencken

10. Hon Robert B. Gordon, thanks for suggestion for Republican Party Rally song and for comments re State of Union

11. Dr. Howard A. Rusk, re State of Union message and Science for Peace emphasis

SIGNATURES
Januarh 16, 1958

1. Mrs. C. E. Marshall, re effect of the State of the Union Message -- immediately wrote to Supt of Schools Seattle

2. Mr. George E. Taylor, commendation State of Union Message

3. Maj General U. S. Grant 3d, re legislation to prohibit billboards on private property abutting the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

4. Hon Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr., offers to sponsor Administration's Reciprocal Trade Bill.

5. Hon Perkins Bass, (H. R.) forwards editorial for the President's attention.

6. Mr. Aksel Nielsen, thanks for beef sausage and beef bacon.

7. Mrs. Reuben Glenn Hale, thanks for wire commeding on State of Union Message.

8. Mr. Leo S. Spooner, thank you and members of Brith Abraham for comments (pro) State of Uion Message

9. Mr. William F. Dowdall, personal note

10. Preston Hotchkis, commendation of State of Union Message

11. Mr. Martin Shapiro, thanks for selection of boots sent for grandchildren.

12. Admiral Laurence Abercrombie, thanks for commendation of State of Union Message and tone of reply to Bulganin.

SIGNATURES.
WEDNESDAY, Jan 15, 1958

1. Maj Gen Wilton B. Persons, happy birthday (ltr actually dtd Jan 17)

2. Mr. Elmer F. Pierson, comparion of problems encountered in his company (The Vendo Co) with regard to competitive announcements of new models and the position in which the nation finds itself with regard to new global developments, missiles, etc.

3. Hon Kenneth B. Keating, commendation re State of Union message

4. Hon Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., ditto

5. Hon Richard B. Wigglesworth, ditto

6. Hon James G. Fulton, ditto

7. Mr. Ogden R. Reid, ditto and re front page editorial of NY Herald Tribune, Jan 10th, re message

8. Hon Thomas H. Kuchel, commendation re State of Union message

9. Hon Lyndon B. Johnson, ditto

10. Hon Clarence Francis, ditto

11. Colonel Thomas A. Krock, ditto

12. Mr. Henry Kfoury, thank you for pen and pencil set

13. Brig Gen David Sarnoff, thank you for transcript of testimony before Senate Preparedness Subcommittee.

14. Rev Martin R. Murray, Jr., thank you and members of congregation of Lakewood Community Congregational Church for prayers.

15. Dr. Peter Sammartino, regret invitation to participate in the dedication of the new campus at Fairleigh Dickinson University

16. Governor Vernon W. Thomson (Wisc) re dairy price supports and proposed reduction of same.

17. Mrs. Garfield Kass, thanks for "miniature axe" pin worn by supporters of Abraham Lincoln during 1860 campaign.

18. Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., re DDE doing painting for Golf House

19. Mr. H. M. Horner, re United Aircraft Corp program of supplementing by practical experience, pxx technical knowledge

SIGNATURES
Page 2 -- Jan 15, 1958

20. Vice Admiral E. T. Wooldridge, declination of invitation to address graduation classes of Nat'l War College & Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

21. Mrs. Cara Henry Wheeler congratulations on 100th birthday

22. Mrs. James K. Beach, condolences on death of Mr. Beach

24. Hon R. Douglas Stuart, happy birthday (mail Jan 16)

ower Library

SIGNATURES
January 14, 1958

1. Mrs. Herman R. Teuber, thanks to members of Kingston Women's Republican Club for attractive dish gardenpresented by Sen Cotton.

2. Hon John J. McCloy, comendation of State of Union Message

3. Ditto Mrs. John J. McCloy

4. Ditto Mr. Abraham Vereide & members of Internat'l Christian Leadership, Inc.

5. Ditto Hon Edward G. Janeway

6. Ditto Mr. Spyros P. Skouras

7. Ditto Hon John B. Sosnowski

8. Ditto Tex and Jinx McCrary

9. Ditto Frederic, H. Baird

10. Ditto Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

11. Mrs. Russell W. Keeney, expression of sympathy on death of husband, Congressman Keeney

12. Clifford Roberts, thanks for carton of peaches

13. Arthur Larson, appreciation of assistance on state of union message

14. Hon Louis A. Johnson, thanks for West Viginia apples

15. Mr. A. D. Simpson, thanks for crate of Texas citrus

16. Miss Constance Ann Walker, personal note - her father flew on at least once occasion, the President during WW II.

17. Mr. J. E. Schaefer, commendation of State of Union Message, and re President's recovery from recent illness.

18. Edgar Eisenhower, happy birthday

19. Ward M. Canaday, thanks for Kipling's "The Truce of the Bear"

January 14, 1958

20. Edmund B. Howard, rather not take the Landraces from the Ohio Landrace Association

21. Dr. James T. Shotwell, re State of Union

22. David B. Karrick, re State of Union

23. Frank Stanton re records

24. Leslie Stratton re State of Union

25. R. Douglas Stuart re birthday anniversary (mailed Jan 16)

26. Reverend Henry C. Koch, Council for Christian Social Action re S. of U.

27. Henry Cabot Lodge, re suggestions

28. Major Generl E. N. Harmon re problems

29. Samuel J. Campbell re State of Union

30. Jake Hamon re State of Union

31. Allen James Lowe re State of Union

32. Chuck Percy re coming to Chicagp

33. Oveta Culp Hobby, birthday felicitations

34. Reverend Edwin T. Dahlberg, National Council of Churches re State of Union

35. John G. Ordway re Brule trout

36. Charles Daly re son's desire to be commandant of cadets at West Point

37. Tom Campbell re State of Union

SIGNATURES
January 13, 1957

1. Mr. Robert J. Lewis, thanks for invitation to join members of Assn of Stock Exchange Firms at dinner meeting Feb 17th. -- regretted

2. Hon George D. Clyde, thanks for endorsement of State of Union Msg.

3. Hon Frederick G. Payne, thanks for wire re State of Union msg

4. Hon James G. Fulton, thanks for holiday letter and cartoon re NATO trip.

5. Hon Patrick J. Hillings, thanks for comments re State of Union msg; also re bill to establish scientific index in Library of Congress

6. B. G. Byars, thanks for wire re State of Union message

7. Roland L. Redmond, thanks for membership card for 1958 in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

8. Hon Harry F. Byrd, thanks for box of "Delicious Apples"

9. Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer Mayer re State of Union Message

10. Honorable Jouett Shouse, re Statiof Union Message

11. Mrs. Maryann E. Adler, re charter membership in Dwight D. Eisenhower PTA of Cupertino Union School District, Cupertino, Calif.

12. Hon Harris Ellsworth, re 75th anniversary of Civil Service Commission

13. Hon L. C. Arends, re State of Union Message.

14. Hon Homer E. Capehart, re State of Union Message

15. Hon Prescott Bush, re State of Union Message

16. Hon Walter H. Judd, thanks for comments re State of Uninn Msg.

17. Hon Edward J. Thye re State of Union Message.

18. For Paul Coughlin with best wishes Dwight D. Eisenhower (8x10 Begley) Requested by General Horkan

19. For Isabella J. Jones with best wishes from DDE (enlargement of snapshot of Mrs. Jones and DDE taken at Farm during picnic for Republican State Committee officials of Pennsylvania) Mrs. Jones is now with HEW -- Requested by Ed McCabe.

ALL STATE OF UNION MSG COMMENTS FAVORABLE.

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 13, 1958

20. Hon. Bernard M. Baruch, invitation to dinner for Chief Justice Jan 30, 1958

21. Arthur T. Dalton, thanks for confidence and support.

22. C. J. Reese, thanks for mallard ducks and special rice

23. Herbert Bayard Swope, thanks for commendation of State of Union msg

24. His Excellency Adnan Menderes, re attendance of Secy Dulles at Baghdad Pact Council Meeting in Ankara beginning Jan 27th.

25. C. D. Jackson, thanks for commendation of State of Union msg.

26. General Lucius D. Clay, thanks for commendation of State of U msg

27. Mrs. Frederick E. Guest, thanks for copy of "Inside the Space Ships"

28. Rev Harold R. Martin, re stressing the value of spiritual forces that we have and must maintain and the President's great support in this.

29. Roy W. Howard, thanks for 1958 edition of World Almanac

30. Rev Albert D. Belden, greetings to members and friends of The Pilgrim Fathers' Memorial Church in London.

31. General and Mrs. George C. Marshall, invitation to diner for military and science leaders in Govt by DDE and Mrs. Eisenhower on Feb 4th

32. Hon John Hay Whitney, invitation to stay at WH evenings 17th and/or 18th; re turkey shoot; State of Union msg etc.

33. Hon Richard B. Russell, congratulations on 25 years service in US Senate.

34. W. Alton Jones, re Petroleum Advisory Council and anaylsis by Attorney General

SIGNATURES
January 11, 1958

1. Charles Sawyer re Presidential disability - suggests writingletter of resignation to be held pending, if such thing came about, decision of committee of five.

2. William H. Perkins - autograph collector - letter to add to collection

3. Emmet Hughes - re State of Union

4. General Carl Spaatz - re State of Union

5. Harry Bullis - ditto

6. Fred Lazarus - ditto

7. Ed Arn re his request for appointment to Federal judgeship

8. Bernard Gimbel re World Almanac

9. Colonel and Mrs. Samuel White - re State of Union.

10. For Courtney Burton, with best wishes from DDE
    Finance Chairman of Ohio, to Jack Martin

11. For Herman Thompson, with appreciation of long and
    faithful service at/// and with best wishes DDE
    doorman at White House

12. For Edward R. Carr, with best wishes and warm personal
    regard (pictures of parade)

L3. Secretary of State - re Coty visit

14. General Robert E. Wood -re Gaither report

15. Former Assistant Secretary Newberry - re reorganization of State

SIGNATURES
January 10, 1058

1. Photograph for Eduardo A. Leon (Dominican Republic diplomat) at request of Michael Gill. With best wishes

2. Doug Black - thanks for Westerns

3. John R. Dunning, cannot speak before National Nuclear Energy Congress in Chicago in March.

4. Theodore R. McKeldin, Maryland Fishing License, comments on his speech to Kiwanis Club.

5. Mrs. Wilton Persons, re State of Union

6. Bill Paley, re State of Union

7. Sinclair Weeks, ditto

8. Dr. Francis M. Forster , re state of Union

9. Mr. Warren Bicknell, re Angus sale

10. Louis Marx, thanks for ties

11. Arthur Burns - re article by Sam Lubell

12. Major General and Mrs. Robert M. Littlejohn

13. Seymour Berkson re Information Please Almanac

14. Bobby Cutler re State of Union

15. Jack Allen (caddy at Newport) with best wishes - photograph two taken together

16. for: William K. Smythe, with best wishes (Fox movietone man)

17. For: Thomas Elrod, with best wishes

18. For: Rufus Youngblood, with appreciation of efficient service at the White House -- and with best wishes, Dwight D. Eisenhower

19. For: Lt. Com. Theodore Hartley and Major James Reeder, both social aides - Tolley pictures

20. Picture signed for Paul Heymans (President saw Oct. 25, 1957) with Howard Cullman

21. Program of Young Republican tribute to the President of June 20 signed for Dorothy Shay

22. Picture signed for The Honorable Thomas E. Gates, with best wishes and warm regard for a distinguished American, for album of such photographs of Presidents that he has

23. Report of The Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Opeartions in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6, 1944 to May 8, 1945, signed for Brig. Gen. William A. Borden, with best wishes to an old-comrade-in-arms. Dwight D. Eisehhower. Ted Ayre's father-in-law, requested by him

24. Thanks for tie slide to Mr. John Auer (came through Mrs. Eisenhower's massause)

@%. Charlie Case re Ed Arn's application for Federal judgeship

26. Joseph Wagenheim re meats just sent h/i// in

27. Ralph McGill re State of Union

28. Mrs. Dorothy Houghton re State of U.

29. Charles S. Jones re State of U.

30. Same Goldwyn re State of U.

31. Harvey Firestone re USO National Council meeting

32. Judge Hull re pass for Georgia Theatre Company

33. Richard Zantzinger re white pine tree at gate

34. General Norstad re album of photographs

35. Gardner Cowles re State of U.

Signatures January 10

For Captain Fred C. Mayes - with appreciation of his
twenty years service in the White House Police, and with best wishes
DDE

SIGNATURES
January 9, 1957

1. Mrs. Wm. Draper, congratulations on achieving American citizenship today.

2. Hon Stanley W. Crosthwait, greeting on his retirement from Federal Service.

3. Mayor Christopher, re American Municipal Assn's survey on programs of urban renewal.

4. General d'Armee M. Carpentier, thanks for copy of the General Military Review, delighted to learn General Carpentier now serving as Director and Editor-in-Chief of this Journal.

5. Hon Walter H. Judd, re work of John Foster Dulles and appreciation of same.

6. His Excellency Adnan Menderes, re attendance of Secy Dulles at Baghdad Pact Council Meeting in Ankara beginning Jan 27th.

7. Sigurd S. Larmon, re bridge game Jan 13th

8. Arthur Larson, confirmation -- take vacation.

9. Hon Chas Halleck, thanks for telephone call and for enthusiasm re Stateof Union message

SIGNATURES
~~TELEPHONE CALLS~~
January 8, 1957

1. Mrs. Hilda Heinrichs, thanks for painting of an Eisenhauer coat of arms.

2. Mr. Edward C. Thayer, re letter written to his mother 40 years ago giving appraisal of his Commanding Officer at Fort Leavenworth; 28 year old DDE

3. Hon Nelson A. Rockefeller, thanks for advance copy of report of Rockefeller Group on Security Problems.

Library

4. Ed Dudley, re set of lighter clubs order from Spaldings -- "Spectacle of Sport" on way.

5. Dr. Thomas Y. Masuizumi, thank you for painting done by Mrs. M.

6. Honorable Sinclair Weeks, re current political feeling in the South; revision of views due to NATO trip.

7. Honorable H. J. Porter, sends in letter fm Denver newspaper re responsibility of people to government

8. Honorable Robert E. Quinn, re confidence of the people in the President -- ignore the press.

9. Reverend Henry W. Snyder, D. D., re dedication of new church -- St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, Sun, Jan 12th in D. C.

10. Cluade P. Cook, renews invitation to President for day's shooting at Hazlehurst when next in Augusta, Georgia.

11. Roundtown Boy's Club, thanks for Book of Psalms

12. Hon Arthur E. Summerfield, thanks for Annual Report of the Post Office Dept for FY ending Jun 30, 1957

13. Donald F. Southgate, thank you for July ~~198~~ 1918 issue of !Treat 'Em Rough" published by Tank Corps, Camp Colt, Gettysburg

14. Mr. Hirsh de la Viez, thanks for note welcoming me as member of Variety Club of Washington for 1958.

SIGNATURES
January 7, 1958

1. The Honorable Robert J. McIntosh, recommends postal pay raise and postal rate increases in State of Union Message.

2. Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, re disarmament

3. Brig Gen deLesseps Morrison, President comments on Reserve Officers Assn resolutions submitted to their Naval Affairs Comm.

4. Honorable Sherman Adams, happy birthday

5. Mr. David E. Gottlieb Gothe, thanks for ties

6. His Excellency Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasare new position as Dean of Diplomatic Corps

7. Howard W. Robison, endorsement of, by DDE for special election, Jan 14th to fill Sterling Cole's vacancy.

8. Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Ambassador of Pakistan in The Hague, thanks for message of good wishes on recent illness

9. Honorable Sumner G. Whittier, re new responsibilities as Administrator of VA

10. Mrs. M. A. Shoudy, thank you for handkerchiefs made for Mrs. Eisenhower -- also happy 90th birthday

11. Mr. Daniel Barsun, thanks for pledge on behalf of American Jr. Diplomats visiting Switzeraldn to conduct themselves in manner to bring credit on people of our country

12. Mr. George R. Latham, thanks for map of Battle of Gettysburg in original frame.

13. Honorable Price Daniel, thanks for letter carried on record Thompson Trophy flight, Dec 12, 1957.

14. Mr. Perry Lee DeLoach, thanks for fruite cake -- also to members of Evans County Republican Committee

15. Ellis D. Slater, regret unable to attend sale (cattle) in Thomasville on Jan 14.

16. Aksel Nielsen, happy birthday

SIGNATURES (cont)
January 7, 1958

17. Mr. George D. Crawford, thanks to members of Atlanta Boy Choir for visiting WH to sing for President and Mrs. Eisenhower

18. Tommy Nichols, thanks for wood carving fm Mt Vernon given to the President when Atlanta Boy Choir sang at WH. (Tommy is member of Choir)

19. Robert J. Kleberg, Jr., invitation to shoot quail -- regret

20. Robert L. Biggers, happy birthday

21. Hon Lewis Douglas, get well wishes

22. Mr. M. W. Clement, thanks for article re wall street (humourous)

23. Mr. N. Jay Boots, thanks for offer of Fort Lauderdale home for visit

24. General Franco, thanks for book of photographs of Spain.

25. Robert E. Clark, re resignation fm White House Press Corps

26. Harry Menzigian, thanks for two bird feeder stations fm Boy Scouts of Troop 2 of Haverhill, Mass.

27. Honorable E. O. Sessions, thanks for report on Indonesia and recommendations for possible help there

28. Honorable Richard M. Nixon, happy birthday

29. Dr. Arthur F. Burns, re American Economic Assn meeting and difficulties with two Russian speakers -- book based on Fordham lectures -- and thanks again for counsel.

SIGNATURES
January 6, 1958

1. Hon Scott McLeod, thanks for tie fm Ireland
2. Mrs. Arthur Eisenhower, happy birthday
3. Miss Rose Woods, happy birthday
4. Mr. M. Joseph Houlihan, thanks (also to American Booksellers Assn) for 200 new books for White House library.
5. Mrs. Edna Eisenhower, thanks for red roses at Christmas
6. Honorable Sam Rayburn, happy birthda
7. Wm E. Robinson, suggestions for Station of Union Message and comments re national press.
8. Dr. J. Warren Hastings, complimented by use of Dr. Hastings in sermon -- of DDE;s Christmas message.
9. Mr. Joseph Gatti, Sr., thanks for knife delivered by J. Edgar Hoover
10. Mr. Arthur Rubloff, thanks for pair of cuff links
11. Dr. Milton Eisenhower, re conversation, DDE, Dr. Eisenhower and Mr. Killian re education program recomended by HEW
12. His Majesty Leopold III, thanks for "ikon" -- reproduction of large altar piece in Ghent Cathedral by Van Eyck
13. Dr. Faladah Bate, thanks for handkerchiefs for Xmas
14. Miss Patsy Robblee, thanks for handkerchiefs for Xmas
15. Benjamin F. Fiarless, thanks for bouquet of roses for Xmas

SIGNATURES, January 3, 1958
~~December 3, 1957~~

1. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Breshears, Sr., thanks for Xmas gift

2. The Hon Paul G. Hoffman, thanks for New Year telegram of good wishes.

3. Mr. Sigurd S. Larmon, report of trip to Honduras

4. Theodore S. Ryan, re trip to Honduras

5. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, thanks for book "Power of Positive Thinking"

6. Miss Mary Sachs, thanks for tribute which appeared in Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pa., newspapers.

7. Dr. J. Ollie Edmunds, greetings to members of Assn of American Colleges -- annual meeting

8. Mr. Giuseppe Cortina, thanks for sending pair of handsome shoes

9. Mr. John Porio, ditto (gift fm both Porio and Cortina)

10. Mrs. Karl W. Hisgen, Christmas greetings from former neighbor at Fort Lewis, 1940-41.

11. J K Brigstocke ~~Aksel Nielsen,~~ re transfer of funds to American Security & Trust Company.

12. Secy Dulles re Lodge note on Bulganin's letter

13. Hon Henry Cabot Lodge re ltr fm Bulganin

14. Charles R. Hook, thanks for pocket diary

15. MyronH. Wilson, Jr., thanks for special practice golf ball

SIGNATURES
January 2, 1958

1. Dr. Paul Dudley White, re visit of 2 lady Russian Physicians to US
2. John McCone, Happy birthday
3. Dr. & Mrs. D. B. Shulman, thanks for ham and bacon
4. Wm D. Kerr, thanks for New Year note & re visit to Chicago
5. Ellsowrth C. Alvord, thanks for New Year note
6. Mamie Moore, thanks for Xmas gift -- photo album

DDE Dictation February 1958

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President of the United States,
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

February 26, 1958

Dear Swede:

Since I want both to send you felicitations for that nonexistent birthday of yours and to answer, at least briefly, some of the comments in your most recent letter (which I enjoyed tremendously, as I always do), I shall try to limit myself to those subjects you bring up and not go off on my usual lengthy, and I like to think philosophical, discourse.

Now as to your points. Please don't concern yourself about any lack of coherence, if such there ever might be, in your letters. The important thing is that you don't tire yourself in writing them. I always like to have your thoughts, and they don't have to be in any logical order for them to be of value to me.

As for my recent physical mishap, never at any time did I feel ill, so I don't deserve any special commendation for making the Paris trip. My only apprehension was about the formal speeches I knew I would have to make, and, to some extent, concerning the informal conferences with the various heads of government. But all in all, the experience was pleasant and I think all to the good. I especially got a kick out of my visit to my old SHAPE Headquarters.

With reference to the illness itself, apparently months will be needed to complete the full cure. But the only symptom I notice now is a tendency to use the wrong word -- for example, I may say "desk" when I mean "chair." But that tendency seems to be decreasing and people who haven't seen me for months say, honestly I think, that they notice a much improved condition in this ailment.

You know how I feel about the Secretary of State, both from previous letters and from the many public statements I have made. I admire tremendously his wisdom, his knowledge in the delicate and intricate field of foreign relations, and his tireless dedication to duty. Apparently with strangers his personality may not always be winning, but with his friends he is charming and delightful. In addition to Mr. Dulles, Secretary Benson and Governor Adams are two individuals who have been, in my opinion, unjustly attacked. They are also dedicated and completely honest men. But in this business sometimes glibness gives more surface reward than does honesty.

Speaking of personalities, the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Mikhail Menshikov, is making quite a splash in Washington. He is extremely affable, good-looking (I am told by the ladies of my family) in the "Western sort of way" (whatever they mean by that), energetic and apparently not impressed with protocol procedures (which break with routine I admit I find refreshing). Only time will tell whether his appointment is in any way indicative of a change in official Russian policy.

Oh yes, I agree completely that Bob Montgomery erred in his "stage directions" for the report to the nation immediately after the NATO Conference.

Now to go back to your letter and to my health. I am trying to follow the advice of the doctors. I want to keep well and conserve my energy as much as possible for the tasks that lie ahead of me. But it is not easy since politicians have a habit of making me ill -- mentally and physically! I cannot, for example, understand why any one, Democrat or Republican, would want to fan the flames of the so-called "recession" for his own political advantage at the expense of all

Americans. But you know as well as I do that such a thing is done daily for the cheap advantage that certain people feel they will gain personally. In the same category I put the request of some thirty Congressmen that I "fire" Benson simply because they are so avid for more governmental handouts for the farmers in their districts.

Already we are in the special fever of a campaign year. If a Republican Congress could be elected it would be the neatest trick of the week. The brickbats that will be thrown at me I shall ignore, and I shall concentrate, as I have tried to do in the past, upon our national security, upon inching toward a just and durable peace for all the world, and upon sustaining the health of the American economy.

Secretary McElroy is, in my opinion, one of the best appointments that could be made. He may have started out, as you say, without too much enthusiasm for service integration, but I think he is changing his views. He has, incidentally, absorbed with unexpected rapidity the enormous complexity of the Defense Department and will, I think, make a tremendous contribution there.

This whole business of inter-service rivalries has been greatly distressing to me, and to all of us. I am sure you are as sick as I am of of public debates among Generals and the Secretaries of the various services. You referred to the German General staff system. I venture that few people really understand what happened under that so-called system. Their General Staff was Army. * For that it was superb. But military separation in compartments was marked. Even the Ministry of War in 1914 had nothing to do with the General Staff.

* I am referring here to the justly famous General Staff of 1914. Of course under Hitler there was a personal Chief of Staff that could presumably issue orders to any service. Actually Goering, as long as he was in favor, went his own way.

I have had endless discussions in my office on the relative merits of the nuclear submarines versus nuclear aircraft carriers. I agree with you completely that the flattop is becoming obsolete and I have tried, and will continue to try, to convince the Navy big brass that their only possible use would be in a small war. Here you get down to an intra service rivalry that presents its problems, too.

As for the columnist you mention, I merely say that I have not read a word of his in fifteen years. Personally I think he is a "spherical" SOB which makes him one no matter from what angle you may view him. And as for the prophecy you mention, I had not heard of it before. He could of course be right. But I think the good Lord will have more to do with what happens than this particular columnist.

You bring up the fact that retired officers are not included in the Administration's recommendations for "cost of living" increases. These recommendations were based on the Cordiner report, which was designed to keep in the services young, able officers and real technicians. While the Cordiner report provided for very large increases in senior grades, the theory was that this would keep young officers in the service permanently. The general policy was to ignore all others. (This report was made, of course, when inflation was our number one domestic problem.) I think we might review the matter now, and I am assured by the experts that, in any event, the Congress will, for its own political reasons, see that retired personnel are included when the issue is finally decided.

I mentioned briefly the "recession" that is worrying everyone today. We are watching the economy closely and I still believe, as I said in my last press conference, that there will be more employment opportunities by mid- or late March. But this may mark the "beginning of the end" of the recession; it will be quite a while before we reach the "end of the ending". I shall never approve a tax cut for political reasons, but there are certain economists who believe that if the recession continues, we may have to give serious consideration to the possibility.

And a few brief points -- I agree with you completely with regard to Bourguiba and I deplore the situation the French have gotten themselves, and indirectly us, into. Gaillard is inexperienced (though in this specific instance I do not believe he was to blame) but basically he seems to have some of the marks of a capable leader.

Now we come to the Summit Conference. If we and our allies can first agree on the positions we will take on the various subjects that will be discussed; if the Russians will agree to a preparatory conference at a lower level; and if they will promise to abide by the agreements made at the preparatory conference -- then, and only then, I am willing to meet with them. If this procedure is followed, I think we can at least hope for some success; anything else is bound to bring dismal failure.

I think I have covered all your comments except the most important ones -- the fine Navy football game of last year, your health, and your birthday anniversary. I was proud of Navy's team (except on one day that need not be mentioned) and I watched them on TV whenever I could.

As you know without my telling you, I am distressed about the seeming lack of progress in your physical condition and I keep hoping that the doctors will find something that will make you more comfortable. I am glad you have decided to come back to Bethesda for another go-round and I shall keep praying that the doctors there will come up with something that will help you.

And now you are about to have a birthday anniversary, an event that I suspect you regard with as much dislike and disdain as I do. But at least you have had to endure only fifteen or sixteen actual such days, while I have that imposing sixty-seven always to contemplate. But I fancy even that is little enough comfort in view of falling chests, hair and energy. At any rate you know that my prayer is that your birthday "present" for the next year will be better health.

With affectionate regard to Ibby and all the best to yourself,

As ever,

P.S.: Please let me know when you come to Bethesda; otherwise, I shall have to employ my special intelligence system.

Captain Edward E. Hazlett, USN, Ret.
109 North Boundary Street
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

mg

February 21, 1958.

Dear Ben:

Many thanks for writing me of your plans in connection with the Governor's National Committee. I am delighted to know that the effort will have the benefit of your very experienced hand.

Doubtless you know that this project has commanded my enthusiastic support since its inception, for I feel that it is the best possible arrangement for the long-time preservation of Presidential papers, which are, by their nature, closely related to matters of national interest. I am particularly happy that final achievement of the Library will soon be in sight and that there will be at Abilene an establishment that can serve, in conjunction with the Foundation, to foster ever wider understanding of American citizenship.

I am grateful to you for your willingness to devote your time and effort to this project.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Benjamin Fairless,
Chairman,
Executive Committee,
The Governor's National Committee for
The Eisenhower Presidential Library,
Abilene, Kansas.

February 21, 1958.

Dear Mr. Chairmen:

I read with great interest and satisfaction the account you have sent me of the program being undertaken by the Governor's National Committee for completing the Presidential Library at Abilene. It is naturally very gratifying to know that a group of eminent citizens from all over the United States are joining in this effort which has been effectively launched by the people of Abilene themselves.

It seems to me that Libraries of this kind are the most desirable method for preserving Presidential papers. Such documents have a direct association with the history of our nation and they should be permanently available for study. It was for that reason, and because of my long personal connection with Kansas, that I expressed my intent to designate this Library for custody of my papers.

As you open your program on a nation-wide basis, I hope you will express to all associated with you my gratitude for their interest and my best wishes for complete success.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable George Docking
The Honorable Harry Darby
Co-Chairmen
The Governor's National Committee for
  The Eisenhower Presidential Library
Abilene, Kansas

February 15, 1958.

Dear Harold:

I deeply regret that you are leaving the Federal government, effective today, and that our five year association together in government service is to terminate. In the important posts to which you have been assigned I have been most appreciative of your sincerity of purpose, tireless energy and dedication to duty.

On the more personal side, I have valued highly your loyal friendship, as well as your readiness to express to me frankly your views on the many subjects that have been of common interest to us both.

Since the reasons you give for your decision are of a political nature and involve an intent to participate in a primary contest in Pennsylvania, I deem it inappropriate for me here to comment on them. But I am free to express my deep conviction that because of your long and varied experience in state government and in military and civil posts in the Federal government, you have much to contribute to the future of our country. Certainly your sincerity and integrity will command the respect of all citizens, no matter in what activity you may engage.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in best wishes for you and your family for a successful and happy future. Once more I express to you my personal gratitude for your devoted work and many valuable contributions during the past five years.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Harold E. Stassen,
Special Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

February 13, 1958.

Dear Sinny:

When I wrote to the CAB my letter of February fourth on the matter of the Trans-Pacific Renewal Case, I was under the impression that the effect would be to give me a chance to review the decision next year.

It was suggested to me today that the actual effect was to transfer all jurisdiction back to the CAB. If this is the case should I, or could I, do anything that would give me the opportunity for a complete review in accordance with new facts? I think there is no reason for any very great concern because I recall that Mr. Durfee said that the Board would, in any event, review all the statistics in two years. My only concern is that we do not permit an unjustified monopoly in one of the major trans-oceanic routes when the amount of the traffic is such as to justify some competition without putting any company back on subsidies.

There is no rush in answering this as I expect to be in Georgia for the next eight to ten days.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Sinclair Weeks,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

Copy to Jerry Morgan
Dear Jerry: I would like your comments, also, when I get back. DDE.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

February 11, 1958.

Dear Dr. Saulnier:

I have read carefully your memorandum of February tenth. I concur with the several actions that have been proposed by those who were present at the "Finance" meeting Monday evening and at the breakfast meeting yesterday morning. Some of the individuals were, of course, present on both occasions.

One thing about which I now have some concern is that unless there is an effective and simple method of achieving coordination in all governmental efforts to bring about a prompt upswing of the economy, we might easily tend to defeat ourselves.

Since our talks have ranged all the way from hoped-for action on the part of the Federal Reserve Board through the means for expediting housing construction, urban renewal, placing of defense contracts and securing some legal authorization from the Congress, it is clear that we will operate better if some one individual can be on this kind of job full time. There is first of all the Council of Economic Advisers, the Treasury Department, Defense, Commerce, Labor, FHA, and literally a dozen others that can be helpful not only in what they do but in the way they do it. By this I mean that since the problem is as much psychological as it is material, we want to act intelligently so as to engender confidence as well as increased activity.

What are your comments?

Sincerely,

Dr. Raymond Saulnier.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Copy #2	Nixon file
Copy #3	DDE dic.
Copy #4	Disability Pres. File

Copy #3 of 4 copies

February 5, 1958.

PERSONAL AND ~~SECRET~~ DH 8/9/65

Dear Dick:

As both of us know, there are differences of opinion as to the exact meaning of that feature of the Constitution which provides that the Vice President will have the powers and the duties of the President when the President is unable to discharge them. There is uncertainty expressed as to how there could be determined the degree of the President's disability that would justify transferring his powers and duties to the Vice President.

An inability to discharge properly the powers and duties of the Presidency could come about in several ways. One would be disease or accident that would prevent the President from making important decisions. Such periods of inability could be prolonged but, even if only the length of hours, could require action should there be any question of real importance and urgency to be decided without delay.

Another form of inability could come about through a failure of communications between the President and the Capital at any time that he might be absent therefrom. A somewhat similar case might be an uncertainty about the whereabouts of the President, occasioned by a forced landing of the Presidential airplane.

Other types of inability could unquestionably arise.

There have been many proposals for clarifying this situation, some by law, others by Constitutional Amendment. My own opinion is that it would be difficult to write any law or an

Amendment in such fashion as to take care of every contingency that might possibly occur. While the great area of uncertainty now existing could and should be drastically reduced, I am not sure that even the most carefully devised plan, objectively arrived at, could remove doubt in every instance.

However, it seems to me that so far as you and I are concerned in the offices we now respectively hold, and particularly in view of our mutual confidence and friendship, we could do much to eliminate all these uncertainties by agreeing, in advance, as to the proper steps to be taken at any time when I might become unable to discharge the powers and duties of the President. Based upon my studies of the history of the Constitution and upon the advice of Constitutional authorities, I am of the opinion that this agreement would not in any way contravene the clear intention of the Constitution; on the contrary, it is rather a statement of our common intention to act completely according to the spirit of this portion of the Constitution.

Through such an agreement, we can assure that the best interests of the country would not be damaged by the doubts and indecisions that have at times existed in similar cases in the past. Moreover with this advance agreement, you could without personal or official embarrassment, make any decisions that seemed to you proper in cases where my ability to discharge my powers and duties may be in serious question.

This note, which I have been planning for some time to write, is merely to confirm, in writing, the gist of the agreement that you and I have reached between ourselves.

It is simply stated:

> In any instance in which I could clearly recognize my own inability to discharge the powers and duties of the Presidency I would, of course, so inform you and you would act accordingly.
>
> With the exception of this one kind of case, you will be the individual explicitly and exclusively responsible for determining whether there is any inability of mine that makes it necessary for you to discharge the powers and duties of the Presidency, and you will decide the exact timing of the devolution of this responsibility on you. I would hope that you would consult with the Secretary of State, Governor Adams and General Heaton, and if feasible, with medical experts assembled by him, but the decision will be yours only.
>
> I will be the one to determine if and when it is proper for me to resume the powers and duties of the Presidency.

I know, of course, that you would make any decision for taking over the Presidential powers and duties only when you feel it necessary. I have no fear that you, for any fleeting or inconsequential purpose, would do so and thereby create confusion in the government. Circumstances would have to guide you, and if the imminence or occurrence of any world or domestic emergency demanded, you would have to act promptly.

There is always the possibility that, as in the cases of Garfield and Wilson, I might, without warning, become personally incapable of making a decision at the moment when it should be

PERSONAL AND ~~SECRET~~

made. The existence of this agreement recognizing your clear and exclusive responsibility for deciding upon the inability of the President to perform his duties and exercise his powers will remove any necessity or desire on the part of friends and staffs to impede the right and authority of the Vice President in reaching his decision on the matter.

There is only one final thought I would like to add. If any disability of mine should, in the judgment of any group of distinguished medical authorities that you might assemble, finally become of a permanent character, I would, of course, accept their decision and promptly resign my position. But if I were not able to do so, and the same group of consultants would so state, then you would take over not only the powers and duties but the perquisites of the Presidency, including the White House itself. In temporary cases of my "inability," we agree that you should act for the necessary period in your capacity as Vice President and, additionally, as "Acting President."

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Vice President,
United States Senate.

PERSONAL AND ~~SECRET~~

February 7, 1958.

Dear Cort:

Rarely have I had a response as generous and heartwarming as you made to my request that you stay on at SHAPE for the time being. In this job I have seemingly more than the normal frustrations, but the knowledge that there are people like you who are backing me up makes up in large part for whatever disappointments I occasionally have.

I know that Wy stands by you in your decision, and I am grateful to her, too.

I shall look forward to seeing you in Washington whenever you make your next trip here.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

General C. V. R. Schuyler,
Chief of Staff, SHAPE,
APO 55,
New York, New York.

February 6, 1958.

Dear John:

Thank you for the more than generous supply of quail that you have just sent me.

I have not fired a shotgun since winter began; but if plans develop as I hope George Humphrey and I, with families and a couple of friends hope to have a week at Thomasville. I'll be lucky to hit a bird; but I'll have fun trying.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. John M. Olin,
Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation,
475 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

February 5, 1958.

Dear Bobby:

Take all the leave you want during this year; let Mr. Dearborn and Jimmie Lay carry on the load whenever you feel like it. You do not have to ask for permission to go nor do you have to have any concern as to the time you are gone.

This is permissive authority that is to be used whenever the spirit moves you and with the knowledge that I would much prefer you here on a half time basis feeling well -- rather than here all the time with the feeling that you are being pushed.

Some time come to see me, at your convenience, and we will talk about your successor when you must go back to Boston.

I repeat that the important thing is to keep yourself feeling fit and ready to go.

As ever,

The Honorable Robert Cutler,
The White House.

February 5, 1958.

Dear Dick:

Shortly you will receive an invitation to represent the United States at a meeting of the 51st General Conference of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, at its closing banquet on April sixteenth in Los Angeles. Of course a speech request is also involved.

This note is merely to ask that you give your personal attention to the request when it reaches you; I shall, of course, quite understand if it proves impractical for you to accept.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon,
The Vice President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

P.S.: Jacqueline Cochran, who, as you know, is a staunch Republican and a great supporter of the Administration is the one who is most intimately interested in having you do this. I am agreeing to personally greeting the group at the airfield in Augusta, where I expect to be on April ninth.

February 5, 1958.

Dear Sinny:

Shortly you will receive an invitation to address the members of the 51st General Conference of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, at a dinner to be given for them in New York City on April eighth. I send you this note merely to ask that you give your personal attention to the request; I shall, of course, quite understand if it proves impractical for you to accept.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Sinclair Weeks,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

P.S.: Jacqueline Cochran, who, as you know, is a great supporter of the Administration and a staunch Republican, is the one who is most intimately interested in having you do this. I am agreeing to personally greeting the group at the airfield in Augusta, where I expect to be on April ninth.

DDE dictation
2/5/58

THE WHITE HOUSE

DDE dictation

2/5/58

To be opened only by DDE or Sherman Adams or acw

February 5, 1958.

Dear Bobby:

It is difficult for me to think of anything that I would refuse to do that would be helpful to you personally, or that has your enthusiastic support as a public service.

But when you ask me to go on a radio program on behalf of Harvard University, you immediately place problems in my lap with other institutions, especially Columbia and Johns Hopkins.

I could quite easily make an appearance supporting any project of the AAU or some such organization and would be glad to do it. But to go on a program for one institution, no matter what its degree of importance, would really create some embarrassment for me.

The actual physical burden of making a tape for radio is nothing; it is only the individual character of the sponsorship that worries me.

As ever,

The Honorable Robert Cutler.

February 4, 1958.

Dear Foster:

Shortly you will receive an invitation to address the members of the 51st General Conference of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, at a luncheon to be given for them in Washington on April ninth, to be sponsored by the National Aviation Club. I send you this note merely to ask that you give your personal attention to the request; I shall, of course, quite understand if it proves impractical for you to accept.

Jacqueline Cochran who, as you know, is a great supporter of the Administration and a staunch Republican, is the one most intimately interested in having you do this. I am agreeing to personally greeting the group at the airfield in Augusta, where I expect to be on April ninth.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State.

February 4, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Through: The Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

I am sending to you this note from my brother, Milton, together with a memorandum which is self-explanatory. Because of the similarity between the proposal herein made, and one heretofore advanced by Admiral Strauss, I send the communication through him. My thought is that he can tell you whether or not there is any actual connection between the two proposals or if not, whether there is any real difference in their purposes and in the suggested composition of the two conferences.

February 4, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Kent:

Recently I learned that you have not been feeling up to par; that, in fact, you have had to be hospitalized for the past several weeks. I do hope that soon you will be able to resume your normal routine.

I cannot claim to be one of those who have known you well, except through your writings. Indeed, I am sure that you will have no memory of a meeting of ours of many years ago. I think that I was a major at the time, but ever since I have retained the hope that some day I would have the opportunity of an informal chat with you about "shoes and ships and sealing wax -- and cabbages and kings."

At any rate, I wish for you a speedy return to your accustomed health and vigor and, of course, many years of good health.

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Kent,
Johns Hopkins Hospital,
Baltimore, Maryland.

PERSONAL

February 4, 1958.

Dear Mrs. Tower:

I appreciate your letter and especially your reference to me as a "retired General of the Army." That I consider a high compliment. Never can I possibly lose my feeling of close identification with all Army people and with the Service that for most of my life was the object of my every waking moment.

I have been deeply interested in the question raised in your letter and gave it close attention when the Cordiner proposals were before me. You are correct that the proposal as sent to Congress does not include a pay increase for retired personnel. The reason is that the Cordiner proposals were not devised as a pay raise but rather were intended to modernize and revamp the entire pay structure. The purpose was to attract and retain qualified personnel in the military services. At no time was the central object a pay raise. This being so, it was concluded that the use of these proposals to justify an across-the-board retired pay increase would fly in the face of the entire Cordiner approach.

Beyond question the problems you describe are worthy of the most sympathetic concern. Word has already reached me that the Congressional committees studying this subject are certain to weigh very carefully the considerations outlined above, together with all those which you raise. I suppose I don't have to tell you that such decisions as these are far from easy, but I do expect a just solution of this particular problem before the Cordiner proposals finally become law.

Poor Cornelia -- she seemed so unhappy during the last years of her life. I am glad that she gave you the Washington reproduction. If I am not too bold, I shall ask my secretary to send you a Lincoln reproduction as a companion piece.

With thanks for your letter, and best wishes to you and your husband,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Anna Cleave Tower,
586 Greer Road,
Palo Alto, California.

dict

February 3, 1958.

Dear Al:

I begin to be impressed by your mail. While I had, of course, assumed that you were writing these documents yourself -- not believing anybody else could be so eloquent considering the subject -- I think that there must be some other explanation.

In any event, the latest one, from Mr. Walker, gave you an opportunity to set forth in interesting and lucid fashion the problem America has in this cold war business. So even if these "Letters to the Editor" have their origin in your own staff, I still approve of all the things that the answers contain.

At Augusta the bridge was above average in quality; the weather was so bad as to permit one no truly expressive opinion.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
President,
The American Red Cross,
Washington, D.C.

DE
ido

February 3, 1958.

Dear Arthur:

I think the idea that you passed on to me from John Jewkes is excellent, especially in a theoretical sense. When I read his final sentence, however, I wondered -- as I often do -- where all the money will come from if there isn't some rule of reason applied.

Thank you very much for your expression of sympathy on the death of my brother Arthur. I deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns,
2 Tudor City Place,
New York 17,
New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 3, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Commenting on your memorandum of January twenty-nine (Subject: Official Visits in the Forepart of 1958), I note that you mention the possibility of eleven such visits. This would seem to be a reasonably good-sized invasion, and I feel would make up a fair schedule for an entire year. So I am a bit fearful of that word "Forepart."

As far as your specific suggestions are concerned:

1. I feel we should not send President Coty another invitation for this particular year. I have couched our invitation to him in such warm terms, both verbally and in writing, that I think forcing upon him another invitation for 1958 would be embarrassing both for him and for me. It is possible that information has reached you that differs from mine; it is my understanding from President Coty himself that he does not see any possibility of coming to the United States during 1958.

2. I suppose that we should invite either President Mirza or President Chamoun just by way of a compliment to the Mid East.

3. President Ibanez' visit has, of course, already been approved.

4. The visit of President Heuss has likewise been approved. The timing will be satisfactory to me.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-82 #3
By DJH Date 3/15/82

CONFIDENTIAL

5. With respect to Prime Minister Daud and Prime Minister Nkrumah, I am quite ready to see them. In these two instances only a luncheon is indicated since I normally give a luncheon for Prime Ministers and the State Dinners are reserved for the Heads of State.

6. The suggestions on page 2 are approved, provided I am in town at the time.

D. D. E.

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